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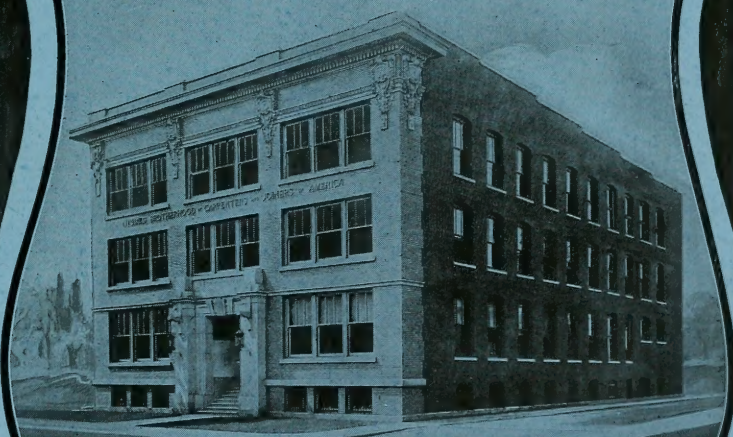
The Carpenter



INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

JANUARY, 1910

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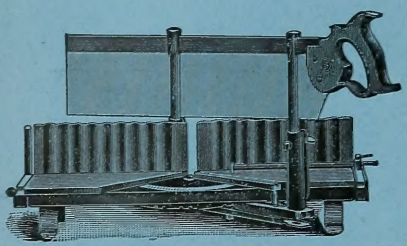

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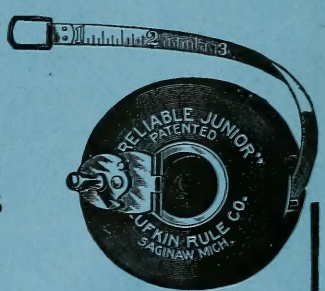

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Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regarding them."

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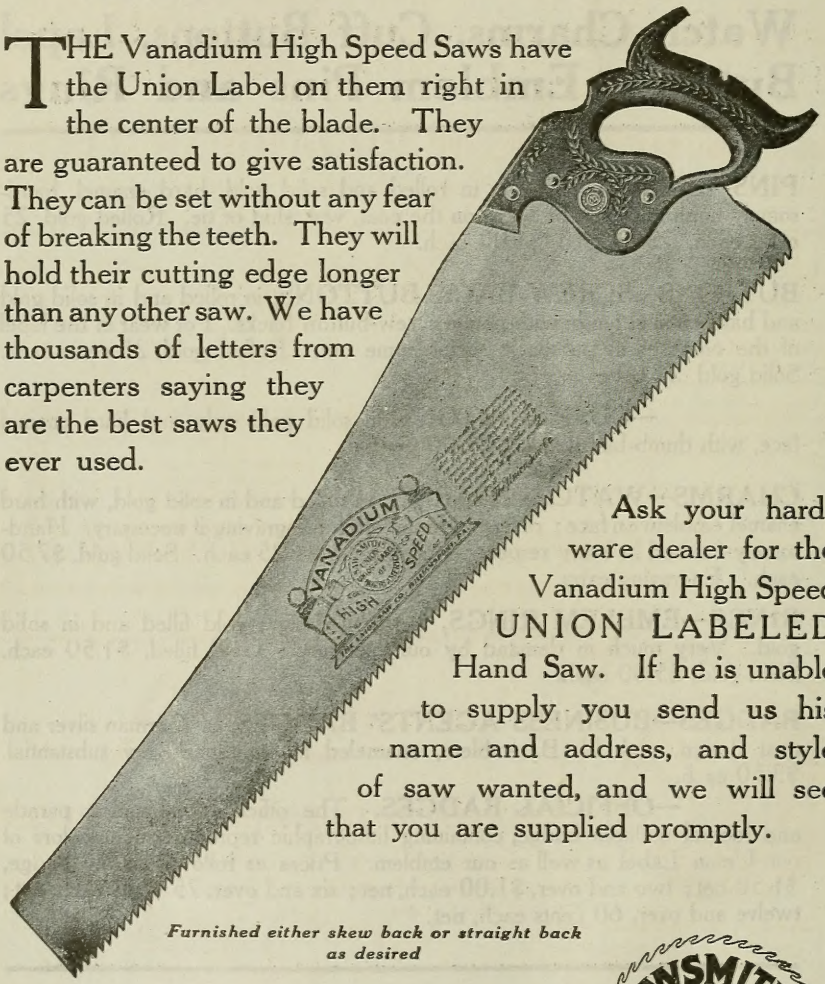

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

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WHERE HEARTS ARE TRUE

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

I work and plan the livelong day—
The poor lead a strenuous life—
Till the whistle blows at quitting time
And I leave the toil and strife;
For peace and rest I exchange my work
When the weary day is through,
And love and kisses my coming wait
In a home where hearts are true.

I've no rich wife—no automobile—
No poodle with silky hair,
But *my* home boasts of a housewife neat
And a real, live baby there!
Economy hardly makes ends meet
Though I toil the long hours through,
But showers of blessings still abound
Where I know the hearts are true.

Though cottage furnishings are not fine
And plain is the workman's fare,
Content is mine and my soul gives thanks
For the blessings beyond compare;
Enough for comfort, no debts to pay,
And plenty of work to do,
Makes home a heaven on earth to me,
Where the hearts are fond and true.

Though others have wealth and leisure, too,
From trouble they are not free—
Although I'm poor and "a working man,"
Methinks they must envy me;
For a love divine that shelters all
Shall each day my strength renew,
While life's best reward—a pleasant home—
Is the place where hearts are true.

The Carpenter

INDUSTRIAL TALK AND TEACHINGS.

(By Prof. Ezra G. Grey.)

"In the very torrent tempest, and, as I may say, the whirlwind of passion, you must acquire and beget a temperance that may give it smoothness."

—(Hamlet, Act III, Scene 2.)

WERE the great Dane a "looker-on in Venice," in nearer simile, a spectator with us, he doubtless would realize that there is a torrent, a tempest, a mighty whirlwind of interest in the concern over industrial education, now sweeping, with increasing force and breadth, over the country that lacks temperateness and smoothness, but no variety of argument or theory.

He might also discover a frequent slashing of reason, logic and vital thought, spurts of wit, irony and sarcasm; a persistence to inject views and propositions, seemingly of general good and application, but really covering in some instances personal aggrandizement, in others sordid greed and occasionally a chance shot here and there of poor aim, ammunition and effect as a relief to some mind splenetic.

It may be incidentally remarked, however, that caustic criticism does not always spring from malevolence. When it does there is a suspicion of animosity, a need of understanding, improvement, all that is gentle and courteous and much that indicates high and noble attainments of generous and aspiring minds. But when its spleen is prompted by wrong, injustice and oppression, it has right to a pardonable latitude; and yet it is among the offices of education to lead it along the lines of impartiality and to broaden its true scope and power.

We all know that there is an inherent force within us that moves us to hope our abilities are not, or, at least, may not, always be governed by cold, cruel circumstances, and that their capacities are fairly excellent enough to attempt the highest possible attainments, to destroy or discourage which belongs not to either education or refinement. Understanding is a constituent of our mental structure; to keep it within narrow or servile service is an error of the individual, a debasement of education by the educated. Neither, therefore, has right to keep it bound by such service or associate it with the ignorant, low and base.

A man may be clothed in rags, chained to slavish toil, be denied the exercise of the powers given him by his Creator and the liberties and privileges granted to him and his fellow man by the government under which he lives. He is still a human being, far removed from the barbarian, and surely it is among the offices of true education to remove every barbarism of the uncivilized past. Whether his toil be hard or his labor light, the workingman is also surely entitled to the mental aid and assistance of noble, enlightened minds and not the lashings of barbarous, inhuman masters. Let the law be his civic mentor, God his moral guide, and masters of mechanics and industry his manual and physical or industrial instructors. Only one of these coexertive powers is supreme; the others, like himself, must depend upon the offices of education for the forces that lead on to the better life.

When we consider the general character and condition of the unfortunate part of our population; when we recollect that the great majority were born amidst schools and colleges and churches; that few, very few, are in our midst from benighted lands, and yet are of the common whole in this great country of civilization and enlightenment, of culture and refinement, can we expect that they will ever obtain or be housed in comfortable homes, enjoy comfortable living and escape the blights of ignorance and illiteracy, so long as they are paid wages that will not aid or assist them to obtain or maintain mental and physical strength enough to fight the wolf of starvation from their door, or so long as millions upon millions of dollars are spent in building as monuments to their possessors magnificent edifices devoted to edu-

cation and learning, art, science and literature, the privileges of which they prescribe shall be only for those who bear the sign and signet of wealth's recommendations.

Education does not spring wholly from schools, colleges or the church. Nor is it necessary that we should or that we must look only to teachers, instructors or ministers because their respective work is specially teaching, instructing and training the minds. Every intelligent mind is an educating agent, with either a good or a bad influence, a true or a false purpose. Capital is such an agent, likewise labor. I believe that former is right when it teaches meritorious, honest and honorable industry, but narrow and injurious when it urges and inculcates methods and means destructive of the power and unity of wage earners. So, too, does labor lose its power and respect as an industrial educator when it fails to teach and train its followers the mutuality of that thought, speech and action which dignifies, improves and makes labor reputable and remunerative, valued for its worth and efficiency.

I know that I speak in the voice of reason, logic and intelligence, of philanthropy and moral and civil law when I say, as I do, that those who do what they can to develop and expand their powers and capacities that they may broaden their thought, increase their energies and bring them improvement and happier enjoyment, belong not to and should not be placed upon a level with things that have only a brute instinct to move them. Just as clear in emphasis and strong in declaration is my voice that those who breathe only the breath of degeneracy only throw away all the offices of education.

The public schools are, it is true, at the service of the poor. Many children of that class are, however, forced to retire after finishing primary instructions to join in the effort to meet the needs and requirements of living. They add only to the number that has never entered. I cannot see that scant, shabby or soiled clothing, natural or native deficiencies or foreign birth, excluding only character objections and this degeneracy, should be denied the benison of these schools and colleges. Nor can I see that trade schools, excepting those which are supported by wage-earners and trades people, benefit these classes or the children of the poor, when attendance and instructions are governed by monetary requirements and restrictions. Moral and mental standards should always obtain. The study of industrial economics is within the scientific offices of industrial education, but it has never been clear to me, either as student or instructor, that there was a lesson of liberality in any curriculum governed by financial demand.

It is, of course, important that every person, ambitious to master the great problems that formulate broad principles and achieve grand results in education, science, mechanics, industry or any effort in busy and intelligent life, should possess an amplitude of co-operating means, principal among which are understanding, knowledge, information, health, energy, nourishing food, clean room, raiment, protecting roof and occasional rest and leisure.

But it is a sad realization that these are and ever will be a lot that falls to mankind. To escape them is the hoped-for goal of life. We know, however, that escape does not come to the toiler who is forced to live under rain-beaten roofs, amidst the foul air of filthy rooms, to hunger on unsavory food, to vainly endeavor to conceal flesh and bone, perhaps to listen to a wife's appeal for raiment or, with her, to quivering lips pleading—

> Give me three grains of corn, mother,
> Only three grains of corn,
> To keep the little life I have,
> Till the coming of the morn."

Charge me not with drawing a vicious, demoralizing, insensible scene upon the pathetic canvas of imagination. You know it is all too real. True, the dying child is not upon every stretch, but the struggling father, the weeping mother, the crying son or frail daughter, is somewhere in the sweatshops of poverty and distress, and that over them are the brute masters of sordid wealth and greed, of whom let me ask one simple question—how can we expect such unfortunates to educate themselves or be educated when living prices are soaring upward and wages tumbling lower and lower?

In the siftings of thought, it seems to me that capital is endeavoring to educate the people to believe in an industrial despotism, which it holds should obtain to check the toilers in their demands for better living wage, for I believe organized labor is exerting all its mental and physical powers to enlarge the enlightened principle of industrial intelligence, power and efficiency, and to make labor a greater factor in the world's industrial advancement and improvement.

I have hope that the people will be for this principle and against this despotism.

THE "GET-TOGETHER" SPIRIT.

(By Howard E. Robertson, Jr.)

A LEGAL friend came very near being fined for contempt of court for declaring that judges should be punished for having a contempt of the law, and if the public could review some decisions certain judges have rendered, it would agree with my legal friend. Some peculiar things appear in labor cases, and many suggest to the working people a sharper vigilance and closer unity, for unity has a power, whether it be exercised by labor, the capitalist, politicians or the judiciary, or whom. What is peculiar about it is that among these the politician plays to please the other three, the judges to please him and the capitalist, and the latter to please himself. And this he tries to do by attempting to make all others do his bidding and denying that justice which impartial law respects, the kind that some judges have a contempt for.

Had all labor realized in the fall of 1908 what power was in political unity and made it effective for its industrial unity, or had its leaders forced candidates to signature labor's demands, or had all workmen who voted cast an undivided vote, I am quite certain that the national and many State governments would be in different hands, and that organized labor would be politically, numerically and financially stronger than it is. Frankly, it seems to me that the organized working masses are about as easily deceived as the ignorant and unorganized by oral promises.

It is interesting to note the fact that the wage earners greatly increased their vote at the last general election under the impression that they would demonstrate their power of unity and effectually establish its voting strength in industrial demands, although a few that entertained the belief that greater support would come to their peculiar but scarcely popular isms, which include prohibition, woman suffrage and local and personal issues. I want my labor friends to note the fact that the last four elements cast but 754,637 votes, while those who followed the demands of organized labor proper polled 1,973,487 votes. The logical force of the larger number clearly indicates that it preferred the direct interests of the laboring people to the hopeless, insignificant results hoped for by the lesser element of labor's voters. The value of sticking together is apparent.

There were a few who claimed the right to distinguish and decide what constituted a mutuality of interest in its effect upon labor. We know that some of this class sought political popularity and preferment, but received neither, rather suffered the loss of the love and esteem of their fellow wage-earners. Doubtless it is now as apparent that this divided vote shattered the industrial unity and political power of the organized masses. In other words, was instrumental in electing interests that were, and still are, avowedly unfriendly to the workers, and it may well be asked how much would have been added to industrial power had they stood good and hard to labor's leaders—those leading labor's cause?

I am convinced that the leaders of the greater vote saw not only this danger, but

the more vital one located in the arbitrary rulings, acts and other favors and authority of judicial, legislative, executive and military power, and that every one was quick to point out to the wage people, the voter in particular, these menaces to the industrial peace and prosperity of the country. None knew any reason for a divided vote. All realized such a vote had no hope of triumph and that its tendency was to destroy industrial harmony and unity.

San Francisco, Cal., has given to the wage-earners the right cry, with the ring, and in the right way.

"In plain words," says the Pacific coast city's new mayor, the Hon. P. H. McCarthy, a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, "the 'get-together' spirit must be inaugurated."

NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Don't worry over the future—
The present is all thou hast.
The future will soon be present—
The present will soon be past.

HOLIDAY playtime is over and the new year is with us again, bright with promise, buoyant with hope for all who would achieve. With heart and soul send forth the fraternal greeting—a Happy New Year to organized labor. Every word of encouragement, every friendly and hopeful thought directed toward organized labor's success will help reach the desired results.

Don't worry over the future. Hope and hustle in the present and the future will be safe. Only will that success shall attend worthy effort and day by day we surely approach our expected reward.

Discouragement does not pay. A high courage braced to meet and master every emergency will always find a way to go forward. If all things were exactly as we want them to be there would be no further effort required. As conditions now exist organization's work has only fairly begun.

Though present prospects may look gloomy and threatening and ominous clouds darken the horizon of the dawning year, the industrial situation has been fully as grave in times past and labor has firmly withstood each tempest. Labor omnia vincit. He whose quarrel is just has every reason to hope and believe in the motto, Labor conquers all things.

No time like the present to pluck up new courage, and the more unfavorable the outlook, the firmer let our faith be in the strength of union. Know that only cowardice can fail, while a stout heart and a steadfast purpose in a righteous cause must always merit victory.

Organization's plans have been well founded and organized labor has not wrought in vain. Its enemies have felt its touch of power and fear its untried, latent strength, and they have commenced to squirm. The strength of union has been sufficiently tested to indicate its weight if directed upon the bloated monster of corporation that is not only a menace to labor, but to the national administration.

In every industrial conflict avarice hires cutthroats to wait in ambush to destroy organized labor. Concentrated capital, through its representatives, accuses unionism of being bad for the country. Only so far as undistributed wealth and monopoly represent this country can that accusation be true. Selfishness may have so bound the hostile element opposing labor's organization that it cannot realize that labor is a very large and not unimportant member of the national body itself, and that capital is not the whole thing. Under these circumstances we can afford to give them the benefit of the doubt. They may be honest in their opinion, that themselves being the country, the methods of organized labor are detrimental to the best interests of that institution.

The Carpenter

Strained business relations and industrial differences are a general topic for discussion by a fairly discriminating public. And the question is, Which policy is the greater menace to the national life, that of capitalistic monopoly, or the protective attitude of organized labor?

Such subjects are now engaging the attention of all classes and conditions of people. Not only the rich and cultured in the high places, the great and the near great occupying the seats of the scornful, but the ordinary citizen, the "common" working man, who must study his subject in the hard school of experience, all are studying the industrial complications.

Though the present authorities have not been able to perfectly and equitably adjust relations industrially, we are as a people intellectually developing the succeeding generation for the task before them. It is significant and it is well that our schools are engaged on a study of the intricate industrial problems of the day. Debates on tariff reforms, political intrigues, economic complications, strikes, their causes, effects, etc., all ably handled and intelligently discussed by our youthful successors, bear evidence of the tendency toward honest investigation.

This course of study shows a disposition to acquaint the embryo citizen of his responsibilities and equip him with knowledge to meet the demands of the situation.

We may do our best with the present's problems and though our wisdom may prove inadequate to the stubborn intricacies of the study, we are providing for the future; and judging by the past, we need not worry over the future.

No time like the present for doing our very best, and in being satisfied with nothing less, we may reasonably expect good results.

"Those are called to sovereignty who are found in service." It is our part to make our service acceptable.

FRIENDLY RETARDING FORCES.

(By H. B. Moyer.)

IF it were possible to compute in any way the damage done annually to organized labor by its own membership the figures would in all probability prove most appalling. That this damage is for the most part done unwittingly — or at all events unintentionally—makes little difference; a blow is a blow, whether dealt accidentally or intentionally.

Of the manifold incidentals which combine to create this damage none are perhaps so directly injurious as the buying of non-union made goods of any kind and the public exposition of fancied grievances against local or international officials, or anybody or anything connected with union labor.

The first named takes good, hard cash out of union pockets and places it in the coffers of the enemies of organized labor; the second places an argument in the mouths of labor's enemies and stimulates the already existing prejudice in the minds of those not educated to the cause.

Every dollar spent for sweatshop or other unfair goods is a dollar invested in retarding the onward movement of organized labor; every publicly uttered word on the part of a union man against anything connected with labor is a counter-move to the arguments of the organizers of the movement.

If every union man and woman in the world could be brought to realize the all-importance of the "little things" mistakes of the kind set forth would be scarcer than financial donations to labor from the Manufacturers' Association.

Ten cents spent for a pack of non-union made tobacco won't make or break organized labor, but if each member of one-third of the unofficially reputed member-

ship of the A. F. of L. was to spend 20 cents a week in that way the manufacturers of tobacco who are fighting labor hardest would annually handle the sum of $1,040,000 of good, union-earned money. It's pretty tough, perhaps, to give up a brand of tobacco one has smoked for twenty years—before labels were as popular as they are today—just because a little slip of blue paper doesn't appear on the package, but there's lots of harder things to give up, and among them are one's principles. Also, so long as you continue to support that non-union factory the chances of unionizing it are diminished by one.

The thrifty housewife (who sometimes spends 10 cents car fare to reach a bargain sale where they are selling eight-cent goods for six cents) may find it hard, on occasions, to pay ten cents more and get a label on her purchase than to take the perhaps cheaper—but inferior—unlabeled article; but if she pauses to remember that it was organized labor which fattened John's Saturday night pay envelope and gave him two more hours a day, at least, home, and that the money she spends for the unlabeled goods may later be utilized by heartless capital to put a kink in John's envelope and to keep him working a couple of hours or so longer, she may think differently.

One of the first arguments that the employers confront labor officials with when an attempt is made to unionize an establishment is that organized labor does not patronize the label. Taken generally, that argument could be punctured in several million places, but so long as there is even room for a toe-hold the tenacious unfair employer will hang onto his own argument. It behooves every member of organized labor to do his or her share to remove even that toe-hold, and there is nothing that talks like cold cash. The moment that the flow of cash swerves toward his label-using competitor the other fellow will become a label convert, too.

It is said that every knock is a boost, and so it is—if you look at it rightly. Every knock that you hand a labor official is a boost for non-union labor, and vice versa.

The existing prejudice against organized labor thrives on ill-timed criticisms of anything pertaining to labor unions, and when it is remembered that this prejudice has already reached even the legal bench of the United States it can readily be seen that it requires no added stimulus from our side of the fence.

Members of secret fraternal orders do not parade their business on the street, at work, nor yet at home. Too many union men forget, perhaps, the obligations they took when they became members.

It is a remarkable and yet potent fact that not infrequently the best "tool-shanty" orators are absolutely tongue-tied in a union hall. There are those, too, who find it more convenient to discuss the frailties of organized labor either in part or in whole with somebody not identified with it. To such as these it can only be said with much emphasis that labor has never yet ran short of available enemies, and that it is an absolute waste of time to create more.

Organized labor is moving forward every day despite unfair legislation and other retarding influences, and is bound to go onward in spite of friend or foe. But let us all put a shoulder to the wheel and do our mite toward removing obstacles from its path, instead of helping to place them there.

Finis.

When the tiger mates with the lion's whelp,
And the rich turn to the poor for help—
When Gibraltar sinks into the ocean's depths,
And the seeing follow the blind man's steps;
When the unclouded sky is no longer blue,
When truth is questioned as being true;
When eagles cannot soar the air—
When loss of hope will not mean despair;
When dreams themselves materialize,
And the stars no longer light the skies;
When bread ceases to be the staff of life,
And nations' quarrels not end in strife;
When labor's cause will be as one,
And nature no longer needs the sun;
When justice is rendered without favor or fear,
And mother don't teach her babe his first prayer;
When science admits her theories wrong,
And the marsh frog's croak considered a song;
When these things have happened, then nature is done,
Prepare for awakening—Millenium has come.

J. G. NANTZ.

The Carpenter

"CORNERED" BY A "COSY COMMITTEE."

(By a "Cosy" Member.)

IT was a fine compliment when the "boys'" local union appointed from among us "girls" a majority on the Entertainment Committee. What surprised us most was the naming of one of our number as chairman, a word now applicable to either sex. And immediately the little ball of feminine vanity rose in the thermometer of conceit. It took another rise when we were informed we had "full power to act, and all expenses would be paid."

Having the majority, we five decided to formulate and adopt a program suiting our ideas. But we had not counted on the possibility of an evenly divided vote or some parliamentary trap through inexperience of our chairman.

"Oh, don't fear the trap," said our chairman, at a conference of ourselves. "A diamond ring wouldn't blind me."

"It would me," said Grace Robertson.

"Gracious!" exclaimed Mae Fergarson; "I wouldn't asked whether some one had worked overtime to buy it. I'd vote to appropriate it to myself—sure I would."

"It might be laid on the table," suggested our chairman.

"Not by my vote," declared Mae.

"You might lose."

"Say, you don't mean you would decide against us girls, do you?"

"You're not cunning enough, Mae. Will Fisher wouldn't oppose you since the proposition you and he agreed upon last month." And Mae's blushes were many. But none knew better than Will that she was sweet, lovely and beautiful.

The male members had met and exchanged ideas among themselves. Joe Buckingham —the "Duke," the boys called him—wanted a grand ball—$5 a couple, $1 for each extra lady. Hans Schneider desired all to dance in wooden shoes. Jack Hanley proposed a boxing match between him and one Mollie Maguire, and kind old Uncle John Singleton spoke for a popcorn social.

Now we girls had an idea or two, and then some, and "beyond that" (I rather like Mr. Gompers' phrase). Our chairman urged something to create in other women besides the "wives, sweethearts and daughters" of members, one big sentiment favorable to labor's cause.

Mrs. Lange's idea was of a rummage sale to increase the local's treasury. Miss Robertson a kindergarten for men. The fourth member proposed a colonial courtship, ladies and members to be disguised. No matter what should finally be adopted it was understood music, song, recitation and reading should be interspersions.

Mae Fergarson's thought, "A Village Hotel," was accepted. By clever utilization of wire framework and varied colored calicoes the lodge hall was temporized as an up-to-date hostelry. On arrival each guest was rushed by "runners" to the exquisite office clerk, required to pay in advance (no change returned), declare to what secret society he or she belonged, whether the situation appeared interesting and whether they prayed or played billiards, old maid, euchre, cinch, smeer, seven-up, seven-down, seven-out, "21" or draw poker for "et ceteras."

If the situation was desired to be made more "interesting," it was immediately heightened by a "hot" or a "cold" water bath, a "clean" shave, a puff-ball reception or a hotter time in the old hotel that night. Mr. Editor, it was a boiling hot time.

Here is our menu of mirth:

Soup ..... Sponge—Cork—Whalebone
Fish ..... Soft-Shell Bullfrogs—S-krs
Roasts ..... Early—Late—Home-made
Tongue .. Curtain—Old maid—Mother-in-Law
Game ..... Any, as Desired
Salads ..... Cold Ices
Vegetables. London, Paris and Dublin Murphys
Pastries—
Leather Pies (seasoned Crop), Saw Dust Pudding
Fruits—
Sour Grapes, Horse Radish, Auto-Turn-up
Beveridge Drinks—
Aqua Distilatum—Hoosier Measure
Nexts.....Segars, Spruce Gum, Shavings
Lasts .....Hair—Castor—Harlem Oil

LABOR AND THE STEEL TRUST.

(American Federationist.)

THE war which the United States Steel Corporation has been making upon labor is generally known. The contest which it provoked with the iron, steel and tin plate workers has been on since July 1, 1909.

At the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor several conferences of the officers of national and international trade unions were held, and it was there decided that the President of the American Federation of Labor should invite the officers of all affiliated national and international unions to meet at Pittsburg, December 13. That invitation was issued, and on the date named, at the Monongahela Hotel, there assembled the executive officers of nearly fifty national and international trade unions.

The conference lasted two days, and adopted the following:

PLAN OF ACTION AND APPEAL.

"A crisis in the affairs of labor has arisen. The gigantic trust, the United States Steel Corporation, has used and is using its great wealth and power in an effort to rob the toilers, not only of a livelihood, but of their right of American manhood and of the opportunity to resist its further encroachments. Grown rich and powerful by the consent and good will of the people of our country, this corporation in its mad greed and lust for still greater riches and power sweeps aside, makes and unmakes laws, its enactors, interpreters and executors, and is now engaged in an effort to destroy the only factor—the organizations of its employes—standing between it and unlimited, unchecked and unbridled industrial, political, social and moral carnage. If there exists any virile power in our time and life to check the absolute autocratic domination of civic, industrial and political life of our people and our republic, it must be found in the indomitable will and mission of the much misunderstood and misrepresented organizations of labor.

"The United States Steel Corporation has declared war on labor. In its secret councils this corporation has decreed that the only obstacle to its complete sway—organized labor—shall be crushed. This soulless corporation represents nothing but dollars, knowing neither body nor soul. Its god is the almighty dollar.

"The labor organizations consists of its employes, the workers (their wives and little ones)—human flesh and blood. It is by their labor that they live; they have no purpose other than safeguarding their lives, their character, their future, the safety of the republic, and humanity.

"These factors now confront each other. By their purposes, attitude and actions must they be judged.

"On June 1, 1909, the United States Steel Corporation proclaimed its decree of hostility toward labor. The right of the workers to associate for their common protection was no longer to be recognized or tolerated. Accompanying that decree was a notice of a further reduction in the already scant wages of the workers. The decree went into effect July 1, 1909.

"Under these circumstances, what was left for the workers to do? Could they be expected to calmly submit to be bound hand and foot to the tender mercies of this moloch of grinding greed, this juggernaut of modern monoply? The mere statement based on common knowledge forbade. The safety of the workers, their fellows, their dependents, the hope for their future, and the future of all the working people, and all the people, compelled resistance. They did resist and are resisting manfully, grandly, heroically.

"This billion-dollar steel trust controls more than 60 per cent. of the total tonnage of the steel product of the country. According to its recent financial report, it has absorbed at the rate of $600 per year profit on each of its employes on business secured during a year of industrial depression. The earnings of thousands of its employes, working eleven hours per day, amount to less than $500 per year each, when working

full time, seven days per week, Sundays and holidays included. The reports of the corporation show that these men receive in wages $100 per year less for their labor than the average annual profit per man to the corporation.

"Why should the United States Steel Corporation's annual average profit yield $600 from each of its employes, while thousands of these workers receive less than $500 annually in wages? Where is the justice of the system? Why should the Steel Corporation seek to still further impoverish the men working in its plants? It is engaged in the industry that has received the greatest amount of protection from the Congress of the United States, through the enactment of special laws in its behalf, this special legislation being enacted upon the theory that American labor was to be protected and an American standard of life maintained.

"It is through the power of combination, monopolizing the iron and steel industry of the country, and while centralizing its powers, it proposes to individualize its employes. It arrogates to itself the right of combination, but denies this right to its workers.

"In view of these facts we urge that an earnest, systematic effort be made to thoroughly and completely organize all employes in the iron, steel and tin plate industry and subsidiary co-related trades. Owing to immediate pressing necessity caused by the present strike and the indefensible hostile attitude of the United States Steel Corporation, we earnestly call upon all national and international unions of America to send at least one organizer to assist in this work; that the American Federation of Labor place as many of its commissioned organizers as possible at work in a like manner and for the same purpose. We further urge and recommend that in all places where mills are located the central labor organizations appoint special committees with instructions to co-operate in this work. For educational purposes we recommend that this manifesto be made a special order in all central labor organizations at the first meeting in January, 1910.

"We further recommend that the circular prepared and issued by this conference be printed by each national and international union and distributed to their affiliated unions; that it also be published in the labor press; that the American Federation of Labor send a copy to every city central and state organization of labor with a request that it be printed and generally distributed to the end that the unwarranted and unholy war the steel trust is making upon the workers of our country may be fully understood and appreciated.

"We recognize in this present condition of affairs between the workers on one side and the United States Steel Corporation on the other, there are two transcendent factors, one the financial and moral support of the workers engaged in the present contest, to the end that they may be aided to maintain themselves, their wives and little ones, aye, even with the barest necessities of life, so that their independence, character and American conception of manhood may be sustained, and the present contest brought to an honorable conclusion, and the other the further and complete organization of every wage-earner in the iron, steel and tinplate industry.

"We recommend that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor prepare and issue at stated periods a circular to all international, national, central and local unions of America, an appeal for financial contributions to aid the striking iron, steel and tin-plate workers.

"We further recommend that the first circular calling for such financial contributions be issued January 1, 1910, and that the amount of such contribution should not be less than ten cents per member, and that an appeal be made to all sympathetic and liberty-loving Americans to give their moral and financial support in this great contest for justice, right and humanity.

"We ask that all contributions be forwarded to John Williams, Secretary Amalgamated Association, 503 House Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

"Every dollar received will be used in support of the men, their wives and children engaged in this defensive and justified strike against the aggressions of the United States Steel Corporation.

"In view of the great wrong perpetrated by the United States Steel Corporation, not

only against the workers, but the public generally, we recommend that a committee be appointed by this conference to wait upon the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and such members of either House of Congress as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of laying before them the grievances from which labor suffers at the hands of this corporation. And that the committee herein provided demand a thorough investigation as to the legality of the actions and the existence under the law of the United States Steel Corporation.

"At the instance of the United States Steel Corporation, officers of local, municipal and State governments have unwarrantably tyrannized over citizens, denying them the ordinary rights of the use of streets, public and private meetings, invading the constitutionally guaranteed right of free assemblage and free speech, the right of protest and petition. Under the usurpation of power repugnant to the concept of the liberty of the people in our republic, numberless men have been subjugated and imprisoned.

"We therefore recommend that committees be appointed by this conference to wait upon the governors of states and such other official representatives of counties and municipalities as are in control where the United States Steel Corporation has plants located, for the purpose of presenting to these officials the great wrongs inflicted upon the people of these communities, and that the committees demand an investigation of the complaints made and where charges made are substantiated by evidence, the officers responsible therefor be removed and the wrongs immediately righted.

"With the full consciousness of the justice of the cause of labor, and particularly the cause for which the iron, steel, and tin plate workers are so nobly contending against the aggressions of that giant trust, the United States Steel Corporation, we confidentially appeal to our fellow workers and all liberty-loving Americans for their moral and financial support."

In addition to this plan of action and appeal, which was unanimously adopted, resolutions were passed recommending the amalgamation of both organizations into one comprehensive body, into which all workers in the iron, steel and tin plate industry would be eligible, to be known as the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers' Association.

Committee to Draft Report—James O'Connell, T. L. Lewis, W. D. Mahon, G. W. Perkins, J. W. Hays, Frank Ryan, T. Healy, Samuel Gompers, P. J. McArdle, Chas. E. Lawyer.

Committee to Wait on the President—James O'Connell, G. W. Perkins, P. J. McArdle, T. L. Lewis, Chas. E. Lawyer, J. D. Pierce, J. W. Hays.

Committee, Governor of Ohio—T. L. Lewis, Wm. D. Huber, T. J. Duffy, P. J. McArdle, Chas. E. Lawyer.

Committee, Governor of Pennsylvania—E. S. McCullough, M. O'Sullivan, P. J. McArdle, Chas. E. Lawyer, J. D. Pierce.

It was also decided that the financial contributions made should be received on behalf of workers of both organizations, and all involved in the contest, by one officer agreed upon by the representatives of both organizations, and Mr. John Williams, secretary-treasurer of the amalgamated association, was selected. Although an official announcement of an appeal will no doubt in the near future be issued by authority of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in the meantime all organized workers and friends are urged to make as liberal financial contributions as possible.

"Popular Mechanic" Printed in Non-Union Office.

Upon investigation by the Chicago Federation of Labor it was found that "Popular Mechanic," a technical publication published in Chicago, is unfair; it is printed in a non-union office, notorious for its antagonism to union labor.

If boycotting unfair concerns by unions is wrong and illegal, why, then, is blacklisting of good union men by big corporations right and legal? Give it up.

What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, but horse sense is a rare bird. That's why.—The Union Leader.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
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FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

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FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1910

It is apparent that an opportunity is before organized labor to go forward as a leader in the philanthropic effort to intellectually enlighten and improve the minds of wage earners and the people at large regarding the all-vital subject of industrial education. Already the great bodies of labor stand nobly before all as a force deeply concerned in the battle against the white plague, and this opportunity is in the direction of giving a healthful condition to the mind. The fact is spreading that there is an increasing demand for clearer and broader information and investigation bearing on this important subject upon which to build such as will be practical, universal, permanent and sound.

The Carpenter has already expressed in its columns its views on this matter, confident that the Carpenters and Joiners of America have a deep interest in the subject, especially in its bearings upon the craft. We desire that our official journal should have and hold no secondary position in the discussion, or fail to be an aid to the special committee of the American Federation of Labor, which has the matter in charge. It will be remembered that originally the committee was to obtain a "thorough investigation of the needs of industrial education. As a result of such investigation, some definite suggestions for the promotion of industrial education in such manner as might best serve the interests of the whole people. A statement of the extent to which such needs are met by existing institutions."

At the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor the committee on education, in reporting,

"deemed it advisable, on account of the great importance of the question (industrial education), that delegates make special mention of the matter to their constituents."

If this suggestion has been officially acted upon, the whole subject is orally before not only organized labor, but every wage earner, employer, the public, and the labor and secular press at large.

The special committee, of which John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers is chairman, and General Secretary Frank Duffy, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, secretary, will continue its work and will report in full to the St. Louis convention of the A. F. of L. in 1910.

* * *

There is a renewed outcry in many localities against the course pursued by members leaving the jurisdiction of their own district, going into another locality to work, leaving their cards in their pockets, do not take out any clearance card nor deposit their duebook with any Local Union of the locality they come into and even go to work on an unfair job. One would presume that common sense would tell any transient union

man that when going into another locality to work it is to his best interests, not to speak of his duty, upon his arrival to at once seek intercourse with resident brothers and by this means become acquainted with local trade and other conditions. It appears, however, that in numerous cases of this kind, common sense is not in evidence. And as to working on unfair jobs, words are not strong enough to give expression to our contempt for such disloyal conduct and business agents and members everywhere should make it a special point to run down such miscreants, ascertain their names and the Local Union to which they belong and prefer charges against them with the D. C. or Local Union of the locality where the offence has been committed.

From numerous complaints reaching the General Office it appears also that many of our members, going into another locality to work imagine that being equipped with a working card, issued by their home district, they can work anywhere without hindrance and are not compelled to transfer their membership. These members as soon as discovered, should be made to understand that they are greatly in error; that they are violating Section 131 of our general constitution which specifies that they must apply to the F. S. of their home Local Union for a clearance card and transfer their membership. It is imperatively necessary, and to the best interest of our entire membership that Local Unions call their members leaving the jurisdiction of their district to account for their doings, and it is equally necessary and to the best interest of transient brothers, when going to work in another locality to immediately enter into intercourse and contact with resident brothers; it is their sacred duty to assist the local membership and render them all possible support in the maintenance of fair local conditions and the strict observation of trade rules. This practice of outside members clandestinely working in and defying the D. C. or Local Union of another locality, must be stamped out by all means, and the sooner the better.

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Local Unions contemplating the entering into any movement for better conditions should remember that if they anticipate any difficulties on account of their demand and desire financial assistance from the General Office, they must apply to that office for a schedule of inquiries which is to be filled out and submitted to the G. E. B. for sanction of the movement. Unless the G. E. B. is thoroughly informed of obtaining conditions in the locality, sanction cannot be granted and financial assistance eventually not be forthcoming. As soon as a settlement has been reached the recording secretary or the strike committee should report to the General Office in detail stating schedule of hours and wages previously in operation and the advantages gained. News of this nature printed in our journal, especially where the desired result has been attained, is of vital interest and encouraging to our entire membership.

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Last month we came into receipt of the initial number of two new trade union publications—the American Flint, the official magazine of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, and the Longshoreman, the official organ of the International Longshoremen's Association. We wish these new publications success; may they live long and prosper.

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It is to be hoped that the question of the apprenticeship system referred to in the quarterly circular, sent out by our General secretary last month, will receive due attention by all our Local Unions.

As stated in the circular, the formulation and adoption of apprenticeship laws is, for the time being, left to the discretion of the Local Unions of each locality. Therefore, Local Unions in localities where no such laws exist should take up the matter at once and where such laws are in force they might possibly be improved.

It behooves the union to see to it that laws are adopted whereby justice is done the apprentice; laws prohibiting his becoming an object of abuse, either on the part of the employer or employe; laws which assure the apprentice ample opportunity to learn the trade and become an efficient mechanic. The young man, perceiving that he is of some concern to and protected by the union, will take an interest in the organization and become himself an active, loyal member.

The general strike in Sweden that has involved nearly 300,000 workers, has come to an end after almost five months' duration. The outcome of the struggle is a victory for the men, and the corporations who precipitated the general walkout by declaring a lockout on July 7, are admitting their defeat. Wage reductions have been withdrawn and through the instrumentality of the government the employers are now inviting the national organizations to confer and negotiate with them on the adoption of working agreements whereby conflicts, as the one just ended, be avoided in the future. Even the street car company of Stockholm, the most virulent and stubborn in the fight, has learned an object lesson, it having lost heavily through the boycott. They have reinstated all strikers in their former positions and notified the organization of their desire to come to a satisfactory understanding. It was a gallant fight brought to a successful issue under the most adverse and trying circumstances and the most glorious feature of it is that the labor organizations, which the employers wanted to destroy, are now stronger than ever.

Our Treatment of the Factory Girl.

In writing about "Women and the Occupations" in the September American Magazine, W. I. Thomas has occasion to comment upon our treatment of the factory girl. He says:

"It is, I believe, considered good business policy in some cases to work a horse to death, to wear him out fast, and take another. Certainly it would be a good policy to do so if horses had a very trifling value and could be had in unlimited quantities. At any rate, it is good business to wear girls out in this way, for the initial outlay in their case is nothing at all, and they can be had in unlimited numbers. Professor James' theory of 'getting your second wind' and 'tapping unused reservoirs of energy' is doubtless sound psychology, up to the point where he leaves it, but there is a limit to it, and evidently under great strain is advantageous only if the strain is relieved by considerable intervals of rest and recuperation. This is the condition under which the artist works preferably, and is the most favorable one for creative work. But the girl paced by the machine has no considerable interval, and is doomed to break down, or to be pushed to a lower economic level. Her only other chance is marriage. The machine is the most effective device for 'speeding up,' because it puts more strain on the worker than he can put on himself without it; but in all 'piece work' the operator is under heavy strain. There are factories in Chicago where the rate of pay per hundred pieces is one cent. Of course, the work passes through many hands, and each operation is simple, but a hundred operations of any kind for one cent is a great deal. A humane employer in Chicago recently looked into the case of a girl who had quit work in his factory, and found that she had been earning 98 cents a week. And, machine or no machine, our treatment of the working girl, particularly the factory girl, is scandalously out of harmony, not only with our romanticism, but with our plain human sentiments."

35,000 Workmen Killed in Year by Accidents.

Between 30,000 and 35,000 deaths and 2,000,000 injured is the accident record in the United States during the past year among workingmen, according to a bulletin on accidents issued recently by the Bureau of Labor. Of those employed in factories and workshops it is stated that probably the most exposed class are the workers in iron and steel.

Fatal accidents among electricians and electric linemen and coal miners are declared to be excessive, while railway trainmen were killed in the proportion of 7.46 deaths per one thousand employes.

The bulletin declares that much that could be done for the protection of the workingman is neglected, although many and far-reaching improvements have been introduced in factory practice during the last decade. It is pointed out that the possibilities for successful accident prevention have been clearly demonstrated in the experience of foreign countries.

It is stated that it should not be impossible to avert at least one-third and perhaps one-half of the accidents by intelligent and rational methods of factory inspection, legislation and control.—The Emergency Service.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
LEONARD FUNK, E 2307 5th Ave., Spokane, Wash.

General Executive Board,
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 4607 Kenmore Ave., Sheridan Park, Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

W. A. COLE, 24 Tilden St., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS. A. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries.

Recording secretaries will please take notice that under date of Dec. 24, 1909, the quarterly circular for the months of January, February and March, 1910, containing the quarterly pass-word, together with two blank bonds, one for the financial secretary and one for the treasurer, six blanks for the reports of the financial secretary and six blanks for the treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the general office, has been forwarded by that office to all Local Unions of the U. B.

Recording secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter in due time are requested to notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind., without delay.

Interpretation of Sec. 42 of Constitution of Building Trades Department A. F. of L.

Upon request of our General Secretary and in order to avoid misunderstandings as to the correct meaning of Sec. 42 of the constitution of the B. T. D. of A. F. of L., the Executive Council of the Department has rendered the following interpretation of said section:

"Each organization affiliated with the Local Building Trades Council is and shall be entitled to a vote equal to the basis of representation in local councils as stipulated under Sec. 39 of the constitution."

In explanation thereof, says the Executive Council, "the voting power in local councils shall be in accordance with the basis of representation of the affiliated organizations as provided in Sec. 39 of the constitution." This section reads thus:

Sec. 39. Basis of Representation in Local Councils.—One hundred members or less, 3 delegates; 200 members or more, 4 delegates; 400 members or more, 5 delegates;

800 members or more, 6 delegates; 1,600 members or more, 7 delegates; 3,200 members or more, 8 delegates; 6,400 members or more, 9 delegates; 12,800 members or more, 10 delegates. In no case shall more than 10 delegates be allowed each craft.

Decision of Executive Council, B. T. D. A. F. of L.

On Dispute Between United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers and the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1909.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Under the title "Report of Committee on Report of Executive Council," on pages 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96 and 97, printed proceedings of the Tampa convention of the Building Trades Department, a copy of which has been mailed you and should now be in your possession, there will be found a transcript of the dispute between the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers and the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers which might properly be considered an appeal against the decision of the Executive Council rendered at Pittsburg, Feb. 13, 1909, copy of which is enclosed. The dispute or appeal, as the case may be, in question was disposed of as per the following substitute resolution:

The Steam Fitters and Plumbers are herewith ordered to meet in conjunction with the Executive Council of this department within sixty days from the date of the adjournment of this convention for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Denver decision in its entirety and entering into a working agreement whereby harmony may prevail between the organizations involved. Failing to come to an agreement the decision rendered by the Executive Council at Pittsburg and which is now in operation and concurred in by the Committee on Report of the Executive Council of this convention, shall stand and be recognized by the department as the legal, official agreement between the two organizations and this department.

By direction of the Executive Council, I desire to inform you that in accordance with the substitute above quoted representatives of both organizations met with the Executive Council at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 4, 1909, when, after an extended hearing, in which both sides were given every latitude, it was reported they had failed to reach an agreement. On the report being presented to the Executive Council, then in session, by the parties in interest, it was unanimously agreed that inasmuch as the two contending parties had failed to come to any agreement, as per the instructions of the Tampa convention contained in the foregoing substitute, the working agreement drawn at Pittsburg, Feb. 13, and concurred in by the Committee on Report of the Executive Council in its report to the Tampa convention, stands reaffirmed and will become the decision of the Executive Council and the law of the department, to take effect immediately.

Accordingly you are herewith notified of the reaffirmation of the decision known as the Pittsburg working agreement.

Kindly accept this communication as official notification and act in accordance therewith.

Fraternally yours,
WM. SPENCER,
Secretary-Treasurer Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.

United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers vs. International Association Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America.

Working Agreement.

1. Each of the above named organizations shall refrain from organizing steam fitters and helpers in cities and localities where the other organization have already covered the territory in accordance with its own laws prevailing prior to Nov. 1, 1908.

2. Each organization shall submit a list of their bona fide locals, covering localities that have been controlled from the time that this decision is intended to be operative. Such list of locals must be certified to the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department.

3. In cities where the work is jointly controlled by locals of the I. A. Steam Fit-

ters and the U. A. Steam Fitters the two local organizations shall each be required to appoint a committee of three men, who shall draft working rules regulating wages and hours in that particular locality, and establish a minimum initiation fee, by which a member may be admitted to either organization, and such agreement, when made, shall be respected and enforced by the Internationals herein named.

4. Each organization shall use their best endeavors and all possible means to thoroughly organize the steam fitters and steam fitters' helpers in localities unorganized. Such unorganized localities shall be deemed a legitimate field for organizing work of the organization whose representatives shall first commence the work of organizing.

In the event of failure upon the part of the first claimant to organize the locality in question, it shall be considered open field for operation.

5. The international unions herein named shall each appoint a committee of three who shall meet at the call of the president of the Building Trades Department and thereafter at stated periods, to settle such grievances as may arise and devise ways and means for the general good will of all, as provided for in Section 6 to the end that a solidification, federation, or permanent understanding may be brought about in the pipe fitting industry.

6. If at any time the joint committee provided for in Section 5, fails to agree on the selection of an umpire, the president of this department shall appoint a member, whose duty it shall be to decide the question at issue. Such decision, when rendered, shall be final and binding and shall remain in full force and effect until mutually amended by and with the consent of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department.

7. Each general organization shall, under no circumstances, allow the forming of locals or admittance of men into locals when there is a lockout or strike between the employers and either organization.

8. Any member of either organization entering the territory of the other, either on his own account or by reason of having been sent by his employer, shall join the local union in whose territory he desires to work and conform to the laws of the organization controlling the territory but in no case shall other than the prevailing conditions be imposed upon the member entering the locality.

9. It is understood that in the event either of the two parties fail to comply with the provisions of this decision by failure to participate in any conference called by the president of this department for the purpose of adjusting any existing differences, the subject matter in contention shall be referred to the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department and the decision reached by the Executive Council shall be final and binding with all local councils affiliated with the Building Trades Department.

10. This decision must be maintained inviolate by the respective Internationals and local councils; nor shall affiliated local councils permit violations of the terms of this decision by locals of either International declaring a strike to abridge any condition herein named.

This decision shall be considered in full force and effect on and after Feb. 15, 1909.

To insure and guarantee permanent peace among the building trades, the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department herewith recommend that each organization to this dispute shall take a referendum vote of their membership on the advisability of eliminating all divisional lines of trade demarkation, so that each member may follow the avocation that his knowledge and ability best equips him for, and so as to determine whether one international trades union or organization may be established in the pipe-fitting industry.

This referendum in question shall be taken in duplicate, copies of which shall be furnished to the Building Trades Department and shall be made returnable on or before the first day of January, 1910.

The above is a true copy of the action of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in the dispute of the United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers vs. the International Association Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America.

Given at Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 13, 1909.

Attest: WM. SPENCER,

Secretary-Treasurer Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.

On Dispute Between Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the International Association of Marble Workers.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1909.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Pursuant to instructions of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department you are herewith advised that the dispute between the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the International Association of Marble Workers, covering slate threads, as set forth on pages 134-135 of the printed proceedings of the Tampa Convention, copy of which has been mailed to you and should be now in your possession, has been considered by the Executive Council in its various phases, and the following decision reached:

"That slate threads on stairways properly comes under the jurisdiction of the Marble Workers' International Association as set forth in its claim of jurisdiction on file with the Building Trades Department, and it is the sense of the Executive Council that the late dispute between the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association and the Marble Workers' International Association shall be and is so decided, the decision to take effect immediately."

You are herewith informed that each international union and local council is this day informed of the action taken and accordingly you will accept this as official notification. Fraternally yours,

WM. SPENCER,

Secretary-Treasurer Building Trades Department.

On Dispute Between Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the Metal Lathers.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1909.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Pursuant to the instructions of the Tampa Convention, I herewith transmit to you a copy of Resolution No. 25, as presented by the delegates of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, supplemented by the report of the committee to whom the resolution was referred:

"Resolution No. 25. By Delegates F. M. Ryan, P. J. Morrin, M. J. Young, International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

"Whereas, The right of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to control the fabrication, erection and placing of steel and iron used in reinforced concrete and cement construction is disputed by several trades affiliated with this Department; and,

"Whereas, The contractors and architects are taking advantage of this chaotic state of affairs and using one organization against another, to the detriment of both; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By this Department in convention assembled, that the fabrication, erection and placing of all iron and steel in reinforced concrete and cement construction properly belongs to the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and that they are hereby conceded full and complete jurisdiction over this class of work."

The committee reported as follows:

"Your committee, after reviewing the case thoroughly and also examining the decision handed down by the Denver Convention, cannot justify the claim of the Metal Lathers to this class of work, and therefore we recommend that the work be awarded to the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers on all floor construction."

On a call of the roll being demanded, the report of the committee as above shown was adopted; therefore it becomes my duty to notify you and through you the organization you have the honor to represent of the foregoing action, all of which will be found in the printed proceedings of the Tampa Convention on pages 131, 132, 133 and 134, copy of which has been mailed you and should now be in your possession. Kindly accept this as official notification of the action taken and let the future action of your body conform with the decision rendered.

Fraternally yours,

WM. SPENCER,

Secretary-Treasurer Building Trades Department.

Expulsions.

John Parish has been expelled by Local Union 229, Glens Falls, N. Y., for misappropriation of money entrusted to him for payment of initiation fees.

Ferd. Rinker, the ex-financial secretary of Local Union 34, Long Island City, N. Y., has been expelled for violation of sections of general constitution referring to duties of financial secretaries and misdemeanors.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Amarillo, Tex.	Marion, O.
Anadarko, Okla.	Memphis, Tenn.
Asherton, Tex.	Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Ashland, Ky.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.	Miami, Fla.
Baltimore, Md.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Belleville, Ill.	Mulberry, Fla.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	New Haven, Conn.
Bridgeport, Conn.	New Orleans, La.
Chicago, Ill.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Cleveland, O.	New York City.
Demopolis, Ala.	Oakland, Cal.
Denver, Colo.	Owensboro, Ky.
Detroit, Mich.	Phoenix, Ariz.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Pittsburg, Pa.
El Reno, Okla.	Pottsville, Pa.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Rockford, Ill.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	Salineville, O.
Helena, Mont.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Hendersonville, N. C.	Sanford, Fla.
Hot Springs, Ark.	San Antonio, Tex.
Houston, Tex.	Sayre, Pa.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Seattle, Wash.
Johnson City, Tenn.	Salamanca, N. Y.
Klamath Falls, Ore.	San Francisco, Cal.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Tacoma, Wash.
Lawton, Okla.	Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Wheeling, W. Va.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Otisville, N. Y.	Kansas City, Kas.
Homing, Okla.	Stigler, Okla.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.	Seattle, Wash.
Brewster, O.	Windsor, Mo.

Total, 8 Local Unions.

The Labor Question.

Union labor has been guilty of outrages in the past. We should be glad to believe that it will never be guilty in like manner again—but we are not so optimistic, human nature being as it is. On the other hand, unionized capital has been quite as guilty of outrages quite as awful as any of which labor may be accused, and quite as many of them. We should be glad to think that these things are over, but the blind hate of men like Kirby and Van Cleave forbids any confident hope. The Van Cleaves, Kirbys, Gomperses and Mitchells are thrown into an arena by forces greater than they may know, and made to fight like rats and dogs in a pit. Perhaps one is as much to blame as another. And at bottom we common citizens are as much to blame as they. For we make and unmake institutions; and institutions make labor troubles. Kirby declares that his union is seeking to protect "peaceful and law-abiding citizens in their God-given right to labor." Does he know what that means? Does it mean only that every man has a right to work as a strike-breaker or otherwise, for him and his associated employers? * * * Of course, Kirby may urge, the world is wide and labor may find employment anywhere. But it is not true. The world is wide, but it is owned. Labor has ceased to own any world. If Kirby will throw himself into the fight for the striking of the hand of monopoly from the ownership of the earth he will show himself capable of looking at both sides of the shield.—Minneapolis Daily News.

Mrs. Eva Valesh Resigns as Assistant Editor of Federationist.

Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh, assistant editor of the American Federationist, has resigned from that position and removed to New York City, where she will enter a somewhat wider field of lecturing and writing on the aims and objects of the trade-union movement especially. Mrs. Valesh will also resume the publication of her letters to labor journals dealing with live industrial questions. Mrs. Valesh has for many years been known as a writer and speaker on labor topics, more especially those connected with women and child labor. She will devote much of her time and energy to the organization of working women in New York City. Mrs. Valesh has retained her commission as a general organizer for the A. F. of L. Her address in New York is 23 W. 44th Street.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

W. J. Shields.

Judging from the activeness of many of our local and D. C. affiliations throughout the New England territory, the coming spring will be a record-breaker in the matter of trade movements. With few exceptions the unions are moving towards extended privileges, based undoubtedly on the belief that for a few years at least we may be favored by prosperous conditions. The principal feature of these movements that show the development of the trade unionist is that in about every case the short-hour work day is given the right-of-way, and those locations where the forty-eight-hour system operates are contending for a reduction to forty-four hours per week. This is as it should be, for the true philosophy of longer wages lies in industrial regulation, made possible by a continued aspiration to give to all who desire work the fullest opportunity in this particular. It is only by reducing the competition for jobs to a minimum and by regulating industry to as near a basis of permanency as possible can we expect to hold or extend a fair wage condition. This is the reasoning of the membership in the coming movements with the forty-four-hour week put in the foreground of the agitation, using it as a rallying means to compact organization, the only sure basis of trade union successes. All along the line the spirit of activeness is showing itself, the preparatory work necessary to the launching of these movements are being entered into, meetings are being held, and plans arranged for their continuancy. General President Huber's aid is being solicited and his orders to his organizers are to the effect of concentrating their full support to the movements as arranged so that through this co-operation we may leave nothing undone to assure peaceable and profitable conclusions.

During the time between this and my last report I have been kept busy in attending many meetings of the character mentioned and have rendered service in other places of a varied kind. In the following I will give you a brief account of some of these visits. Attending a meeting of the D. C. in Portland, Me., also the Millmen's Local, I found a good condition of organization, traceable to the splendid work of Brother Wagner, the B. A. of the D. C. Our membership of this city are contemplating trade movement for the coming spring.

Bath, Me.—Went there to investigate the possibilities of organizing the ship carpenters. In this work I had the co-operation of the Bath membership. We found the shipbuilding industry on the decline and in order to live the ship carpenters have taken to the land, where they spend the greater portion of their time, working in the ship-yards when the opportunity presents itself. This condition takes from these men their ambition, and their only concern is centered in the job, not in the condition that surrounds it. While in Bath I had a very pleasant meeting with the members of 1663. I found good material in this membership and can sympathize with them in their fight to hold their own against the competition of the farmer ship carpenter, who persists in working on outside work below the established conditions.

Lewiston, Me.—I find the membership of Local 407 doing fairly well in holding conditions. The followers of the trade in the two cities—Lewiston and Auburn—are not quite as well organized as they have been some time ago, and it would appeal to me that a little activeness is needed to stimulate the apparent lacking interests of a certain part of the carpenters of this jurisdiction. We cannot afford to be lax in the care of the union that acts as a protector to our trade conditions.

I attended meetings at Dedham and Walpole, Mass., in the interest of better organi-

zation. In both places there was a good attendance and a satisfaction was had in the fact that all present seemed to agree that the evening had been profitably spent.

About a week's time was spent in Worcester, Mass., in prosecuting a work that concerned the Boston D. C. and the Worcester D. C. As our membership of both places are familiar with what the matter represents, it is not necessary to publish same, but permit me to say that while dealing with Worcester, that this city was never better organized. Brother Hannigan has been doing a very fruitful business as B. A., which should insure a successful outcome of the movement launched for better conditions the coming spring.

Brockton, Mass., was visited and a meeting was held under the auspices of 624, to which all building crafts were invited. There was great interest manifested. This membership has decided on a demand for better conditions for the coming spring and the splendid state of organization largely due to the untiring efforts of Brother Pratt, B. A., will undoubtedly produce the increase looked for without opposition.

I attended a meeting in company with Brother Kimball of the Southeastern Convention, composed of twenty-six locals situated in the southeastern section of Massachusetts, and the chief feature of the meeting was the trade reports showing that about every city and town in this section is moving for a similar condition.

At a meeting of the Millmen's Local at Salem, Mass., I was privileged to learn that the North Shore D. C., with its chain of locals, stretching from Boston to the New Hampshire line, has also entered a movement of a similar character.

It certainly looks, as I said in the beginning, that the coming spring will be a record-breaker in the line of improving the lot of the carpenters throughout the section.

J. H. Bean.

Since the earlier part of October and well into November I have devoted considerable time to straightening out the financial affairs of L. U. 1580, Atlanta, Ga., which had become somewhat entangled, and as a result the local union almost came to a standstill. Even members who paid their dues regularly had become dissatisfied and remained away from the meetings. After an investigation of conditions, I called upon the financial secretary to make a report, which he refused. He was later suspended for violation of the constitution. I myself collected some money due the local union and had the per capita for September forwarded to the General Office at once. After this trouble was settled we held an open meeting, at which several labor leaders were present, which brought new life into our organization and new additions to the membership. While I was thus engaged Organizer Brother Wilson conducted a series of open meetings, and at most of these occasions we had the assistance of an A. F. of L. organizer and later that of Brother R. E. L. Connolly, member of the G. E. B.

From my point of view the Atlanta carpenters could get all they can reasonably expect by the exercise of individual energy, and not expect and depend too much in the way of assistance from the General Office. With individual energy and concerted action I see no reason why our organization in Atlanta should not be one of the best and most efficient in the South and the members get a full share of its benefits.

I next went to Augusta, Ga., where the membership of the entire district had been in a state of apathy. I first met with L. U. 1442 at several consecutive meeting nights and later on I visited L. U. 283, this possibly being the first time they had a colored organizer in their midst. I spoke about an hour, including moments of applause. It seemed I reached Augusta just in time to turn on sufficient light and thereby save the district from collapse. I hope the plans now under way for the solidification of the organization will conscientiously be carried out. Augusta is still a ten-hour city, but by proper care it will be enrolled in the nine-hour column next spring. Candidly speaking, I cannot blame the contractors for working their men ten hours per day, when, as they claim, the men are satisfied and never made a demand for anything since the strike or lockout about ten years ago. One contractor in the city does not allow his men to work more than nine hours, and he is not only faring well by it, but he is paying as

good or better rates than those who work their men ten hours.

I called upon the Federation of Trades, prevailing on that body to use their influence in getting all the crafts to join in the movement for better conditions started by the carpenters, and not to let them go it alone when there is a possibility to gain advantages for all trades. It appears that only the bricklayers and a few painters are enjoying the nine-hour day in Augusta.

From Augusta I went to Macon, Ga., where I found things brighter looking, owing to Brother R. E. L. Connolly's recent visit.

Holidays drawing near, I stopped at Selma, Ala., where I am helping to plan better things for the new year and attended the tenth anniversary celebration of L. U. 410 of that city. Soon after my arrival at Selma a letter reached me from the Mobile, Ala., D. C., soliciting my visit to that city to assist in the work of bringing new life into the organization, it being below ebb.

Let us now hope for greater success for the U. B. in 1910, and more especially for the Fourth District. Let us bear in mind that the strength of a chain is judged by its weakest link. Let every favor possible come to the South.

U. S. Berry.

Having entered the field as a U. B. general organizer in the latter part of July, and our official journal but very seldom receiving anything from Texas, it may be of interest to our members to read a partial summary of my work done these last four and a half months in the Lone Star State.

Texas is a State large enough and with work enough to keep any man on the go and the work of such nature as will tax the mind and energy of a live one to give or show results worth the price.

The general status of our organization throughout the State is fair, and in some localities good. The larger cities as a rule have the work well in hand and some of the smaller towns are doing fairly well and working under the eight-hour system. None of our men are working more than nine hours per day, and though some of them are working open shop, we have but few places of this kind. The open shop prevails in the western, or undeveloped, part of the State, where the men are unorganized, working ten hours and invariably for less pay. This part, however, is now rapidly building up, and no doubt with the aid of an organizer the work of education will successfully be carried on and our organization develop with the country.

Since starting out the 26th of July my work has been principally in the southern and eastern parts of the State. I have been instrumental in the organizing of four new local unions, one at Henrietta, one at Dallas (millmen), one at Kaufman and one at Elcampo. In the latter place the mayor and authorities attempted Cripple Creek tactics, commanding the organizer to leave town after he had been vigorously assaulted.

I organized another local union at Bolivar, Tex. These five local unions represent a total gain in membership of 270, not to speak of members gained for some small local unions visited in the pursuance of my educational work.

Five weeks of the time were spent in Houston in an effort to revive the interest of the carpenters of that city in the organization, which resulted in the consolidation of Local Unions 114, 953 and 1047 into the new Local Union No. 213. Finding Houston with barely 300 members all told on my arrival, I left that city with a membership of 400, and the tide still coming in, and a splendid business agent, Brother O. Olsen, looking after the new local union's interests. As a result of my work started in July and the co-operation of the membership the total increase in the territory covered amounts at this time of writing to 400 members. This is exclusive of the work now being carried on in San Angelo, Tex., where I found the organization at low ebb, open shop prevailing. After a week's work at this place I secured twenty new members, besides discovering several of our men working here without having deposited their membership cards with the local union, some of them paying dues to their home organization, which is a violation of Sec. 131 of our general constitution. Our financial secretaries everywhere should observe this clause when dues are sent them by a member from the jurisdiction of another local union. This clause is embodied in our con-

stitution for the protection of such local unions against men who will clandestinely work open shop for a season and then leave and repeat the practice elsewhere until ready to return home.

I will wind up this quarter as well as the year's work in Savannah, Tex.

Child Murder.

Any physician knows that a baby does not die from diarrhoeal diseases unless poison has been placed in its stomach. These diseases come from germs that are found in impure food. Whoever is responsible for placing those germs in the little stomachs is guilty of murder. We may be sure that the parents do not knowingly give poison to their children. If they are ignorant it is because they have been robbed of the opportunity to know the things that would save the lives of their children. * * * It is only the children of the working class who are being poisoned. The bulletin of the Chicago Health Department states that "72 per cent. of these deaths occurred in the river wards, in the 'back of the yards' district, and in the rolling mills district of South Chicago." * * * Turn now to the lake shore. Here is where the people live who own the stock yards, the west side factories, the South Chicago steel mills. Here are whole wards without a single case. Was there some strange mark above the doorposts of the homes in this locality that stayed the hand of the angel of death? Yes. It was the dollar mark. Where pure food could be purchased and proper care given, there the hand of the avenging plague was stayed. Only where those lived who did the work of producing the wealth of Chicago were the babies sacrificed. Roosevelt talks of "race suicide." Here is race murder.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

Wealth Buys Life.

The aged millionaire sighed.

"I'd give all my money," he said, "if I could buy twenty-five more years of life."

"But your money has already bought you that," said the physician, coldly.

"What rot are you talking now?" the millionaire asked, peevishly.

"No rot at all. For it is a fact, a dreadful fact," said the physician, "that the rich live, on an average, twenty-five years longer than the poor. Born rich, you are assured of a quarter century more life than would be your allotment were you born poor. Wealth buys you all that. And yet they say that there is nothing in money. Why, man, money buys life."

"How do you mean?" said the millionaire. "This sounds rather like nonsense to me."

"Oh, wealth protects one from so many ills. Rich babies nearly always live, but poor ones die of a hundred complaints induced by poverty. Poor babies die off shockingly. And so with boys and girls, with men and women—if they are rich they live healthily, and therefore long; while if they are poor, they live unhealthily, and disease, accident, contagion, privation—all sorts of preventable things—carry them off.

"Yes, money buys life, and reliable statistics show that of two children born today, one rich and the other poor, the rich one will outlive the other by the tidy margin of twenty-five years."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

An Unjust Tribute.

O, ye God of Heaven, help us!
For we gaze upon the sheen
Of Old Glory's silken banner
Most unblushingly. I ween.
Nor take heed unto the voices
Of the masses as they send
Up a cry of supplication
For their sufferings to end.

Let us go into the sweat shops,
And there view with awful mien
The result of Greed, the master,
As we contemplate the scene
Of the horde of tired women
And the children old and worn;
How long, ye men of freedom,
Must such suffering crime be borne?

Prophetic rings the voice of Labor
Above the mob's despairing wail.
Threat'ning woe to heads despotic
If such tyrannies prevail.
Let's revise our institutions,
Make our dealings fair and just,
Else pull down our silken banner
That is waving o'er such lust.

No longer wave this "Flag of Freedom"
Nor let your eagle test its wing,
While we pay an unjust tribute
To the greedy Money King.

MARGARET K. INGRAHAM.

CORRESPONDENCE

Silver Jubilee of Local Union 422, San Francisco, Cal.

General Secretary Duffy, United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—On Saturday, December 4, Millmen's Union 422 of this city will celebrate its silver jubilee. Twenty-five years ago the cabinet makers of San Francisco started their first union. A few of the old charter members are still with us, older and wiser, but steadfastly faithful to the cause of trade unionism. While the younger element, in the course of nature, has taken hold of the steering gear, still the old pilots are on deck, warning the steersmen of the dangerous, hidden rocks that have brought so many a proud union ship on the shoals.

The vicissitudes of our Union in the course of twenty-five years have been many. Starting out as an independent union of cabinet makers, it later became affiliated with the International Furniture Workers' Union and in the course of time it became Local 15 of the Amalgamated Wood Workers. For a while the union had its ups and downs, until it was taken under the protecting wing of the San Francisco Building Trades Council and joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

The Millmen's strike of 1900 was probably the most critical point in our existence, but thanks to the assistance rendered by other unions, and the Building Trades Council in particular, we came out victorious after a six months' strike for the eight-hour day. Our ability to pull through was largely due to the establishment of the Progressive planing mill, which was owned cooperatively and run night and day in three shifts. It furnished trim to fair contractors and broke the backbone of the millowners' resistance. Mr. Crocker of the millowners' association had to surrender to P. H. McCarthy, who represented the men.

It may be interesting to many brothers to know that Brother McCarthy and Mr. Crocker met again in a political battle on November 2, with the result that McCarthy, on the Union Labor ticket, beat Crocker, on the Republican ticket almost three to one, and was elected mayor of San Francisco.

The 4th of December will be a double cause of rejoicing, for on that evening the grand marshal, McCarthy, now mayor-elect, assisted by Chairman Kelly and Secretaries O. A. Tveitmoe and Andrew Gallagher of the joint Labor Day committee, will present our local with a silver-mounted gavel for our show of numbers in the Labor Day parade, and also a silk banner for the best float illustrative of the trade union movement.

So you see, Brother Secretary, that our age has not begun to trouble us yet. We intend to remain young.

I am instructed to extend an invitation to yourself and the other executive officers of the U. B. to be present on December 4. If, for some reason, you cannot attend, the invitation holds good for our fiftieth anniversary as well.

Sincerely and fraternally,
SECRETARY MILLMEN'S UNION 422.

From Scranton, Pa.

Editor The Carpenter:

To let the brothers of the U. B. know that Local Union 563 of Scranton, Pa., is still on the map, I wish to say that we are doing fine and taking in new members every week. We have obtained the signature of one of the large contracting firms, T. Wheeler & Son, to a closed-ship agreement; it employs about twenty men. There are six smaller contractors employing about ten men each, who now also hire union men. In my efforts

to unionize these firms I allowed two or three of our members to work for them and after a short time I had little trouble getting applications for membership from the non-union men, but where these men refused to make application after a time of grace of three days, the contractor would lay them off.

At present there is quite a harmonious feeling between the contractors and the union and a brotherly feeling prevails among our membership. When I assumed office we had two factions in the union, but the contrarieties then obtaining slowly died out.

Work for the winter season looks good at this time of writing. As I am acting as business agent for the Building Trades Council besides attending to my work in the interest of Local Union 563, you may well imagine that I am kept busy.

Local Union 484 of South Scranton is also increasing in membership and building up their organization. Both Local Unions are working hand in hand for the advancement of their interests and the furtherance of the common cause.

Fraternally yours,

E. E. KNAPP, B. A.

Scranton, Pa.

From San Antonio, Texas.

Editor The Carpenter:

The San Antonio, Tex., D. C., would request you to place the name of our city on the list of localities where trade is dull as all the larger buildings are nearing completion and nothing new starting up. The snow bird has started its annual flight South and San Antonio is getting more than its share of them. They come in droves after reading some of the highly colored literature on the attractions of our city sent broadcast throughout the country. These advertisements are misleading in many respects. They tell the reader that certain great improvements are being made when such have already taken place in the past four or five years. As a result, the poor reader who has raked and scraped to pay his way to this city is disappointed on his arrival and broke as he is he must work.

This town, strictly speaking, is a "tourist's town." It has no factories or shops and is a mighty poor place to be stranded in. If the unfortunate dupe is a carpenter he sees at a glance the condition. He will figure that if he keeps his card in his pocket he will obtain a week's work and then go to the next large town which is a little distance of 325 miles east. That one week, however, that every union carpenter works in San Antonio, keeps the loyal local man out of a job and at the same time helps the unfair contractor along in his defiance of the union, and keeps the local organization in a constant turmoil. It is a fact. Brother editor, it is not the unorganized labor that hampers us most, but it is the card man; not only the carpenter, but of different crafts. He thinks he knows the ropes, his hammer is always busy knocking everybody connected with organized labor from soup to nuts, without fear or favor or truth, to which he is a stranger.

Yours fraternally,

WM. B. MADIGAN, R. S. D. C.

San Antonio, Tex.

Obligatory Affiliation with Carpenter State Councils.

Editor The Carpenter:

I readily and fully concur in the resolution passed by the Massachusetts Carpenters' State Council as printed on Page 36 in the October issue of our journal, making it obligatory for all Local Unions in states where state councils exist, to become affiliated with that body. This appears to me the proper course to be pursued. It is neither right nor logical that a few Local Unions should look after the interests of the craft in the state, do all the work and bear that burden while others stand aloof, and yet, reap the same benefits. To make the State Council a more effective body I see no other way but to make the affiliation of every Local Union in the state obligatory. I am also of the opinion that the General Office should have a representative at the state convention. By this means every state would get in close intercourse with either the G. P. or G. S. at least once a year.

What State Councils can accomplish is shown by the result of the elections in the state of California, which is due to the splendid and efficient work done by the California State Council. Organized labor

in the much written and talked of state of Pennsylvania, where no State Council exists, could certainly not elect a magistrate. The Texas State Council can be depended upon when it comes to vote on any amendment making affiliation with state bodies obligatory and we desire to so inform the State Council of Massachusetts.

Fraternally yours,

R. S. GREEN,

President Texas State Council.

From Portland, Maine.

Editor The Carpenter:

Our journal, The Carpenter, having a great many readers in this district, we believe that an article acquainting the brothers of the bright prospects in the coming spring, would not go amiss.

We are pleased to state that conditions are comparatively good here at present although the dull season is drawing near. Our Local Unions have a large membership and are continuously receiving new candidates. We believe it to be but a matter of a short time when all wood workers in our district will be good, loyal union men. We are striving, using every effort and offering every inducement to assure those on the outside of the thing which promises to yield to us better conditions, a life long brotherly feeling and relationship toward all.

Our D. C. approved the new working rules and wage scale placed before us by Local Union 517, the latter to be demanded the coming spring with every prospect of being successful.

Local Union 517 is holding a series of open meetings for all building tradesmen which will probably be continued throughout the winter. The first one was held October 26, proving successful and promising great results.

Local Union 1561, millmen, are also considering a demand for the eight-hour work day and $3.00 minimum per day. The D. C. is negotiating with two mills in regard to the union label, and prospects are good for the respective firms to establish conditions that will entitle them to its use.

This council of carpenters and millmen has been organized about two years; during the first year, however, little progress was made principally because of lack of interest on the part of the membership of the different Local Unions who did not insist upon regular attendance at meetings by their delegates. But now I am glad to say that we are in good working order; the delegates are attending every meeting and showing a lively interest in the prospects of the future. Undoubtedly, you will soon hear from us again.

Yours for the cause,

J. F. WILLEY, R. S. D. C.

Portland, Me.

The Social and Political Unrest in Great Britain.

Editor The Carpenter:

What is the meaning of all this great unrest which prevails in the political, social and industrial world? Surely Great Britain is stirred up today more than at any time for the last fifty years. In dealing with the questions brought forth at the two great conferences—that of coal miners and the railroad workers—held recently in which some 1,200,000 workers employed in those two great industries were represented it was not so much the question of wages that was raised in that large gathering of delegates; it was the political and social condition of their members. One of the most vital questions that was carried by these two large bodies without a dissenting voice was the nationalization of land, minerals, mines and railways. Now we observe the leading press of the nation is always blaming the labor organizations, saying the capitalists will not invest and will withdraw their money and stagnate the commerce of the nation if such ideas are allowed to be advocated by what is termed labor hotheads. Now I quote Lord Brassey, who, before the Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting held in Liverpool, when he pointed out the fact that the trade of the nation was suffering very much through the unjust system which some railroad companies enforced upon the public traders. For instance, it costs more to carry certain goods from Liverpool to Birmingham, some 140 miles, than it costs to ship them from the various shipping ports of the United States to Liverpool. I have seen thousands of barrels of apples, hand picked, in Newcastle, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, three bushels per barrel. The farmer got

$1.00 per barrel for them when he brought them to town. The same brings £1 6s over here. The dealers say the cost of railroad charges from Liverpool to the various towns are from 20 to 40 per cent. higher than from the shipping ports of the United States and when men like Lord Brassey come before such a body as the Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool and declares clearly and openly for the nationalization of the railroads surely his words are worth heeding.

Turning to the other important and much-needed reforms—the land, minerals and mines—let me say these are very important questions. By greedy management the owners have been sapping the life blood out of the British toilers for centuries.

The writer was very much impressed with the quotations from Lloyd George's Newcastle speech and with the figures he gave of a Yorkshire town that is now being built upon the model cottage plan. The writer had the privilege of attending, as a delegate, said little model cottage town of Woodlands, near Doncaster. There was great discontentment in those homes owing to the high rents. Four years ago this was a purely farming district; not a village within four miles of it; plenty of valuable coal was there; the land was 15 shillings and six pence an acre, but they now want £4 an acre and 6 pence per ton royalty for the coal. Of course, mines were of no use without the homes for their workers, and, as the land shark says, "We will charge you a trifle for the land, and the price is £8 to £10 per acre to build these cottages upon." Of course, these mines turned out all right and the private merchant comes along and wishes to dwell among the workers. He desires a few acres and the price now is £150 per acre. So you see the price of this property increased from 15 shillings and 6 pence per acre to £150, and all the up-to-date plants and model town is under a lease to that rich land shark for ninety-nine years, and for the coal royalty rent he gets a further sum of nearly £20,000 per annum. Now, where the wrong comes in is this: Land and all its improvements in dwellings and development of industries ought not to belong to these aristocratic lords and dukes, but ought to be controlled by the state. Well, such is the opinion of the trades unions and all other progressive societies over here. The labor party, with many politicians of other parties favor the state control of these industries and according to the trend of thought the country is getting its workers educated steadily and solidly into the great need of state control.

The budget is causing quite a stir among the rich; they are up in arms crying, "Down with the Socialist budget; the government has sold England to the Labor and Socialist parties!" Such is their fear. Well I say the nation will be in better hands when it gets into the Labor party's hands than it is in the hands of those who neither toil nor spin for their bread. Yes, this is why there is so much unrest. The people are getting educated to realize that their rights and privileges have been withheld from them too long and the future points to some great changes in Great Britain's political and social conditions. There are now thirty-seven representatives of the Labor party ready to contest the various parliamentary districts when the opportune time comes for the elections, and there are now fifty-four labor men in Parliament. Of course, each member is paid £300 by the labor fund. He has to have that amount before he can take his seat in the House of Commons.

As regards the labor appeal case from the House of Lords, we are looking for it every day. With best wishes, I am,

Yours in the cause of labor,

HENRY EVANS.

American Federation of Labor.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1910.

To Organized Labor of America—Greeting:

Ten cents per member is hereby asked of every trade union in America. The object is fully stated in the accompanying circular entitled "Plan of Action and Appeal," the same having been adopted by a conference of representative labor men of America held at Pittsburg, Pa., December 13-14, and which has also been approved and endorsed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. Contributions should be sent to John Williams, Secretary, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, 503 House Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Little is necessary to be added to the

general circular. These points, however, need to be emphasized:

The present contest in the iron, steel and tin plate trade was not begun by organized labor; it was started by the U. S. Steel Corporation. The trade unions are acting in self-defense and in protection of the American standard of life and of American institutions. The aggressions of the trust upon union labor have been deliberate, manifold, insidious and persistent. At every successive move these aggressions betray evidences of a comprehensive plot by the master minds of a nation-wide monopoly bent on increasing dividends, no matter what the cost to American labor, to the country at large, or to human progress.

This campaign of the Steel Trust against union labor because of the latter's avowed objects of a normal workday and an American wage standard is but the manifestation of one scheme in a series which together form a conspiracy worthy of Caesar, a Napoleon, or a Bismarck against the American institutions of unrestricted production, fair dividends, just legislation, an impartial judicary and free and uncorrupted press and an unmanipulated market and the highest estate for labor that production can justify. These counts against the Steel Trust are undeniable:

Its control of production is one of its established features constantly extolled as a merit by that portion of the press animated by Wall street motives.

Its dividends are based upon not only its invested capital, but more than one-half billion of watered stock.

Its attorneys are notoriously present at or in every legislative body from which privilege may be purchased or advantage in some form be procured.

Its influence upon certain courts presided over by notable examples of the judiciary has been shown by the radical modifications of their unjust injunctions speedily made by higher courts.

Its close touch with certain infamous daily newspapers is exhibited upon every occasion when it is possible for editors to choose between prostrating themselves before its subsidy disbursers or standing up to courageously defend common rights.

Its systematic destruction of an open and honest market is shown by numberless methods, from pushing higher an already super-protective tariff against a contrary public opinion to the crushing out of rivals in any branch of the industries upon which it enters.

Its crowning criminality, however, is its bold and heartless enserfing of labor. To disarm public indignation against its industrial and social crimes in this respect the trust has instituted the so-called "profit-sharing" system which, even the slightest examination, proves to be a transparent deceit, through which a small minority of its employes are sought to be bribed to help in daily sweating the vast majority, to prevent the others from joining labor organizations and to break down the spirit of manliness that has been a cherished characteristic of American labor. The trust methodically hires freshly arrived immigrants, opens or closes mills to dishearten communities of its employes and substitutes young lads in its work for fathers with families.

The Steel Trust's methods of dealing with labor lead to playing one set of its employes against another in ruinous competition, to suppressing trade agreements, to preventing the entire body of workers from expressing their opinion as to the terms of the necessarily changing conditions under which they would steal their labor, and so preventing in any way their taking part in the modern American labor movement, which is rapidly uplifting the wage-working masses throughout the civilized world.

The methods of the trade unionists of America, on the contrary, taken broadly, free labor from a slavish dependence either upon the unstable philanthropy or the contemptuous labor trafficking which are features of today's multi-millionarism.

The trade unionists of America have now their choice between lying down and letting Steel Trust methods have their sway or standing up and arraying themselves with men who intend to fight to maintain unimpaired the rights, duties and standards of the civilization that America's founders and preservers bequeathed to our generation and time.

Trade unionists, men of labor, friends;

in this contest the Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers have made a great struggle and are heroically battling not only for their own rights, but for the rights of all. Until the Steel Trust changes its present hostile attitude toward labor there can be no let up, even for a moment, in our activities in bringing it before the bar of public opinion. In this contest the moral support and financial assistance of all are necessary. Every dollar received will be duly accounted for and properly distributed to aid the men, their wives and children to maintain themselves during the contest.

Trade unionists and friends, in this contest on which side are you?

All are urged to contribute ten cents during the month of January; pay the same over to the secretary of Local Unions, he to forward it to Mr. John Williams, House Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Earnestly urging all to united effort in this New Year to bring victory to labor in this contest, we are,

Fraternally yours,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President,
Attest: FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary,
JAMES DUNCAN,
First Vice-President,
JOHN MITCHELL,
Second Vice-President.
JAMES O'CONNELL,
Third Vice-President,
D. A. HAYES,
Fourth Vice-President,
WM. D. HUBER,
Fifth Vice-President,
JOS. F. VALENTINE,
Sixth Vice-President,
JOHN R. ALPINE,
Seventh Vice-President,
H. B. PERHAM,
Eighth Vice-President,
JOHN B. LENNON,
Treasurer,
Executive Council American Federation of Labor.

Eugene, Ore., Local Union Demands Justice.

Editor The Carpenter:

On November 18 the maiden night of the birth of our Local Union 1455, the following set of resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the city of Spokane, Wash., workingmen are being thrown into jail because the city council of Spokane passed an ordinance prohibiting the holding of meetings in the streets of that city. The imprisoned workmen having exercised the constitutional right of "free speech," as defined by the amendments to the constitution of the United States in Art. 1, and

Whereas, The "trust forces" of the United States are oppressing labor by reduction of wages and increasing the working hours on one hand, and by increasing the cost of living on the other, and

Whereas, only through the fullest exercise of free speech and a free press can oppression be resisted and true progress made; therefore, be it

Resolved, by Local Union 1455, Eugene, Ore., United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, that we hereby strongly denounce the action of the city authorities of Spokane, Wash., in imprisoning men and women who exercise the right of "free speech" in speaking on the streets of Spokane in behalf of the laboring class of the United States. and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; a copy sent to the city council of Spokane, Wash., and a copy sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

Article 1 of the amendments to the constitution of the United States referred to in the above resolutions reads as follows:

Art. 1. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

J. N. ST. CLAIR, President.
O. C. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

An Opportune Time.

Editor The Carpenter:

An opportune time is in my mind a term that does not confine its application to any special class. An opportune time is the time that presents itself to the people of all classes and in all social spheres as that offering the best chances for the realization of their aims and ambitions. And as the able writers of our valuable journal can trace the labor movement as far back as before Christ, it appears to me that the divine significance of "an opportune time" has evi-

dently been written on the wall for ages. In this present time of progress and great onward march of the trade-union movement it is especially and forcibly suggestive of the necessity of concentrating labor's forces in periods of activity as well as in times of adversity. And now that the clouds of depression, which have swept over our American continent are slowly disappearing, it is only natural that the return of sunshine, renewed activity would be appreciated by all classes. And as no other class felt the effects of the depression as keenly as the laboring class, it strikes me that a unanimous and concentrated effort on behalf of the poorly organized districts should be the foremost consideration of our organization during the next six months.

In urging the local unions of our U. B. to give this matter their immediate and earnest consideration and lend their support in this suggested campaign of agitation and education, I feel that I am speaking for the Province of Nova Scotia and expressing the sentiments of its organized carpenters. This is equally so when I say this is a most opportune time to bring the unorganized carpenters of this province into the fold of our U. B. There is no doubt in my mind the entering into this campaign will create among all loyal members that feeling of pride in the further development of our U. B. that will spur them on in an earnest effort and determination to increase our membership 200 per cent. by the close of 1910. Such efforts as will tend to effect such a position will from now on receive the foremost consideration by Local Union 1588, Sidney, N. S. Let us act. Now is an opportune time.

Fraternally yours,

J. R. MARTIN,

Recording Secretary Local Union 1588.

Sidney, N. S.

The Sliding Wage Scale.

Editor The Carpenter:

It is by comparison one knows things, and if somebody did not "blow high and low" we would not know how the other fellow is getting along. That was a breezy letter of A. D. Hill of Miami, Fla., in the October Carpenter. It makes a man feel patriotic and gallant to have a full stomach and a full dinner pail ahead. The good times in the Southland is probably directly attributable to the high prices the farmers are just now getting for their crops. When the farmer is prosperous every one is prosperous.

It is different here in California. For several years the fruit growers (farmers) have been barely existing, but their spirits brightened up this summer a little when they got a little raise in the "sliding-up" tariff bill on their fruit through the kindly efforts of our U. S. Senator Flint (who is by the way virtually an appointee of the S. P. R. R. Co.), but their ardor is cooled to the freezing point because the railroad company has raised the freight rates just the precise amount of the tariff. So even the Republican farmers of California now know "who gets the tariff." Pardon me for getting off the subject, for I want to tell you how the sliding wage scale has worked out here in Palo Alto. When work was brisk Local 668 let in a number of saw-and-hammer men, who being too old to be apprentices, called them improvers, and allowed them to work under the scale. By and by (and it was not long either) the little rush was over and work dwindled down to a frazz. The consequence is the improvers are going right along working all the time while many of the best mechanics are idle. This explains how zealous the contractor is who is always saying the union ought to furnish better mechanics.

There has not been enough union work here this summer for all, the greater part of the building being done by non-union workmen, and as the winter season has set in, it seems that the year's work is done, even for those who have had some of it. We expect to see, before January is well on its way, a recurrence of the bread lines and charity soup houses of the last two winters in all the principal cities in California, with an addition to the line and the barrel half full. So we see that bread lines and charity soup houses go hand in hand with the sliding scale and scab labor. Therefore, our brother in Florida whose horn is blowing and whose voice is lifted up high, may take due and terrible notice that California has got the spinal meningitis and is taking a sleep

while the railroad company is waiting for more tariff on the farmers' products.

Yours fraternally,

P. S. BISHOP, L. U. 668.

Palo Alto, Cal.

Men and Conditions.

Editor The Carpenter:

My position as solicitor for the "American Carpenter and Builder" has brought to my attention many things that the ordinary man who is required to work at his daily vocation has no chance to observe. In fact, the men chosen as our representatives, as business agents and organizers, do not have the opportunity to witness things and study conditions as it lately has been my fortune to do. I am here speaking principally of the district in southern New Jersey, Delaware and eastern Pennsylvania. In traveling over the field I find conditions of trade good and prospects better, while our men are simply trusting and waiting for some unknown power to help them. I am sure the Lord will not do so (and I am speaking reverently), for the reason that they make no effort to help themselves. This cannot be said of all towns I have visited, but of the great majority; nor can it be said of all members of the organization, but of the hundreds who seemingly are depending on the few who are trying hard to uphold the organization, maintain and elevate the principles which they have taken an obligation to abide by and to better the conditions of all concerned.

In almost all the places I have visited I find a few faithful men in attendance at the meetings and in some instances not a sufficient number to call the meeting to order. How can men expect better conditions when they take no interest in the union's affairs and do not attend the meetings? Do we find business men neglecting their affairs in that manner? Do we find men investing money and spending every day in the week, month and year in business when they are depending on their investments to return them all they can possibly get out of them?

The majority of our men here are men of intelligence, with more brains than the average mechanic. This is attested by the magnificent buildings being erected which are monuments of their work and skill. They are the men who are giving the lines and levels to all other mechanics on the job; they see to the driving of the first stake and bear the general responsibility during the entire construction until the lights are lit and the rooms heated ready for the occupants. They are men who can draw plans and work to the very lines drawn for others, and yet we find them neglecting to outline plans, drive the stakes and lay a foundation to build up the organization which supports them in sickness, helps them in a case of disability, provides for their families in case of death and above all of this tries to shorten their hours and increase their wage scale; all for the small amount they have invested.

I find that in localities where men are organized work is plenty, wages good and men are satisfied and happy, and within a few miles of an organized town work is scarce, men are dissatisfied, all kinds of wages are paid and working hours are nine per day and up without limit.

In organized towns men live in comfortable houses, while in unorganized towns, which generally are found in rural districts, rents are cheap and the men earn part of their living by working at night and on Sundays and holidays; when they are not asleep or going to and from their work. This applies also to larger cities where men are living in back streets, often narrow and filthy, because rents are low and to live in an adjacent rural district they would have to spend some time to get there and incur expenses. It is not the men's fault; they do not wish to live in such crowded, filthy quarters, but they are compelled to for the simple reason that their wages are not sufficient to pay rent for decent homes and defray the living expenses of their large families.

Can these conditions be changed? I say yes. Let the men take the same advantage of the present and the prospective future of the trade by putting their heads together and outline their work this coming winter; by being ready to stand up like men and in the spring demand what every carpenter and every worker in the land is entitled to—enough to supply and keep his family well fed, well clothed, comfortably housed and well educated; enough to lay aside for the storms of life that we are all sure to meet.

I say to these men, attend your meetings and if you are not able to express your opinion in discussions, communicate your views to some one who can, or write them down and read them off, and if you cannot do that remember that your mere presence will have a good effect on all others in the hall and act as a stimulus to the performance of duty. Large numbers at a meeting is a sure foreboding of ultimate success. Look around and see what is going on in the world. Look at the meat you eat, the clothes you wear, the oil or gas and coal you burn and think. Then look at the officeholders or boss politicians, the cars you ride in and think. Think how much is the difference in the prices you pay now for all necessaries of life and the prices you paid before the anthracite miners' strike in 1903. Think what advance in pay the miners are receiving per ton and what prices the combine is getting. These things should make men stop, think and ponder, but not too long neither, for it requires action, and the sooner men learn to take some interest in the organization which they are stockholders in the sooner carpenters will receive what is justly coming to them—better pay and decent working hours; even the honest employer from Maine to California will tell you so.

Yours fraternally,
N. E. DUFFY, Local Union 8.
Philadelphia, Pa.

New York State Council.

To All Local Unions in the State of New York:

Brothers—In order to efficiently protect the interests of the carpenters in any proposed laws relating to employers' liability and compensation for injuries received in industrial accidents, and changes in "the labor law" during the coming session of the legislature, all L. U.'s that have not done so are requested to furnish the following information as soon as possible: (a) Members injured in their employment; (b) cause of accident; (c) extent of injury, whether fatal, permanent disability, loss of a limb, of an eye, etc.; (d) number of weeks disabled; (e) amount of compensation received; (f) has suit been commenced to recover damages? (g) in cases settled, amount retained by attorneys.

We require this information if your members desire to impress the legislature with what carpenters want and why they want it. If your union has any changes to propose in the foregoing laws, please send them at once. If there is any diversity they will be re-submitted for a referendum vote in order that the carpenters may concentrate on some distinct proposition instead of sponsoring something resembling "Heintz's 57 varieties" and getting nothing.

Your union could profitably consider the resolutions on these matters, prepared by Mr. Charles Maitland Beattie for the Carpenters' Joint District Council of New York, and let us know if you think them worthy of your approval; that is, if you have not already done so.

The New York State Department of Labor, Albany, N. Y., has offered to furnish free to our L. U., on application, copies of the New York State Employers' Liability Law, the Labor Law and a summary of the "Workingmen's Compensation Act of Great Britain" and bulletins of the department.

Complete "Compensation Laws" of all countries can be procured free on application to the Commissioner of Labor, Washington, D. C., for "Bulletin No. 74." Respectfully urging an early reply, I am,

Fraternally yours,
THOMAS W. BUNTING,
Sec.-Treas. N. Y. State Council.
796 Classon Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

At the session of the Employers' Liability Commission held in the capitol, Albany, N. Y., December 1, 1909, Mr. William W. Walling, First Deputy Commissioner Department of Labor, in response to queries of the commission, stated his department is handicapped in the enforcement of the provisions of "the labor law relative to scaffolding, planking, the safety of and prevention of accidents to workmen engaged in building operations, owing to the fact that the Department of Labor, under the present law, cannot take the initiative, but must wait until complaint is made. And, for some unknown reason, complaints are seldom made. He also said, after the Department of Labor has required proprie-

tors of woodworking establishments to install safety appliances on or about machinery, workmen discard them, specifically, saw guards, thereby endangering themselves and their fellow employees and nullifying the work of factory inspectors.

The Department of Labor was instituted through the efforts of organized labor, to do the work it is trying to do, and is therefore entitled to the unqualified support of our Local Unions and members.

The present law could be made effective without waiting for changes if our Local Unions, their officers, business agents and members would promptly report to the Department of Labor (a) all accidents, cause and result, and (b) all failures to comply with the requirements of the labor law, especially Sections 18, 19 and 20, and adopt and rigidly enforce by-laws requiring all members of the United Brotherhood operating woodworking or other machinery to avail themselves of the protection afforded by safety appliances installed through the instrumentality of the Department of Labor. The Department of Labor, Albany, N. Y., will supply copies of "The Labor Law" and "Employers' Liability Law" and a summary of the "English Workmen's Compensation Act" on request.

Fraternally yours,

THOMAS W. BUNTING,

Sec.-Treas. N. Y. State Council.

796 Classon Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New Crusade.

Another contribution to the state-wide campaign for the prevention of tuberculosis has just been made by the State Charities Aid Association of New York. "The New Crusade" is the title under which it issues a most striking educational leaflet, being the third (one million) edition of the publication known among the ranks of white-plague fighters far and wide as No. 104.

This leaflet typifies the spirit of this world-wide humane warfare. The cover, designed by William Balfour Ker, is a most unique conception. It shows a sea of hands, old and horny, some young and bejeweled, and some baby hands alongside those of darker skin, all reaching in supplication to the double red cross, the emblem adopted by the new crusaders, around which glows the motto, "In hoc signo vinces," "By this sign we conquer." The book is designed as a word of hope for thousands, and if only a small percentage of the issue is read, it will have fulfilled its promise.

This publication is but one expression of the general wave of awakened interest in the conservation of public health. Labor unions, fraternal insurance companies, religious bodies, are all taking a part in this important movement, which is best symbolized in the campaign for the prevention of tuberculosis. Many newspapers and magazines are conceding to the public demand for information along these lines. The World's Work has just announced a new department, "The Way to Health," which will report month by month discoveries and instructive experiences of men and of communities that make for health. The editors in a foreword say: "By careful living and by the prevention of disease, the way becomes clear to that condition of society foretold by Huxley, when men will regard it as a crime to be sick. We are developing a health conscience, private and public."

Signs of the Times.

The program of supporting your friends is all right, but the only trouble is that the real friends of labor outside of union labor are so few that any child can count them on the remaining fingers of a veteran millman or machinist. What the American Federation should do, and every central labor body in all the big industrial centers and cities throughout the land is to get ready their Union Labor party and elect their men at the elections in November, 1910, 1911 and 1912.

San Francisco has blazed the way. She will continue until the demand for justice and liberty is re-echoed through the halls of Congress, the capital and the white house in Washington.—Organized Labor.

Of the production of 11,824,475,000 shingles in 1907, the western cedar supplied over three-fifths, and the eastern cedar about one-tenth. Ten per cent. of the shingles were of cypress and 7 per cent. and 5 per cent., respectively, of redwood and yellow pine.

NEWS NOTES from LOCAL UNIONS

Denver, Colo.—We are building up our Local Union wonderfully after the misfortune we had twenty months ago, when our treasurer decamped with some of our funds. We now have over three hundred members and $1,200 in our treasury.

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Syracuse, N. Y.—This is to notify all migrating carpenters that trade conditions here do not warrant the coming here of any of them at the present time—it would be a waste of money. There are over one hundred of our own men out of employment and no improvement in sight. Stay away until further notice.

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Decatur, Ill.—Opportunities for carpenters to obtain employment in this vicinity are very scarce at this time, and the presence of a large number of floaters is aggravating the situation. Transient brothers are advised to shun this city and vicinity for the next three months at least and until further notice.

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Wallingford, Conn.—We desire to hereby notify all migrating carpenters that this is a good place for them to keep away from at this time. Business is extremely dull and trade in a deplorable condition. Many of our resident brothers are walking the streets with no prospect of obtaining employment until the spring season opens up.

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Ocala, Fla.—All carpenters, traveling brothers especially, are requested to keep away from this city and not pay any attention to advertisements for carpenters by McIver & McKay, as these contractors are the only concern in this city not observing our trade rules, and we are at present trying to get them in line. Stay away until we have accomplished this purpose and until further notice.

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Fairbury, Neb.—Our Local Union 1433 is in good condition at the present time, with only two or three members in poor standing and funds enough to tide us over till spring. Trade has grown rather dull lately, but there is plenty of work in sight for next year. This being a town of 6,000 inhabitants, and we having a membership of 57 in good standing, we consider ourselves one of the best organized cities in Nebraska. Our per cent. is one and one-half better than Omaha.

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Augusta, Ga.—Trade being very dull here and opportunities for employment sorely lacking, we would advise all carpenters to steer clear of this city during the winter months at least. At the same time we desire to give expression to our satisfaction and appreciation of the good work in this city and vicinity by Brother J. H. Bean, the general organizer. In a series of lectures he has clearly expounded the principles of unionism and given us the most valuable advice as to the best ways and means to build up our organization and keep it intact, advice that we will follow in our fight for better conditions, which we contemplate making when time is opportune. Knowing that divided we are bound to fall, and as a result of Brother Bean's activity here, we are now determined to stand close together for union principle and be truthful toward each other, which we trust will lead us to success.

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Montreal, Can.—The newspapers of the city, at the inspiration of the builders, are printing statements to the effect that building industry is booming in this vicinity, and this despite the fact that we are in the midst of the winter season, when extended building operations are impossible. This misrepresentation of conditions is attributable to the builders' eagerness to take advantage of the situation by lowering wages and an influx of idle men would, of course, answer their purpose. We would therefore warn all traveling brothers to

place no credit in newspaper reports stating that the building business is booming and mechanics wanted. Work will be scarce for the next three months. Keep away and run no risks.

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Hartford, Conn.—We find it urgently necessary that attention be called to the duties of members going to work in other cities. The disregard of these duties by members coming from other localities, by working here on Saturday afternoon, has lately caused us considerable trouble and seriously injured our cause. When these brothers are summoned before the Local Union they generally declare that, receiving double pay, they thought they could work, and in most instances they seem to be sincere in the matter. For this reason we have so far been lenient with these brothers, but we must insist upon that such law violations be stopped, and we trust that transient brothers will take heed of this notice and when coming here comply with our laws.

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Phoenix, Ariz.—Owing to extensive advertising in the East by realty firms and exaggerations as to possibilities here, our city is being overrun with men in search of employment. For the benefit of migrating brothers we would state that there is not a great deal doing here and not enough work to go around. Men coming here on the strength of these advertisements will surely get stranded, and we would advise them to stay away from this vicinity until trade conditions have improved and until further notice. Our Local Union 1089 is doing nicely; we expect to enforce the closed shop rule January 1, 1910, and hope to meet with no or little opposition from the part of the contractors. This is another reason why we would request migrating brothers to remain away at this time.

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Information Wanted.

John H. Lee, a carpenter by trade, is eagerly inquired for by his brother. He joined the U. B. in 1897 in St. Louis, Mo., was heard from in March, 1909, in Memphis, Tenn., and later in Brinkley, Ark. He is six feet in height, red hair, light complexion, age 50 years. Anyone who can locate him will convey a great favor upon his brother, a member of L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill., by communicating with Stephen M. Lee, 2119 Hamlin Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Adam Addison McGregor, a carpenter by trade, born in Dunfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland, is inquired for by his sister. He came to New York 28 years ago; was last heard from in Chicago, where in the latter part of the year 1887 he met with an accident at

ADAM ADDISON M'GREGOR.

the University building of that city. Anyone who can trace him, either dead or alive, or can give any information regarding him, will confer a great favor by writing to his sister. Address, Mrs. Nellie Jack, 967 Teller Ave., Bronx, New York City.

George Enfield, a carpenter by trade, has not been seen nor heard from for the last three months and is inquired for by his wife. He is 28 years of age, weighs 190 pounds, dark complexion; has his name and United Brotherhood of Carpenters' emblem tatooed on his arm below the elbow. Members or readers knowing of his whereabouts will kindly communicate with

MRS. GEORGE ENFIELD.
East St. Louis, Ill.

An Absconder.

The picture below is a fac-simile of Wm. James, the ex-treasurer of Local Union 389, Sloatsburg, N. Y., who in the October Carpenter was published as having absconded

WM. JAMES.

with local funds. At that time the local union was unable to furnish a photo of him. Anyone knowing of his present whereabouts will please notify the financial secretary by addressing A. Percy, Box 86, Sloatsburg, New York.

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A Warning To Cabinetmakers.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The Associated Cabinet Manufacturers of this city are sending out broadcast over the country a circular letter for the purpose of inducing cabinetmakers to come to Grand Rapids to work, notwithstanding the fact that we have an abundance of skilled furniture workers here glad to secure employment under living conditions. The following is a copy of their circular letter, with date and place of meeting solicited, omitted:

Central Office for all Associated Factories, 21 Fountain St., Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 15, 1909.

Dear Sir—Grand Rapids has attracted by its reputation as a furniture center several manufacturing concerns within the last two years. The sales of furniture manufactured here have also been greatly increased, with the result that practically all of our factories have been or will be in the near future required to increase their manufacturing forces.

This means, to be brief, that Grand Rapids must have more furniture workers at once, and with reference to that, I will be glad to meet you at the Hotel * * * in your city on Saturday, * * * or Sunday. I expect to be at the hotel * * * any time after 5:00 o'clock on Saturday.

I do not expect to find you out of work, nor dissatisfied with your present position; I simply want to go over our situation in Grand Rapids with you. I can give you information about our work here in which you should at least be interested.

This is not a strike proposition. We have not, at present, nor have we had for five years, any dissatisfaction or trouble among the men in our furniture factories. This is a furniture manufacturing city and we aim to give the furniture workers the credit and reward for their share in our success which they deserve.

If you should be unemployed or dissatisfied, I have a chance for you at once. If you are employed and are contented I will be glad to talk to you about our city. You should be interested in the conditions of labor in the greatest furniture city in the world. Sometime you may want to change and then we want you to bear us in mind. In any event I hope to see you Saturday or Sunday, if for no longer than to exchange greetings.

Yours very truly,
FRANCIS D. CAMPAU, General Secretary.

The local building trades department here was made a careful inquiry into conditions in the furniture factories of this city and found that, while there may be some demand for cabinetmakers, such demand does not warrant the sending out of the circular. Furthermore, investigations by the above department have shown the wages paid the cabinetmakers in these factories to be as low as from $1.75 to $2.25 per day and working hours as long as ten per day, while common outdoor laborers are receiving from $2.00 to $2.25 per day. Furniture workers everywhere are earnestly warned not to pay any attention to the above circular letter, which is obviously sent out with a design to flood the city of Grand Rapids with cabinetmakers eager to work under any conditions to the detriment of the local men and the entire trade. Remain away from Grand Rapids, Mich.

Hudson County (N. J.) District Celebrating Their Twenty-first Anniversary.

The members of fourteen Local Unions, comprising the Hudson county (N. J.) district, on November 12 celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of their organization in Pohlmann's Hall, Jersey City Heights. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, about fifteen hundred members, their wives, sweethearts and friends enjoying a pleasing program consisting of seven numbers, all professional.

Prominent among the guests were David Morrison, president of the district; First General Vice-President Arthur A. Quinn, General Organizer Harry L. Cook, John Cosgrove, state president of the State Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.; Sam Botterill, president of the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters, and others.

Before the close of the program General Vice-President Quinn made a short address, telling the audience what the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners had done for the members of the craft in Hudson county. He said that when the organization first became known here carpenters and joiners were being paid $1.50 a day for ten hours' work. The Brotherhood took this condition of affairs in hand, and now the members are receiving $4 per day for eight hours' work. He said that, while this benefit had accrued to members of the organization, the non-union carpenters and joiners had also been benefited by the organization, inasmuch as the price of labor had been increased to them, as well as to the union men.

Following the entertainment dancing was indulged in until an early hour in the morning. The affair was the most successful and largest of its kind ever held by the carpenters of the district.

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Erratum.

In the News Note item printed in our November, 1909, issue, under Catlettsburg, Ky., the number of the Local Union of that locality is erroneously quoted as 302; it should read 1542. The former Local Union is located in Huntington, W. Va.

Justice.

The following incident appears in the report of the New York state prison commission:

"A boy had recently been discharged on parole from the Rochester industrial school and had been employed during the fall and early winter by a farmer, who did not need his services for the balance of the winter and let him go. The boy started out to find other work, which is not always easy to do in the dead of winter in the country. He was picked up by an overzealous constable, who took him before a rural justice, who adjudged him a vagrant and sent him to the county jail for six months, which would keep him in prison the entire spring and part of the summer. Very few county judges would allow each commitment to stand if they had jurisdiction over it, and the matter was brought to their attention. We read about such oppression in some distant foreign lands and execrate the governments that permit or cause them, ignorant or unmindful of the conditions existing in our own state. Police officials should not be permitted to arrest citizens simply because they are without work and without money, and magistrates should not be permitted to send such people to prison."

Organized labor is promoting the interests of and helping all toilers, even those who are too ignorant to help themselves.

A Local Union is as strong or as weak as the members make it.

Gladness.

My very soul is glad. A note of praise
Unto the Giver of all earthly good,
A reverent spirit's hymn of gratitude
And loving homage unto Him I raise
For blessings rich have hallowed all my days.
Contentment's benediction, like a flood
Of harmony uplifts my soul towards God,
And faith's pure light illumes earth's darken'd ways.

The privilege of service granted me,
While faith and hope are mine, forevermore
Shall I rejoice in truth that makes men free;
"Sufficient for all need," the heavenly store.
Through this sweet promise good shall conquer bad,
And knowing this, my very soul is glad.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

TRADE NOTES

Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union, 637, Hamilton, Ohio.—This Local Union has drawn up an agreement to be submitted to the employers, which calls for an eight-hour workday and 35 cents' minimum per hour; overtime absolutely necessary to be paid time and a half and double time for all work on holidays. Our present working hours are nine per day, or fifty hours per week, and wages are $3.15 per day. The agreement is for one year, beginning May 1, 1910. Prospects of having our demand granted by the contractors are very good. All our members are in employment.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 762, Quincy, Mass.—We have unanimously decided to make a demand upon the master builders for a minimum rate of 45 cents an hour, an increase of 4 cents per hour, and a Saturday half holiday the year round, to take effect April 1, 1910. At present we are worikng full time every Saturday and the half holiday will thus be a new feature with us. We expect to get our demand acceded to without any trouble, as we never met with any opposition on the part of our employers in previous demands, these always being just and reasonable.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1103, Coalgate, Okla.—Ever since the installation of our Local Union our wage scale has been $3.00 for journeymen and $2.00 and upward for improvers, at eight hours per day. We now feel justified in asking for $3.50 per day for journeymen and that improvers' wages be raised accordingly. The new scale to become effective January 1, 1910. There is no likelihood of our demand leading to suspension of work.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 624, Brockton, Mass.—By a large majority this Local Union passed a resolution to the effect that on and after May 1, 1910, our minimum wage rate shall be 47¾ cents per hour and our working time forty-four hours per week. We anticipate no serious trouble on account of this move, as all the trades in this city are determined to secure the forty-four hours per week system.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1681, Lethbridge, Alta., Can.—An amendment to our by-laws, passed by this Local Union at a meeting held early in December, calling for a reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day, we have made a demand upon our employers to that effect. We have a verbal agreement with the latter which will expire April 1, 1910, and it is on this date when we expect the eight-hour workday to go into force. Prospects for winning out on this move are favorable.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 183, Peoria, Ill.—At a special called meeting held October 28 we considered the advisability of making a demand for a Saturday half holiday and the following resolution was adopted: On and after January 1, 1910, forty-four hours shall constitute a week's work, work to terminate on Saturday of each week at 12 noon; 45 cents shall be the minimum scale until May 1, 1910; on and after this date the minimum scale shall be 50 cents per hour. Being pretty well organized in this city, we expect to enforce our new schedule without much difficulty.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 186, Steubenville, Ohio.—Our present agreement with the contractors expiring April 1, 1910, we have decided to make a change in our schedule of hours and wages and demand that in our new agreement provision be made for a minimum wage of 45 cents per hour, or $3.60 per day of eight hours. Trade being

fair at this time, we hope that in the enforcement of our demand a clash with the employers will be avoided.

Successful Trade Movement.

Peoria, Ill.—On Thursday, December 9, at 10 a. m., the various building trades men working on the Jefferson building being constructed here by the Westlake Construction Company, all walked out on account of the foreman of the job employing non-union men in the unloading of iron. After a committee consisting of one carpenter and two iron workers had a meeting with the representatives of the firm, an agreement was reached whereby the job is to be completed under strictly union conditions. All men returned to work at 8 a. m. on Saturday following the walkout. Everything looks good here for the building trades.

To Clean Old Carved Wood.

At the beginning of the last century there was a stupid fashion for painting old oak paneling and carved work. The cabinetmaker of the present day is often confronted with the problem of cleaning the paint off such work. If it is merely a question of dirt, nothing compares with warm soda water for effectiveness. This will also remove beeswax.

Sometimes several coats of varnish which have hardened very much have to be removed. In such instances mix soft soap, soda, potash and rock ammonia, about eight ounces of each, to one gallon of hot water. The woodwork should be treated with this solution, using a hard brush.—Woodworkers' Review.

The Hill Method of Roof Framing.

The instructors of this method are members of the U. B. To demonstrate the method they are addressing the following circular:

To Carpenters, Contractors, Architects and Estimators:

Gentlemen—The Hill Method of Roof Framing has been in use since 1890, having been originated by Rowland Hill and has been improved upon from time to time, until now he offers to you a method for obtaining the side cuts and bevels of any and all intersecting timbers, and also the length of same immediately, without resorting to the use of the steel square, geometry, square root, or any of the old-time methods.

In fact, we claim that the discovery of this system is as important to the building industry as the telephone or telegraph is to the business world, and to the lumber or building business it will be worth hundreds of dollars per year to you, as it will protect your interests to that extent in the saving of time and material.

In addition to its being perfect and true, it is so very simple that any ordinary mechanic can learn it complete in one lesson.

How different that is from the steel square, draughting and other systems which take a lifetime to master, and how very few become masters of such systems, because of their complex nature and lack of education of the mechanic.

There are many carpenters today who consider themselves first-class but who do not know how to frame an ordinary roof. Now our business is to teach them the how, not only the ordinary roof, but the intricate roof, composed of hips, valleys, dormers, towers and steeples, without the necessity of any previous knowledge of the steel square, draughting system, or any other roundabout manner or form.

Thousands of dollars have been spent for books that cannot be understood by the buyer simply because the how was not clearly demonstrated to him. There is nothing of the Chinese puzzle in the Hill method—it goes to the point direct. It is plain, true, and as simple as a row of bridging, and requires no more education to become an expert in one than in the other.

The Walnut Hills High School roof is a fair sample of the Hill method, and we challenge any one with any other system to produce better work, or to lay the work off as quickly as can be done by the Hill method.

It is hundreds of years in advance of other methods, and to keep up with the times you should learn it.

You will not only be pleased and confident of your ability, but your employer will have confidence in you, and that's what puts more money in your pay envelope and keeps you working in dull times, while the mechanic who lacks the knowledge is idle.

There is plenty of room for you at the top, and the Hill method of roof framing will assist you in getting there if you are ambitious.

The only persons authorized to teach the Hill method are Rowland Hill, Edward W. Williams and John H. Potts, each of whom is an expert in roof framing, and you may select your teacher from these.

We will teach you privately or in class, as you desire.

We can refer you to previous scholars, and we guarantee to make an expert roof framer of you.

The price complete to Journeymen Carpenters is $10.00.

It would be cheap at a price of $100.00.

The price of Architects, Contractors and Estimators is a matter for correspondence.

Address all correspondence to

E. W. WILLIAMS,
103 W. Court St., Cincinnati, O.

Practical Architecture and Drawing.

(By Prof. A. Edward Rhodes.)

LESSON IV.

A Letter.—The following letter from R. T. P., Denver, Colo., reads as nearly like many more which I have received that a reply to it may make more clear to others that it is my intention in these lessons to give all the help and advice I can:

"From Lesson One I assume that there will be a course of lessons on architectural drawing which will give a person a practical working knowledge of same. This is something that I some day expect to master, but as my education is limited most correspondence courses are too many for me owing to the amount of geometry and figures required in the preliminary studies, they get me all mixed up and I can't see their use in ordinary work, and get discouraged. I intend to study this course faithfully and execute the drawings to the best of my ability. Would you advise that this work be sent to you, for inspection, or do you think a satisfactory drawing is all that is necessary?"

My reply to the above is: The original intention in these lessons was to help others help themselves. If any person thinks it will help him I will gladly correct and criticise his work. I will answer every letter pertaining to these lessons, requiring, of course, that enough postage be sent to cover the cost of remailing the corrected work and on such letters as I may be required to write. There will be no charge for my time. There will be no geometry or calculations in the sense as indicated above. Of course, all drawing is more or less geometrical, and more or less simple arithmetic, as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division enters into the work.

I advise that all problems be worked out in the order given, and that an occasional drawing be sent to me for such suggestions as may seem necessary from an inspection of it. To all those who follow faithfully these lessons I can assure success.

Cellar Windows.—Figs. 1 and 2, Plate 6, shows the construction of a cellar window in a stone wall. The frame is nailed to the main sill, and the stone foundation wall is built up around it. The frame should be bedded in mortar, as also should the sill and sub-sill. It is a good plan to bevel the opening, as shown at A. Many stonemasons make this opening square instead of beveled. The sash should be hung at the top with heavy wrought-iron butts. In the cheaper constructions the sash is held in place with turn buttons or hooks. The sub-sill may be of stone, concrete or wood. In many instances the sill proper takes the place of the sub-sill, as is shown at Fig. 3, which is the construction generally used for the lower priced houses. Here it will be noticed that instead of the staff-bead, as in Fig. 1, the frame is rounded on the edge; also that the stop-bead is a separate piece nailed to the frame. The frame for the wire screen is tenoned together and usually has more or less ornate curves at the top. This frame may be hinged or as is usually done, held in place by two hooks and staples. Another style of cellar window frame much used is shown at Fig. 5. On this frame the staff-bead or molding projects outside and around the sheathing and makes a neat finish to correspond with that of Fig. 8, Plate 7.

Fig. 6 shows how to represent shingle exterior and stone foundation. Fig. 7 represents clapboards (siding) on a concrete block foundation, and Fig. 8 shows a brick wall and cellar window.

Figs. 1 and 2, Plate 7, are isometric drawings showing the construction and names of the members of a window for frame (wood) construction. The nomenclature of carpentry varies greatly in different sections of the country, still the names here given are such that they will generally be understood. Fig. 1 is complete

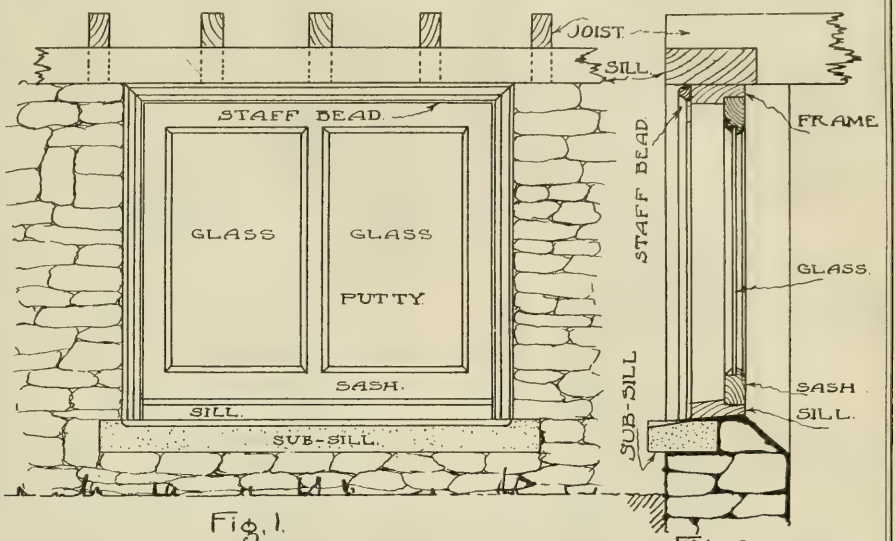


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2

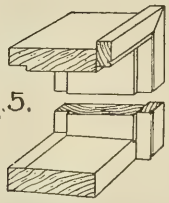


Fig. 5.

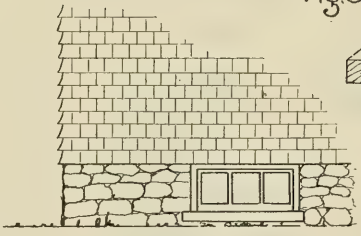


Fig. 6.

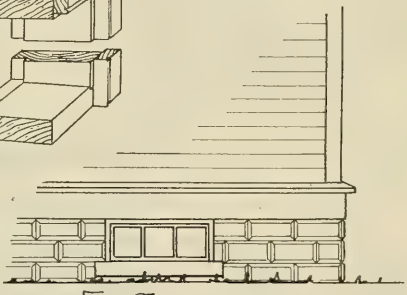


Fig. 7

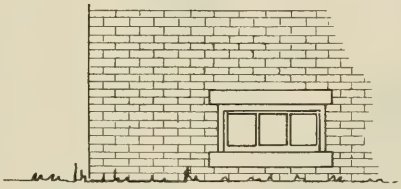


Fig. 8.

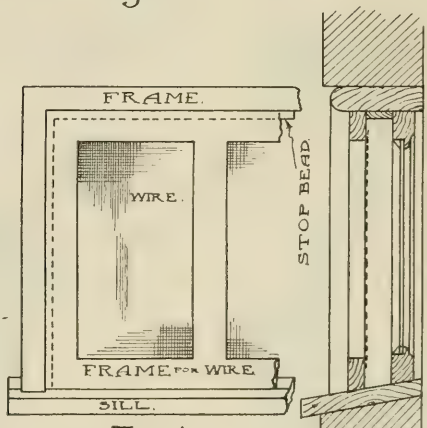
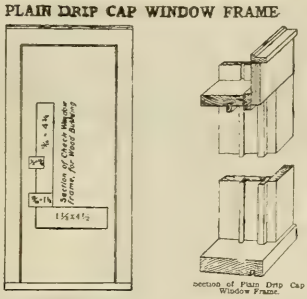


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

PLATE 6.
CELLAR WINDOWS
AR

PLAIN DRIP CAP WINDOW FRAME



SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE ABOVE FRAME.

Outside Casing	Width, 4½ inches.	Thickness, ⅞ or 1¼ inches
Plain Drip Cap	Size,	1⅝ x 1⅝ inches
Pulley Stile	Size,	13-16x4½ inches
Jamb, including Pulley Stile and Blind Stop	Size,	over all 5¼ inches
Blind stop	Size,	13-16x1¼ inches
Parting bead	Size,	⅞ x 13-16 inch
Sill	Size,	1¾ x 7½ inches

The above frames are made for buildings with regular 2x4 inch studding.

CROWN MOULD CAP

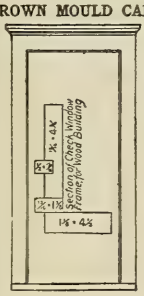
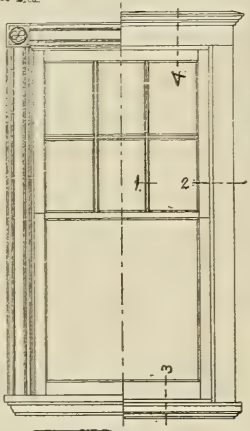


Fig. 8.

Fig. 7.



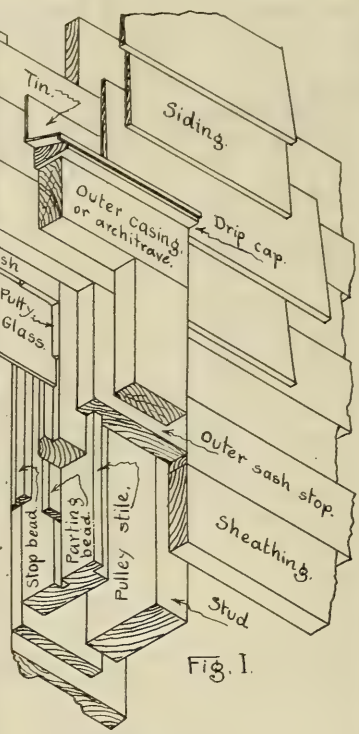


Fig. 5.

Fig. 1.

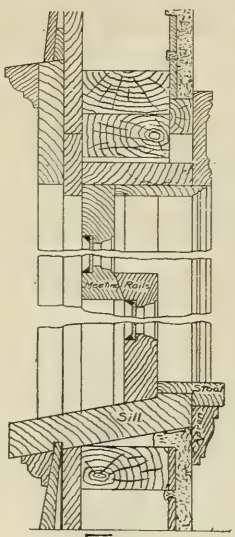


Fig. 4.

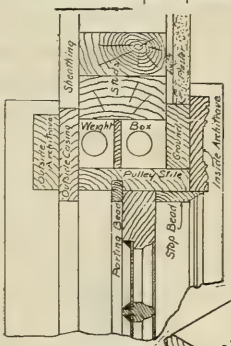


Fig. 3.

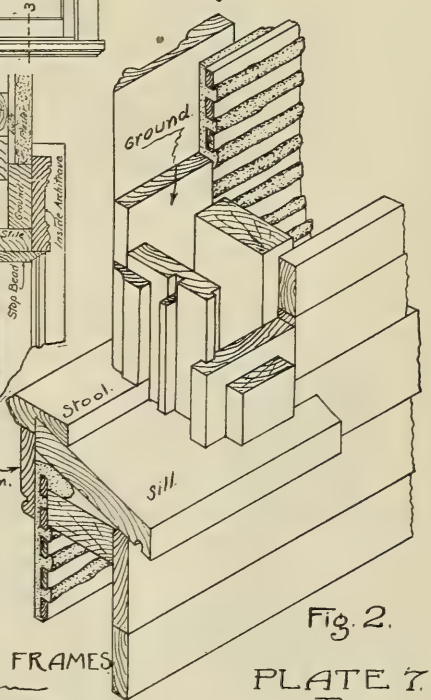


Fig. 2.

WINDOW FRAMES
—FOR—
WOOD BUILDING.

PLATE 7.
A.

with the single exception of the paper lining between the siding and sheathing. It will be noticed that I show a single header across the top of the frame. This is customary in this section for small openings. The siding is not shown on Fig. 2. Figs. 3, 4 and 5 show a slightly different construction and is taken from an illustration of good western practice. Compare the grounds and pulley stiles of Figs. 2 and 3. Fig. 3 was sketched from a suburban building now in the course of erection and is given as a practical problem rather than as an example of first-class construction. I prefer the construction shown at Fig. 4, which is a section through 3—4, Fig. 5. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section through 1—2, Fig. 5. Fig. 5 is an exterior and interior elevation of the window represented by Figs. 3 and 4. Figs. 6, 7 and 8 are reproductions of window frames as taken from the catalogue of one of the largest millwork firms and is given to compare with Figs. 1 to 5, also for the dimensions of the different members.

—Problems.—

1. Measure carefully and make a drawing of some cellar window having a stone sub-sill. Scale ½ inch equals 1 inch. Compare your drawing with Fig. 1, Plate 6.

2. Find and make drawings of a cellar window frame like Figs. 3 and 4. Scale ½ inch equals 1 inch.

3. Make drawings showing shingle, clapboard and brick exteriors, with stone, concrete block and brick foundations, as shown in Figs. 6, 7 and 8. Scale, ½ inch equals 1 inch.

4. Make sectional exterior and interior views of a window and frame constructed like Figs. 1 and 2, Plate 7. Scale, 1 inch equals 1 inch.

5. Make a drawing of the window Figs. 3, 4 and 5, Plate 7. Scale, 1 inch equals 1 foot.

6. Make drawings of the frames Figs. 6, 7, 8 and 9. Scale, 1 inch equals 1 foot.

Note.—After the above problems are worked out to your satisfaction, and if you have time, try to make the isometric drawings Figs. 1 and 2, Plate 7. Start with the outer casing, then the outer sash stop, siding and sheathing, then the stud, sash, header, lath and plaster, then the pulley stile, parting bead, etc.

If you want further information regarding this lesson, write direct to me to No. 901 South Broome Street, Wilmington, Del.

(To be Continued.)

To Miter Sticks of any Size and Pitch.

(By James Barry.)

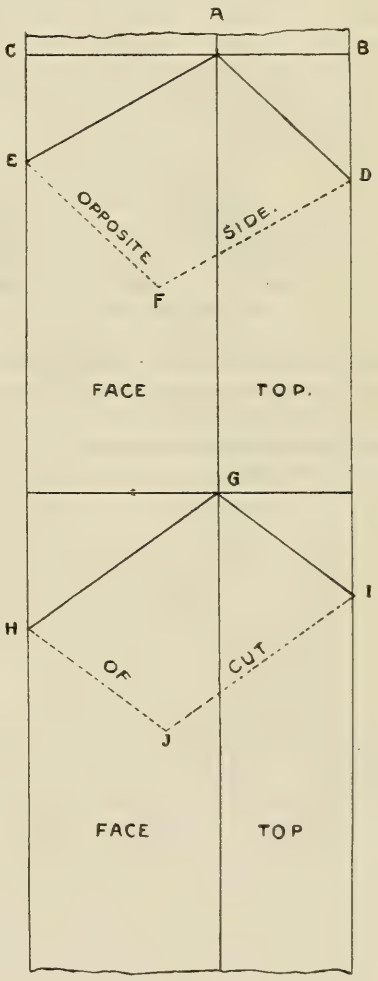


FIG. 1.

Lay out exact size of stick in the position it is to be placed (Fig. 1).

Fig. 2 represents a stick 6x8 inches set to 8-inch pitch to 1 foot.

Now square end of stick A B C. Take distance from 1 to 2 (Fig. 2) and set off

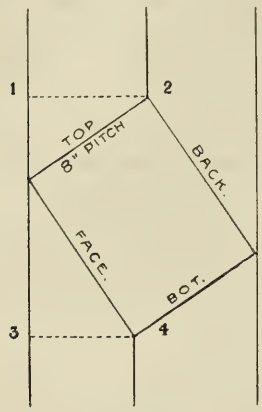


FIG. 2.

same on back corner of top of stick, or, square from B to D and then mark D A, which is correct bevel. Then take distance from 3 to 4 and set off same on bottom corner of stick from C to E. Cut to E A D; no need to mark opposite side of stick if top and side lines are cut to. (However F E and F D show opposite side.)

Fig. 3 is the same sized stick as Fig. 2, but set to 12-inch pitch.

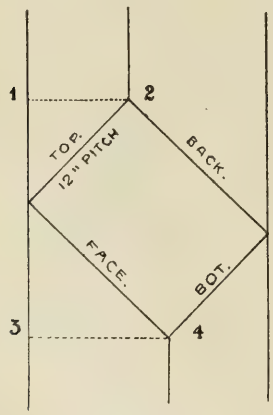


FIG. 3.

Bevels for Fig. 3 are laid out same as in Fig. 2.

Don't forget to mark plumb lines and take distance from 1 to 2 for bevel on top of stick, and from 3 to 4 for bevel on face. Cut to marks H G I and J at dotted line on back corner of stick.

India's Colored Joiners.

(By George Cecil.)

Owing to the primitive manner in which the Indian bungalows are built, the amount of inner woodwork which figures in their construction scarcely affords the colored joiner an opportunity of earning his living. Consequently he combines with his calling that of a cabinet-maker, and if he is asked to provide the frame for a chair, he loses little time in accepting the offer. In this connection, it may be added that except in the "hill stations" (where the cold climate is in favor of houses which are built upon the European plan) the bare, uncomfortable, one-storied bungalow meets with general approval. Doors, opening on to the veranda, take the place of windows; wainscotting is unknown, and if the rooms are provided with fire-places, the mantelpieces usually consist of a rough board which is coated with white-wash or distemper to match the walls. Fortunately for the joiner, tables, chairs and cupboards are required.

The "Aram Choki."

The article of furniture which is in the greatest demand is the "aram choki"—easy chair. It consists of a sloping back about four feet in length and a seat which is almost as long, and it stands about two and a half feet from the ground. The seat and back are cane, and one of the long arms has a small, circular piece taken out of it in order that the "Sahib" may place his tumbler of whisky-and-soda in the receptacle. These chairs usually are without any attempt at decoration; the legs seldom are turned, and the arms are severely straight and ugly. The dining-room chair, which faintly resembles a Chippendale model, has arms and is cane bottomed. It may be added that in the "plains" of India all chairs are cane-bottomed; the upholstered variety attracts so many mosquitoes and other stinging insects, that to sit in them is little short of a penance.

Beds and Bedroom Furniture.

Although there is some demand for light French bedsteads, the native "charpoy" is by far the most popular. The "charpoy" consists of a rough frame across which is stretched a web-work of cord, or broad tape. Upon this is placed a thin mattress—and it

must be confessed that the tired exile sleeps as soundly on his rude couch as on the most expensive bed that ever left a New York furniture shop. The rest of the bedroom furniture which is made by the colored joiner and cabinetmaker includes a wash-hand stand, a chest of drawers, and an "almirah," or wardrobe. The wash-hand stand frequently consists of a single tripod, and the other articles decidedly are of the "penny plain" variety, being more or less devoid of any attempt at decoration. Occasionally, however, the black man is made happy by an order to make a decorative cabinet of the black, ebony-like wood, which is procurable in the north of India, while impecunious subalterns and other exiles, who desire to propitiate their well-to-do relations at "home," frequently commission Abdur Rahman to bring to the bungalow cunningly carved work-boxes of sandal wood inlaid with enamel and mother-o'pearl, "teak" writing desks, and boxes which are decorated with a labyrinth of Urdu characters. Nothing delights the native cabinetmaker more than to be invited to display his skill in this manner.

The Colored Joiner's Tools.

Except that the colored joiner's tools are roughly made and not always as sharp as might be desired, they scarcely differ from those which are used in civilized countries. But where labor-saving devices might be applied, he is strictly conservative. In fact, if he is employed—together with several other hands—in a manufactory, he looks upon these contrivances as inventions of the devil, designed to reduce the staff of workmen and to rob him of his only means of earning a living. Indeed, there is no rascality which he will not perpetrate to prejudice the proprietor against the use of machinery. He neglects to oil the bearings of fast running machinery, and when they become red-hot he chuckles in the sleeve of his voluminous eastern robe. The villain slashes the driving straps, breaks the cogs —in fact, there practically is no limit to his means toward an end. And if he is found out and punished, his supporters, to a man, go on strike.

Government Employ.

It is the aim and ambition of every native joiner and cabinet maker to obtain a government appointment. After serving five and twenty or thirty years in a government railway workshop or ship-building yard, he is entitled to a pension, and during his service he enjoys a social position which is far above that of the mere joiner who works on his own account. Indeed, so anxious is he to be a "sirkari noker"—government servant—that he willingly sacrifices a well-paid billet to secure the coveted appointment, even though it entails upon him commencing at the foot of the ladder and working his way upward. Eventually he may gain the position of foreman, a post which carries with it no little patronage, for all successful applicants for work make a point of handing over the greater part of the first month's pay to the grasping foreman. In this way, by the time he retires on his pension, he may be many hundreds of rupees to the good, an owner of house property, and a person of no little account in native circles.

Repairs.

Although a certain amount of furniture is made every year, the joiner and cabinetmaker owes a considerable portion of his income to the repairing orders which come his way. The average Anglo-Indian is a careful soul who grudges spending a single brass farthing more on his adopted country than he possibly can help. Consequently, instead of investing in new tables, chairs and cupboards, he much prefers to send the old ones to be mended. And if these are hopelessly damaged, rather than order new ones from the local store, he visits a second-hand "bazaar" shop—sending his purchases to be repaired. From time to time the dusky artisan tours the district, his paraphernalia being carried by a "coolie." He calls at the planters' indigo "concerns," or tea "gardens," and at the houses of the well-to-do natives. His enterprise, however, seldom meets with its reward. He tramps many a weary mile to earn a sum which scarcely would keep an American workman in beer and 'baccy for a week.

Camp Furniture.

The furniture to be found in a "bungalow" usually is made to fold up into a remarkably small space, so that when the nomadic Anglo-Indian official is suddenly transferred to another "station," his be-

longings can be packed into the smallest space. The wash-hand stand tripod takes up little more room than an umbrella, the tables are equally adaptable, and the wardrobe, being unpolished, can be used as a packing-case. Needless to add, the joiner community of the place for which the "Sahib" is bound pray that the furniture will sustain considerable damage en route, and that they may be invited to mend it.

Contentment.

Abdur Rahman is the happiest of mortals —a contented man. His earnings are comparatively small, sometimes miserably so, but he is satisfied with his lot. He may only receive the equivalent of a dollar for making a chest of drawers, consisting of three long drawers and two small ones, yet he blesses the day that brought him the order. Although he is paid a paltry "rupee" (32 cents) for furnishing a table with a new leg and double that sum for fitting it with a new leaf, he is thankful for small mercies. Two dollars and fifty cents—and find his own staining material and varnish—is the recognized price for making a wardrobe, and the man of color is deeply grateful to the white man who enables him to clear a profit of a dollar and a half on his work. It thus will be seen that his gains scarcely are colossal. On the other hand, the wind decidedly is tempered to the shorn lamb. He can lodge, feed and clothe himself for a yearly sum which works out at about six cents a day, while the upkeep of his wife is two-thirds of this figure. His children eat two cents' worth of food a day per child, and during the first half dozen years of their existence they wear few or no clothes—after which they earn their living. He requires no amusements, and when he is given a holiday he contentedly sleeps the scorching hours away. The payment of schooling fees does not trouble him, for, happily, in India the masses are not educated. Joiners and cabinet-makers have no use for reading, writing and other polite accomplishments. For generations past their forefathers have made chairs and cupboards—without being able to read a line of printed matter, and they rightly argue that there is no need for them to be better educated than their progenitors.

Practical Acetylene Illumination.

(By A. Cressy Morrison, in American Carpenter and Builder.)

The extraordinary development of the acetylene industry, presenting as it does a practical means of illumination for country homes, detached buildings, hotels, sanitariums, institutions and the American farm home, demands the careful attention of the carpenter and builder, no matter where located. Sooner or later he will be called upon to meet the requirements of this system of illumination, and while it is true that the application of acetylene has been largely out of the cities, it is now being rapidly introduced in the manufacturing establishments everywhere for the purpose of autogenous welding; that is, the welding of two pieces of the same metal by literally melting the edges together. Every boiler shop, repair works, iron foundry, steel foundry, railroad shop and in fact every metal-working establishment will ultimately be using this extraordinary process by which the most intense heat in chemistry is concentrated in a pencil point.

The necessary structures and provisions for this new subsidiary industry must be provided by the carpenter and builder. Conditions in this field are, however, so very different in each establishment that no fixed method of procedure has yet developed. In the lighting of detached buildings, however, the methods have been so fully worked out that a description general in its terms will probably apply in most instances.

The basis of acetylene illumination is calcium carbide. This is a rocklike substance produced by literally melting lime and coke in the electric furnace, whereupon they combine chemically, forming calcium carbide. This substance, having been subjected to a temperature of 6,000 degrees Fahrenheit is thereafter totally unaffected by any temperature or by chemical reagents, except only water. The moment it comes in touch with water a chemical change takes place by which the carbide is transformed into lime and the carbon joins the hydrogen of the water and forms an extremely rich gas called acetylene.

In the utilization of this gas regular gas piping is used throughout the house, differ-

ing only in the fact that the pipes may be smaller than for ordinary city gas and that the burners are especially designed to handle this extremely rich illuminant. As the methods of ordinary piping are so well understood, description is of course unnecessary, but to those unfamiliar with the subject it may be well to state that ordinary gas burners will not do. The special acetylene burner burns but one-tenth as much gas as the ordinary city gas burner, but gives, nevertheless, an equal amount of light. Its structure is also peculiar and must necessarily be of a special nature to prevent carbonization and what are known as burner troubles. As, however, an acetylene burner is to be had anywhere, it is only necessary to state the fact that they must be used, as other burners will not do.

Eliminating the piping from the discussion, the question of the utilization of acetylene in any structure reduces itself, from the standpoint of the carpenter and builder, to the proper housing or placing of the acetylene generator. The acetylene generator is a mechanical device by which the carbide is dropped automatically into a body of water and the resulting gas transferred to a movable bell, from which it is piped throughout the building. This generator varies in capacity and dimensions in accordance with the requirements of the case. Each manufacturer of generators having developed his own ideas, the dimensions differ, but usually they are constructed so that they will go into an ordinary cellar or basement with enough head room for operation and allowance of a few inches for a platform on which the generator can be placed. There are two methods of placing generators; one is an outside installation, in which case the generator is placed in an outbuilding or in a special structure built for the purpose and no special requirements are necessary for this structure, aside from the fact that it should be made as proof against cold as possible. The necessity for this arises from the fact that the water in the generator and in the gas bell container is liable to freeze and stop the operation of the machine. This brings in complications which must be absolutely guarded against.

When an acetylene generator is placed in a basement it must be placed in accordance with the insurance regulations and should be at the point farthest removed from the furnace or any artificial light. It should be placed upon a stout platform, four or five inches above the floor of the basement and head room for operation should be provided. If it is possible to place the generator where the light from the basement window will fall upon it, it is desirable, as no artificial light should be used when the generator is being charged with carbide or the residue removed.

When installed in accordance with the insurance regulations, the acetylene generator is probably the safest source of illumination which can be selected; in fact, the Board of Engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, after a year's exhaustive investigation, declared it was safer than the illuminants which it replaces. This factor is going far to stimulate the rapid introduction of acetylene generators throughout the country.

There is, however, an additional feature which is aiding materially in the advancement of the acetylene industry, and that is the fact that the recharging of the generator requires but half an hour's work once a month, whereas other illuminants, especially where lamps are used, require almost as much work each day. By the use of electric ignition, which is now practically and economically available, the use of matches is avoided. This removes from the household one of its greatest sources of danger.

With the exception of New England, where special regulations are still enforced, the acetylene generator may be placed inside of insured premises by securing a permit from the insurance company, for which, however, no charge is made.

It is well also to provide a place for the storage of calcium carbide which shall be dry and removed from possible danger of a flooded cellar or any other accident which would bring water into contact with the carbide. The carbide comes packed in air-tight and water-tight drums and the suggestion given above is merely reasonable caution against any possible combination of neglect or foolishness.

The operation of the generator is extremely simple in principle, though the insurance requirements, born of expert engi-

neering experience, have made the mechanism of the generator an unusually well-developed mechanical device. The carbide drops in a very small quantity into the water, a considerable volume of gas is produced, the gas raises the bell immediately and the bell shuts off the supply of carbide until sufficient gas has been drawn from the bell to lower it to the point of operation again.

The charge of carbide varies with the capacity of the machine from twenty pounds to two hundred pounds. The amount of gas given off by a single pound of carbide is five cubic feet. Five cubic feet of gas will last for ten hours in a half-foot burner which yields as large a light as a five-foot burner burning city gas. The light is soft and brilliant and is the nearest approach to sunlight of any of the artificial illuminants. The industry has reached a point where the carbide, the mechanism for transforming it into gas, methods of piping and the burner have reached mechanical perfection and the astonishing fact that over 150,000 buildings and 315 towns are illuminated by acetylene in the United States alone and that these are increasing remarkably, demonstrates the fact that the light has come to stay, that it is acceptable and that as the installation is extremely simple and not expensive, the carpenter and builder are safe in recommending it.

Acetylene is used for lighting small towns, and in this case a structure called a generator house must be provided. Its dimensions and peculiarities depend entirely upon local conditions and undoubtedly will be specified by the contractor who builds the gas plant itself. Therefore, no description of this structure is needed at this time.

Some Useful Rules.

Editor The Carpenter:

Allow me to submit to the brothers a few useful, accurate and expeditious rules that I believe have never been printed in any publication on carpentry and which are in many cases preferable to the graphical method.

Let any two numbers on the square, such as 10 and 4, cut an angle or bevel. I underline 4 as the scribing number.

The numbers on the square to cut an angle twice that size is ascertained thus: $10\times4=40$, is one number; $(10^2-4^2)\div2=42$ is the other number, viz: 40 and 42 or 20 and 21 or 10 and $10\frac{1}{2}$.

To find the numbers on the square to cut $\frac{1}{2}$ the above angle, viz: 10 and 4: Rule—Measure distance between 10 and 4 on the square or the hypothenuse of which 10 and 4 are the sides which in this case is $10\frac{3}{4}$, add and subtract scribing number to and from it, thus: $10\frac{3}{4}+4=14\frac{3}{4}$ and $10\frac{3}{4}-4=6\frac{3}{4}$. The square root of the numbers $14\frac{3}{4}$ and $6\frac{3}{4}$ are the ones sought. The square root of a number is found thus: Decide on two factors of which the given number is the product such as 4×3 11-16$=14\frac{3}{4}$. The nearer the factors are to each other the better. Draw a straight line and erect a perpendicular to it. Set a 5d finish nail on each side of perpendicular at distances of the factors (as 4 and 3 11-16, respectively), then push the square between and touching the nails, keeping the corner of square on perpendicular. The distance of corner of square from foot of perpendicular is the square root of the number, in this case $(3\ 5\text{-}6)=(14\frac{3}{4})\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{5}{8}=\sqrt{6\frac{3}{4}}$. Then 3 5-6 and $2\frac{5}{8}$ or like multiples are the numbers to cut $\frac{1}{2}$ the angle 10 and 4.

If the angle to be mitred is greater than 90 degrees scribe on the smaller number, and if less than 90 degrees scribe on the greater number to get the $\frac{1}{2}$ angle.

Fraternally,

P. D. O'BRIEN, Union 22.

San Francisco, Cal.

Errata.

There appeared a few errors in the craft problem entitled "Jamb Setting," by James Barry in the October issue. By two 8 D is meant "two 8 penny nails;" stop head should read "stop bead," and opposite back" should read "opposite lock."

Vulgarity in manners defiles fine garments more than mud.—Plautus.

What a dust do I raise, said the fly on the chariot wheel.—Aesop.

There is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.—Seneca.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Wichtige Beschlüsse der zweiten Jahres-Konvention des Baugewerk-Departements der American Federation of Labor.

Diese Konvention die im Oktober d. J. in Tampa, Fla., stattfand, faßte, außer den in der vorhergehenden Nummer des Journals aufgeführten, noch die nachfolgenden Beschlüsse besonderer Wichtigkeit:

An einigen wenigen Orten, wie Chicago und New York, wo ganze Fabriken unter der Jurisdiktion der V. B. organisirt wurden, mußten auch die dort beschäftigten Varnisher und Finisher, um die Unionisirung der Fabriken vollständig zu machen, vorläufig in unsere Organisation aufgenommen werden. Auf Antrag der Painter beschloß nun die Konvention, daß diese Varnisher und Finisher innerhalb sechszig Tagen zu den Painters, Dekorators und Paperhängers übertreten sollen.

Eine andere auf der Kovention zum Austrag gekommene Angelegenheit, war eine Streitigkeit zwischen dem D. C. der V. B. und dem Building Trades Council in Denver, Colo., über die wir auf den englischen Seiten des Juli Journals ausführlich berichtet haben. Der Sachverhalt ist in kurzen Worten folgender: Anfangs 1909 trat der Denver Zweig der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners zur V. B. über. Doch fanden sich schließlich fünf Mitglieder dieses Zweiges, die in der Versammlung welche den Uebertritt beschloß nicht anwesend waren, die den Zweig und damit ihre Verbindung mit ihrer bisherigen Organisation aufrecht zuerhalten beschlossen. Trotz des Protestes der Delegaten unseres D. C. in Denver, welche mit Recht behaupteten, daß nur der D. C. berechtigt sei Delegaten zu dem Building Trades Council zu senden, wurde ein Delegat obigen Zweigrestes der A. S. zu dem B. T. C. zugelassen woraufhin sich der D. C. von diesem Körper zurückzog. Der Präsident des Building Trades Departements verlangte hierauf den Wiederanschluß des D. C. an den Denver B. T. C., welchem Befehle jedoch der D. C. nicht nachkam. Die Konvention hatte sich somit mit der Angelegenheit zu befassen und beschloß, daß sich der Denver D. C. dem B. T. C. wieder, und der Zweig der A. S. sich dem D. C. anzuschließen, und letzterer e i n e n seiner Delegaten zum B. T. C. aus der Vertretern dieses Zweiges zu erwählen habe.

In Chicago kam es zu ernsten Verwickelungen und Streitigkeiten zwischen den Elevator Constrructors und verschiedenen anderen Baugewerken. Am 1. Mai 1909 stellten erstere eine Lohnforderung an die Otis Elevator Co. die diese nicht bewilligte und am 12. Juni einen Vertrag mit den Maschinisten, Electrical Workers, Steam Fitters Helpers, Ornamental Iron Workers und den Building Laborers einging, wonach diese die Verrichtung der von den Elevator Constructors beanspruchten Arbeiten übernahmen. Um dieser Zerfahrenheit unter den Baugewerken in Chicago zu stuern, die noch durch den Umstand, daß in jener Stadt zwei Bauzentrale bestehen, verschärft ist, beauftragte die Konvention Präsident Kirby des Departements sich mit den Generalbeamten derjenigen Organisationen deren Chicagoer Zweige in einem der beiden Bauzentralen vertreten sind, in Verbindung zu setzen um diese Zweige zu veranlassen sich dem Building Trades Council anzuschließen und Einigkeit unter den Baugewerken Chicagos herzustellen.

Eine andere zu schlichtende Streitfrage war die seit mehreren Jahren zwischen den Steam-Fitters und den Plumbers bestehende die einigermaßen durch die Minneapolis Konvention der A. F. of L. geregelt wurde indem dem Verlangen der Steam-Fitters, daß sich die Plumbers ihrer Organisation anschließen sollten, nicht stattgegeben und beide Organisation angewiesen wurden sich selbst über einen, ihre beiderseitigen Jurisdiktionsgrenzen feststellenden, Vertrag zu einigen. Letzteres beschloß auch die Denver Konvention des Departements. In dieser Angelegenheit faßte die Konvention folgenden Beschluß: Die Steam-Fitters und

Plumbers sind hiermit angewiesen innerhalb sechszig Tagen, in Gemeinschaft mit dem Exekutiv-Council des Departements die Beschlüsse der Denver Konvention des Departements, die sich auf diese beiden Organisationen beziehen, zur Ausführung zu bringen. Sollte kein Vertrag zu stande kommen so soll die Entscheidung die der Exekutiv-Council im Februar in dieser Angelegenheit in Pittsburg gefällt hat, zur Richtschnur dienen.

Da die Kontrolle über die Anfertigung und das Anbringen von Stahl und Eisen in verstärktem Concret und Cement Konstruktionen bisher von verschiedenen Gewerken beansprucht und von der Denver Konvention des Departements den Lathers zugesprochen worden war, und da sich die Eisenarbeiter durch diese Entscheidung benachteiligt fühlten, wurde über diese Frage nochmals des Längeren beraten und beschlossen diese Art von Arbeiten der Jurisdiktion und Kontrolle der Eisenarbeiter zu unterstellen.

Auch zwischen den Cement Workers und Building Laborers bestanden in letzter Zeit Grenzstreitigkeiten, und um diese zu beheben wurde nachstehender Beschluß gefaßt. Wo zwischen den Cement Workers und Building Laborers Verträge eingegangen wurden sollen diese zu Recht bestehen; doch sollen alle Laborers, die ausschließlich an Cementarbeiten beschäftigt sind, der Kontrolle der Cement Workers unterstehen.

Da die Hod Carriers und Building Laborers in verschiedene Organisationen zersplittert sind und viele lokale Organisationen dieses Gewerkszweiges außerhalb der nationalen Verbände stehen, wurde der Präsident des Departements ermächtigt in Verbindung mie der Hod Carriers und Building Laborers' International Association, die im Departement vertreten ist, eine Konvention aller organisirten Hod Carriers und Building Laborers Amerikas und Canadas einzuberufen, welche am 1. Montag des Monats Mai 1910 in Indianapolis zusammentreten soll, um eine einheitliche Organisation dieses Gewerkszweiges zu schaffen. Sollte sich aber die H. C. und B. L. Int. Ass. weigern diesem Werke ihre Zustimmung und Unterstützung zu gewähren so soll die nächste Konvention der A. F. of L. angegangen werden dieser Organisation den Charter zu entziehen.

Zum Schlusse wurde über, aus 11 Punkten bestehende, von dem Exekutiv Council der A. F. of L. unterbreitete Regeln als Richtschnur für die verschiedenen Departements verhandelt. Dieselben bezogen sich auf die Verwaltung dieser Departements, Berechtigung zur und Pflicht der Zugehörigkeit lokaler Organisationen, Hauptquartier der Departements in Washington, Abhaltung ihrer Konventionen und anderes mehr.

Die Konvention erklärte sich mit allen Punkten einverstanden außer Punkt 6, welcher besagt, daß alle Departements ihre Konventionen sofort nach der Konvention der A. F. of L. und in derselben Stadt abhalten sollen. In der Debatte hierüber wurde ausgeführt, daß die Denver Konvention des B. T. D. gezeigt habe, daß es für irgend ein Departement vorteilhafter sei wenn deren Konvention derjenigen der A. F. of L. vorausgehe indem in diesem Falle alle, seitens eines Departements der Konvention der A. F. of L. zu unterbreitenden Angelegenheiten, sofort Berücksichtigung finden könnten während anderenfalls solche, oft dringende Angelegenheiten, ein ganzes Jahr lang ihrer Erledigung harren würden.

Die Beamtenwahl ergab folgendes Resultat:

Präsident: James Kirby, Carpenter.

1. Vize-Präsident: Geo. F. Hedrick, Painter.

2. Vize-Präsident: Frank M. Ryan, Eisenarbeiter.

3. Vize-Präsident: Wm. G. McSorley, Lather.

4. Vize-Präsident: M. A. Sullivan, Metalarbeiter.

5. Vize-Präsident: Frank J. McNulty, Elektriker.

Sekretär und Schatzmeister: Wm. J. Spencer, Plumber.

Nachdem noch beschlossen wurde die nächste Konvention an dem Orte abhalten welchen die A. F. of L. als Ort ihrer eignen Konvention auserwählen wird, wurde die Konvention vertagt.

Eine Warnung für Cabinetmaker und Möbelarbeiter.

Die verbündeten Möbelfabrikanten in Grand Rapids, Mich., wenden sich gegenwärtig in einem Zirkular an die Cabinetmaker und Möbelarbeiter des Landes in welchem der Geschäftsgang im Möbelfach in

Grand Rapids als ein flotter und Arbeitsgelegenheit und Arbeitsbedingungen als sehr günstig geschildert werden. Um nun diese Angaben auf ihre Richtigkeit oder Unrichtigkeit zu prüfen hat die Baugewerks-Centrale in Grand Rapids eine Untersuchung der Gewerkslage im Möbelfach jener Stadt vorgenommen, welche ergab, daß die in obigem Zirkulare enthaltenen Angaben durchaus nicht den Tatsachen entsprechen. Es herrscht in Grand Rapids nichts weniger als Mangel an Arbeitskräften im Möbelfach; dagegen aber großer Mangel an lohnender Arbeit. Laut beschworener Aussage einer Anzahl von Arbeitern beläuft sich der, in den Möbelfabriken in Grand Rapids bezahlte Lohn, auf von $1.75 bis $2.25 per Tag bei einer Arbeitszeit von 10 Stunden per Tag.

Dem Zirkular liegt offenbar die Absicht der Fabrikanten zu Grunde recht viel Arbeitsuchende nach Grand Rapids zu locken um diese zur Abwehr gegen Lohnforderungen, oder gar zur Herabdrückung der jetzt schon sehr niedrigen Löhne zu benutzen.

Möbelarbeitern denen das Zirkular, das wir auf den englischen Seiten veröffentlichen, zugehen sollte, sollten diesem keinerlei Beachtung schenken. Vor Zuzug nach Grand Rapids, Mich., wird ernstlich gewarnt!

Die Einwanderungsfrage.

(Fortsetzung.)

In der Septembernummer des Carpenter habe ich etliche Mitteilungen über die Einwanderung in Brasilien gebracht, und will ich in dieser Nummer versuchen, deren Nutzanwendung für die Vereinigten Staaten zu beleuchten.

Nehmen wir einen unserer großen westlichen Staaten, der im Verhältnis zu seiner Größe am wenigsten bevölkert ist, Texas. Mit einer Bevölkerung, die kaum so zahlreich ist, als eines unserer kleinen deutschländischen Königreiche, ist Texas so groß wie das gesammte deutsche Reich. Fruchtbar in allen seinen Teilen, ist sein Klima so verschieden, daß es im Norden der polnischen oder deutsch-russischen Einwanderung zusagen dürfte, während selbst die Einwanderer aus der Gegend Neapels oder Siziliens an dem südlichen Teile besagten Staates Nichts auszusetzen dürften; es mangelt Texas weder an Eisenbahnen, noch an Hafenanlagen, um seine Produkte auf den amerikanischen oder selbst auf den Weltmarkt zu werfen, was diesen schönen großen Staat von dem Osten des Landes völlig unabhängig macht, oder doch nur schlimsten Falles von Seiten des Geldmarktes. In Texas liegen noch Hunderttausende Quadratmeilen von gutem Prairieland, das keineswegs auf künstliche Berieselung angewiesen ist, sondern regelmäßige Regenperioden aufzuweisen hat, ähnlich wie die meisten Staaten des mittleren Westens. Bei einer Besiedlung von mäßiger Abschätzung dürfte Texas von 50—60 Millionen Menschen bewohnt sein, ehe der Staat ein Bevölkerungsverhältnis ähnlich dem Deutschlands aufzuweisen hätte, wäre also im Stande, die gesammte Einwanderung aus Europa für die Dauer von 35—40 Jahren ganz allein aufzunehmen. Bis heute sind in Texas faßt alle Nationen Europas vertreten, und sind ganze Striche von deutschen und böhmischen Dörfern vorhanden. Wenn wir nun annehmen, daß eine Durchschnitts-Einwandererfamilie aus 5 Personen, d. h. Vater, Mutter und drei Kinder besteht, so dürften 8 Millionen Familien ungefähr die oben angeführte Einwohnerzahl abgeben. Der Transport einer solchen Familie von einem östlichen oder südlichen Hafen nach Texas dürfte mit $100.00 gedeckt sein, besonders wenn auch die Eisenbahngesellschaften zu einem reduzierten Einwandererertarif verpflichtet werden könnten. Eine mittelgroße Behausung könnte in jenem holzreichen Staate für 700—800 Doll. hergestellt werden; rechnen wir das nötigste Ackergeräte, sowie eine finanzielle Unterstützung seitens der Regierung von $25.00 per Monat, bis zur ersten Ernte, also im Durchschnitt 9 Monate, so ergibt das eine Summe von 1000—1200 Dollars pro Familie; da es auch viele kleinen Familien gibt, die von einer solchen günstigen Gelegenheit Gebrauch machen dürften, so kann man einen Durchschnitt von $1,000 pro Familie annehmen; das gäbe für eine Million Dollars 1,000 Familien in einem Staate, 5—7000 Familien guter, brauchbarer und auch besteuerbarer Familien für den Preis einer einzigen Zerstörungsmaschiene a la Dreadnaught, ganz abgesehen von den ungeheuerlichen Unkosten, die solch ein Biest jährlich aufllößt, um dann nach wenigen Jahren trotz allen Unkosten zum alten Eisen geworfen zu werden.

The Carpenter

Jetzt frage ich irgend einen vernünftigen Menschen, wäre die Schaffung eines Städtchens von 7,000 Familien, oder anders gerechnet, von 25—30,000 Einwohner pro Jahr, für das große Nord-Amerika nicht von immens größerem Nutzen als die Erbauung von Kriegsschiffen, für die unser Land niemals im Stande sein wird, genügend Mannschaften aufzutreiben, die aber möglicherweise dem Schicksal der russischen oder spanischen Flotte verfallen dürfte! Der Volkswirtschaftler, der Menschenfreund, und sicher auch der Culturmensch wird sich zu dieser Auffassung bekennen.

Aber eine andere Seite bleibt uns noch in dieser Frage zu beleuchten; es ist nicht nur für die organisirte Arbeiterschaft Amerikas von Nutzen, die unliebsame Concurrenz billiger und bedürfnisloser Elemente sich vom Halse zu schaffen, nicht minder groß ist der Nutzen einer zahlreichen, selbstständigen Landbevölkerung, die nicht nur als Produzent, sondern auch in großem Umfange als Consument in Betracht kommt. Je mehr der Großgrundbesitz sich abrundet, d. h. je weniger kleine, aber selbstständige Bauern in Betracht kommen, um so stärker wird die Macht der Großhändler, Spekulanten, Lebensmitteltrusts u. s. w. Weit mehr als der Kleinhändler, der so schon vom Trust aus dem Geschäfte gedrängt wird, diktiert der Letztere der Bevölkerung die Preise der Nahrungsmittel. In Europa kann der Großgrundbesitzer das Volk nur Dank der Mithülfe der Regierung, resp. der Parlamente, in so unverschämter Weise ausrauben, in Amerika genügt das Einverständnis einiger dutzend Trustmagnaten, um dem Volke den Brodkorb so hoch zu hängen, als es den Spekulanten paßt; eine Grenze kann dabei weder von der Regierung noch von dem Parlamente gezogen werden, einzig und allein dürften besagte Spekulationsgelüste unter dem Zorne des Volkes zusammen brechen.

Anders aber verhält es sich, beispielsweise in Europa mit dem Kleinbauernstande. Das Cooperatiffystem, das in Amerika zur Trustbildung geführt, hat in Europa ganz andere Resultate aufzuweisen. Hier in der Schweiz bilden viele Gemeinden eine sehr praktische Art von Cooperation; die Gemeinde benutzt den nächstgelegenen Wasserfall zur Anlage elektrischer Beleuchtung und Kraftlieferung; sie hält sich auf Gemeindekosten, mit Gemeindemitteln, Dresch,- Mäh- und Erntemaschienen. Im Emmenthaler und Gruyeredistrikt gibt es Gemeindekäsereien, zu denen jeder Bauer seinen Rahm liefert, und so percentweise seinen Anteil an dem Käseverkauf berechnet erhält; ganze Dörfer bilden Molkereigenossengeschaften. Am Rhein, in der Pfalz, und ganz besonders im südlichen Frankreich bilden ganze Weingaue Produktiv und Verkaufsgenossenschaften, und heimsen dabei nicht nur höhere Preise für ihre Waaren ein, sie retten auch die Reputation derselben, die durch die Pantscherei der Händler und Spekulanten arg mißkreditiert worden war. Das Resultat für den städtischen Consumenten war, trotzdem, daß der Produzent höhere Preise für seine Waare erhielt, dennoch bedeutend billigere, aber ganz besonders, bedeutend bessere, d. h. unverfälschte Lebensmittel.

Solche staatliche Unterstützung würde aber nicht nur den ländlichen Pauper oder Sachsengänger nach unsere Westen locken, es käme auch mancher Landwirth, der mit modernen Mitteln zu arbeiten verstünde, und seinen Mitbürgern, durch seine Kentnisse und neuern Methoden nützlich werden dürfte.

Amerika würde wieder das, was es bis vor 1870 war, ein Ackerbau treibendes Land, in dem jeder Bauer der Besitzer seiner Scholle, und damit bis zu einem erheblichen Grade wohlhabend war.

Idillische, und deshalb unmögliche Zustände, wird mancher Leser sagen; mögen solche Zustände herzustellen auch mit Schwierigkeiten verbunden sein, unmöglich ist heutzutage nichts; es genügt, daß die organirsite Arbeit von deren Notwendigkeit durchdrungen ist, und auf deren Ausführung besteht. Unser Land ist so reich, die Steuermillionen werden auf so unsinnige Art und Weise verpulvert, dabei handelt es sich um relativ so geringe Summen, daß es dem Lande ein Leichtes sein dürfte, die Mittel dazu zu erschwingen. Wenn man dem Einwanderer Vorschriften machen will, so schreibe man ihm vor, daß er als Schuster bei seinem Leisten, als Bauer bei seinem Acker bleiben soll, und man gebe ihm besagten Acker vorerst, und helfe ihm, denselben nutzbar zu machen. Dann werden die Arbeitslöhne in den Städten steigen oder, zum mindesten, nicht mehr unter das Schandnivau von heute heruntergedrückt, die Lebensmittel aber billiger werden. Die Einwanderung, die heute dem Volke zum Fluch wird, würde uns Allen zum Segen gereichen. Deshalb befolge man den Ruf, man bespreche, studiere die Frage, und komme endlich zu einer gesunden Auffassung derselben; es ist die höchste Zeit dazu, wenn wir nicht mit unsere Lebenshaltung unter das Nivau Polens oder Süd-Italiens sinken wollen.

A. Heins.

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

Le Chomage et les moyens de le prevenir en Europe.

C'est avec grande satisfaction que je vois dans la presse américaine, que la crise industrielle commence à s'apaiser petit à petit; malheureusement, la grande affluence des immigrants qui continue d'invader les Etats Unis, nous fait craindre que l'approche de l'hiver ne devienne néfaste pour bien des pauvres gens, et comme un grand nombre des sans-travail appartient généralement aux ouvriers du bâtiment, les victimes du chômage nous concernent au plus haut degré.

Je ne comais aucune situation aussi lamentable, qu'un ouvrier capable, et bien portant, ayant la bonne volonté de travailler, et qui reste malgré tous ses efforts pour trouver du travail, sur le pavé. D'être cloué sur le lit, pour cause de maladie, est un assez grand malheur pour quiconque doit vivre, et nourir les siens par sa main d'oeuvre; cependant, les souffrence de la maladie sont presque toujours compensés par les caisses de prévoyance; le travailleur malade, souvent philosoph stoique, ne se revolte point contre ce qu'il ne saurait empêcher, et l'espoir de retrouver sa place onverte à l'atelier, aussitôt guerie, le console durant sa maladie. Le chômage le traite d'une manière tout à fait différent; point de caisse de prévoyance; au contraire, par suite des courses continues sur le pavé, les habits et les souillers, le porte-monnaie et le courage, tout s'use. Pour les cas de maladie, des sociétés charitables viennent en aide à ceux qui n'ont pu prévoire pour ces jours de misère; mais les mêmes braves gens, qui sont prêts à vous apporter un bowl de soupe à votre lit de maladie, hausseront les épaules si par suite du chômage vos souliers s'éculent et votre culotte se déchire. On vous traitera en sourdine de fainéant, ou vous accusera de chercher du travail et de remercier le bon Dieu, de n'en pas trouver. Les philosophes du capitale, et les philantrope de la bourgoisie écriront dans leurs journeaux et prétendront dans leurs cercles, que tous ceux qui veulent bien trouver du travail, peuvent en trouver, et que seul les fainéants courent les rues.

Nous avons vu, en 1893, l'armée de Coxey marcher sur Washington, de pauvres hères, voulant petitioner le Congrès de leur donner du travail. La classe bourgoise régnant dans notre Capital, n'a trouvé qu'un seul mot à leur repondre: "Keep off the grass."

Quand la crise actuelle s'appesantissait il y a deux ans, sur les crêves de faim de la metropole de l'Est, les sans travail voulaient se reunir en meeting publique à Union Square, New York, afin de s'entendre sur une supplique à présenter au Conseil municipal dans le but de leur procurer du travail et du pain; les pauvres diables furent chassés de la place publique par les agents de la police. Aux membres du comité lui demontrant, que la Constitution permettait ce que lui refusait, et que cette même Constitution garantissait aux citoyens le drcit de réunion et de libre parole le chef de la police lui montrait son bâton disant: "This here is stronger than the Constitution."

Que reste-t-il à faire à l'ouvrier sans travail? Après avoir mangé ses quelques épargnes, après avoir epuisé son crédit, il tombe en retard avec son loyer, avec ses cotisations à l'Union, son courage s'anéantie, son caractère s'avilie, et bien heureux celui qui trouvera du travail avant que tous ces prémisses lui ayent brisé son reste d'énergie.

C'est avec un fort battement de coeur et la plus grande émotion que je songe à l'hiver dernier; ils étaient au nombre de huit, qui quittaient cette vie de misère par la porte du suicide; de six mois à deux ans avait durée leur lutte contre l'adversité; ils étaient arrivés à cet âge que généralement on appelle la force de l'âge, ils frisèrent la cinquantaine, mais ressemblaient à des

hommes de soixante; leurs cheveux grisonnaient avant leur temps, et les yeux refusèrent le service sans l'aide de lunettes, les trois crimes les plus impardonnables aux prolétaires de nos jours, être vieux, avoir la vue mauvaise, et les cheveux gris. Quatre entre eux appartenaient à notre Union, les deux autres, de bons ouvriers mécaniciens, appartenaient également à leur organisation, et tous étaient pères de familles. Ah, le chômage, la bête noire de nos jours, la guillotine sêche comme on l'appelle en France, que de misère, que de soucie, que de désèspoire elle nous a déjà occasionné.

Cette cause de misère a été si frappante dans les divers états de l'Europe, que la classe bourgoise commençait elle même à s'en effraier; elle finissait par croire au vieux dicton: "Ventre affamé ne connait point de raison," et finit par offrir son remêde, des palliatives si vous voulez, mais encore valent-ils mieux que la misère actuelle.

La soupe à l'eau, le seul remêde de la charité chrétienne, et les 50 cts. d'aûmone accordé pour une journée de travail, employé à scier du bois ou à blanchir une cave, ou un souterrain d'Eglise, ont été remplacé avantageusement par des traveaux d'urgence, exécutés sur les ordres des municipalités de nos grandes villes européenes.

L'Angleterre discute sérieusement une loi garantissant du travail à tous ses citoyens en ayant besoin pour vivre, la ville de Gand, en Belgique, introduit en ce moment un système d'assurance contre le chômage, d'autres municipalités organisent des bureaux publiques afin de donner du travail et du pain à ceux qui n'en ont pas.

Dans toutes les grandes villes de France, de l'Allemagne et des Pay Bas, des fortes sommes sont alloués à cet effet; des bâtiments publiques sont erigés et poussés d'urgence, de routes nouvelles et des traveaux de terrassement sont entrepris et les gouvernements aussi bien que les municipalités s'efforcent de reduire la misère géaérale, que le chômage entraine fatalement à la suite.

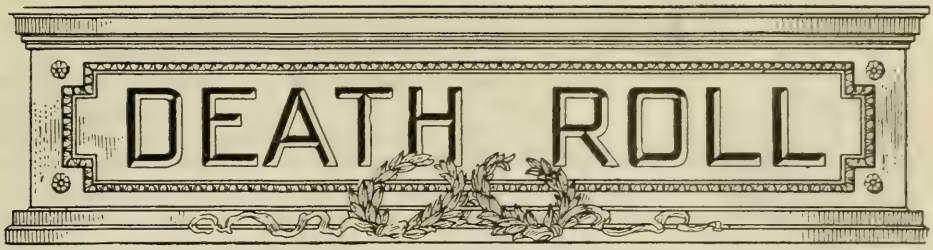
Mes lecteurs doivent croire, que les gouvernements et les conseillers de nos grandes villes se comportent en vrais philantropes; il est vrai que leur manière d'agir est bien préférable à celle des municipalités des Etats Unis; le prophête de l'Evangile dit: "Je vous ai demandé du pain, et vous m'avez donné des pièrres." Aux ouvriers américains, demandant du pain, on donne, des coups de bâtons.

Si en Europe on écoute d'une oreille complaisante les complaintes des sans travail, on a divers raisons pour ce faire. D'abord ici, la classe dirigeante a assez de bon sense pour ne pas laisser crêver la poule qui pond ses oeufs d'or, l'émigration annuelle de plus d'un Million d'âmes, dont 85% n'ont pas dépassé la quarantaine, et dont 75% sont des hommes, ne saurait faire qu'un grand trou dans la population ouvrière, et reduire considérablement cette reserve de travailleurs, toujours nécessaire à la classe des exploiteurs, toujours près à reduire le salaire de leurs ouvriers au minimum absolu, nécessaire à leur plus stricte existence.

Tant qu'un père de famille se trouvera dans la possibilité de gagner assez pour lui et les siens, il ne songera pas à s'expatrier. Tant qu'un homme seul, jeune et sans autres soucie, peut aisement et largement subvenir à ses besoins, il ne quittera pas père et mère pour se rendre dans un pays hostil et inconnu; seul, les années de crise, les années maigres ont chassés de leur pays natal cette grande armée qui afflue aux Etats Unis, dans la grande république du Brazil, et aujourd'hui d'un nombre considérable dans les colonies d'Afrique et de l'Australie.

Une raison encore, et celle-là peut-être la principale, a opéré ce changement considérable des dirigeants de l'Europe, c'est le reveil de la classe ouvrière européenne. Le people a fini par se lasser de ne voir les droits de l'homme imprimés sur du papier fort jolie, mais un peu trop platonique; il est devenu conscient de ses droits, de son pouvoir, et du moyen propre à s'en servir; il a cessé de laisser manipuler les deniers des contribuables par la classe posédante à elle seule; il s'est dit que rien n'est plus naturel que celui qui paye les contributions doit aussi en disposer, et il n'existe plus, ou presque plus de ville de quelque importance qui ne compterai pas un certain nombre de représentants de la classe ouvrière dans son conseil municipale, ou de chambre législative, qui n'aurai dans son sein un nombre, plus ou moins grand,

(Suite a la page 56.)



HERRINGTON, J. T., of L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga.

NOBLE, ALLEN, of L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal.

CLAIMS PAID
DURING DECEMBER, 1909

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
11903	J. W. Price	73	$200.00
11904	Andrew Neilson	391	200.00
11905	Mrs. Minnie Grix	738	50.00
11906	Robert A. Brown	760	50.00
11907	Jacob Fulling	1722	200.00
11908	Mrs. Rosina Geier	104	50.00
11909	Wm. Lines	119	200.00
11910	E. J. Johnson	224	200.00
11911	W. B. Firth	1082	200.00
11912	Uriah Clifford	72	50.00
11913	Lawrence Dunegan	72	150.00
11914	James D. McFarland	211	200.00
11915	Chas. H. Messick	432	50.00
11916	Harry Markowitz	727	200.00
11917	Clint Maxwell	1465	50.00
11918	Marcus F. Baily	1551	50.00
11919	Joseph Nichish	1670	50.00
11920	Knute Josnes	1	100.00
11921	Mrs. Mary L. Clark	22	50.00
11922	Frederick J. Kraemer	122	200.00
11923	George W. Diehl	122	200.00
11924	Mrs. Mary Powell	169	50.00
11925	Mrs. Mary E. Lee	340	50.00
11926	Ernest Erickson	478	200.00
11927	George Cohee	1155	200.00
11928	F. E. Lantz	1653	200.00
11929	Mrs. Nora Wilkins	75	50.00
11930	James Mifflin (dis.)	92	300.00
11931	Stephen Crosslyn	215	200.00
11932	John H. Loew	2	200.00
11933	Mrs. Kunigunda Schmitt	34	50.00
11934	Mrs. Selma W. Newberg	58	50.00
11935	Mrs. Helen McMullen	65	50.00
11936	John H. Ives	101	200.00
11937	Mrs. Nannie Arnold	103	25.00
11938	J. L. Echols	103	200.00
11939	George Stecker	117	50.00
11940	Mrs. Clara Buettner	422	50.00
11941	Mrs. Ginevra Canata	509	50.00
11942	Mrs. Jennie Alday	554	50.00
11943	Mrs. M. C. Cunningham	887	50.00
11944	J. J. Bruner	1100	50.00
11945	Mrs. Tiney Denny	1432	50.00
11946	Chas. G. Schuster	1526	200.00
11947	Erhard Schlenker	1598	200.00
11948	T. J. Williams	181	50.00
11949	L. C. Scott	224	200.00
11950	Curtis Zoller	591	50.00
11951	Edward Provost	1091	142.75
11952	Mrs. Jennie Smith	1473	50.00
11953	H. W. Swinford	1769	200.00
11954	John J. Cox	31	50.00
11955	Leonard Birkle	55	200.00
11956	Thomas F. Morahan	563	200.00
11957	Mrs. Lydia A. Schuyler	667	50.00
11958	Mrs. Nannie E. Bias	158	50.00
11959	Mrs. Emma Veregge	75	50.00
11960	Richard Walters	1226	50.00
11961	Fred W. Frick	8	200.00
11962	Mrs. Eliza Kearns	30	50.00
11963	Mrs. C. A. Jeffrey	33	50.00
11964	Wm. Fewlass	55	200.00
11965	Mrs. Mary Johnen	109	50.00
11966	Alfred Naylor	273	50.00
11967	Mrs. Anna Strnad	375	25.00
11968	John F. Eaton	416	200.00
11969	Mrs. Elizabeth Gillis	33	50.00
11970	Mrs. Sarah E. Hughes	33	50.00
11971	Mrs. Ellen Maloney	33	50.00
11972	Mrs. Beatrice Sears	33	50.00
11973	John Duffy	72	200.00
11974	John Scott	87	200.00
11975	Edgar A. Johnson	210	200.00
11976	Wm. B. Mobley	256	200.00
11977	Mrs. E. Parshall	257	50.00
11978	Jeremiah Powell	337	50.00
11979	Samuel T. Ogden	387	50.00
11980	Geo. B. Smith	489	50.00
11981	Baltzar Lofstedt	624	200.00
11982	John H. Cornell	1029	200.00
11983	Mrs. Sarah E. Bennett	1405	50.00
11984	Karol Eiermann	1	200.00
11985	Mrs. Anne H. Thorne	26	50.00
11986	Virgel Chayer	543	200.00
11987	Axel Gustafson	606	200.00
11988	C. E. Stokes	1188	200.00
11989	Henry Hermann	34	200.00
11990	Wm. F. Porter	567	200.00
11991	L. E. Karles	622	200.00
11992	Wm. Bateson	1	200.00
11993	Mrs. A. Wodderkreek	1	50.00
11994	Mrs. Rose Roy	96	50.00
11995	John Hall	100	200.00
11996	Geo. P. Pflasterer	288	200.00
11997	Mrs. Martha J. Abbott	295	50.00
11998	Mrs. Precilla Lee	224	50.00
11999	Albert Gogler (dis.)	325	400.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
12000	Wm. E. Bloom	486	200.00
12001	Mrs. Helma Wolter	1	50.00
12002	Geo. W. Dempsey	302	50.00
12003	Wm. Wolfgram	416	50.00
12004	John Deponto	423	200.00
12005	Mrs. Myrtle L. Miller	458	50.00
12006	Geo. F. Whitley	520	100.00
12007	Mrs. Mary M. Bowers	1724	50.00
12008	Sol Herd (dis.)	276	400.00
12009	J. E. Geise	62	200.00
12010	Mrs. Julia E. McKee	97	50.00
12011	Joseph T. Herrington	256	200.00
12012	Mrs. Louise A. Brady	349	50.00
12013	W. H. Keesler	993	50.00
12014	Jason N. Drake	1063	50.00
12015	Mrs. Sophia Benway	117	50.00
12016	Herbert Y. Gregg	511	200.00
12017	L. E. Barber	1655	100.00
12018	E. A. Tewksbury	36	200.00
12019	John B. Bickford	43	200.00
12020	Robert Porteous	43	200.00
12021	Bronislaw Meyer	340	200.00
12022	Mrs. Nellie G. Maloney	368	50.00
12023	Eugene H. McCarthy	423	200.00
12024	Manley W. Keene (bal.)	284	150.00
12025	Thomas McMahon	643	200.00
12026	Charles B. Fisher	155	200.00
12027	Chas. M. Hamilton	165	200.00
12028	Mrs. Julia Rabatczeek	346	50.00
12029	Mrs. Martha L. Dunn	622	50.00
12030	F. S. Vaughn	1015	200.00
12031	Fred Blunk	80	200.00
12032	Geo. W. Thomas	132	50.00
12033	Mrs. Anna Oliva Hybel	32	50.00
12034	John Reddy	33	200.00
12035	Geo. W. Blackford	62	200.00
12036	Mrs. Susan DeBoer	62	50.00
12037	Geo. J. Godfrey	160	50.00
12038	Rudolph Laube	416	200.00
12039	Mrs. Marie Ros	416	50.00
12040	Emil Nonenmacher	507	200.00
12041	Mrs. Mabel Edwards	526	50.00
12042	Mrs. J. H. Cramond	831	50.00
12043	Mrs. Agnes Clark	943	50.00
12044	Mrs. Maria J. Athearn	1287	50.00
12045	Mrs. Sarah J. Harvey	8	50.00
12046	John Ahearn	10	200.00
12047	Richard C. Wells	92	200.00
12048	Mrs. Rachel Porter	438	50.00
12049	Moise T. Lusignaw	726	200.00
12050	Mrs. Grace Rader	1705	50.00
12051	John F. Patz	349	200.00
12052	Benj. D. Fears	1760	100.00
12053	Nicolas Colon (dis.)	1941	100.00
12054	Delmar L. Lowry	160	200.00
12055	H. Wm. Holzgrafe	189	200.00
12056	Benj. B. Horner	1297	200.00
12057	Mrs. Mary Grant	1747	50.00
12058	Richard Cox	1785	200.00
	Total		$19,592.75

The Price of Lumber.

The question is often raised as to the practical effect of the recent tariff legislation on the cost of lumber to the person building a frame residence. One of the daily papers recently remarked that it will cost a man $1 more on every thousand feet of lumber to build a home now than it did before the passage of the law. To this the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen makes reply as follows:

"The remark is prompted by pure ignorance. The majority of the new lists make average advances of from fifty cents to two dollars a thousand feet on some of the higher grade; but they also leave many items as they were and make average reductions of from fifty cents to two dollars on others, and the items on which there were no changes and the reductions cover a larger proportion of mill output than do the advances. For instance, reductions are made on No. 3, 4 and 5 boards, which constitute two-thirds of the average stock of inch lumber at northern mills. No change at all was made in prices on piece stuff, planks and timbers, which constitute about 25 per cent. of the average stock. The advances are on only the higher grades of lumber which do not constitute more than 35 to 40 per cent. of the total output of the mills, and in building a home the larger part of the lumber used is of the sizes and grades upon which there has been no advance in price, or upon which there have been reductions. This is only a sample of how unfair the average daily paper is and also illustrates that the average daily newspaper is so ignorant of certain things that it ought to let them alone."—Woodworkers' Review.

Le Chomage et les moyens de le prevenir en Europe.

(Suite de la page 54.)

d'hommes envoyé par la classe ouvrière pour y défendre ses intérêst. Voilà la principale raison pourquoi la classe capitaliste en Europe donne à ses citoyens, en danger de chômage, du travail et du pain au lieu d'aumones et de coups de bâton par les policiers. Seule la souris américaine ouvrière met le soin de ses intérêsts dans la patte du chât capitaliste et s'étonne encore de voir ce même chat faire des tentations pour le dévorer. Si la chose n'était pas aussi triste on se trouverai tenté de donner raison au chât; pourquoi les souris sont-elles aussi imprudentes?

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS

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Binghamton, N. Y.—Jeremiah Ryan, 153 Washington st.
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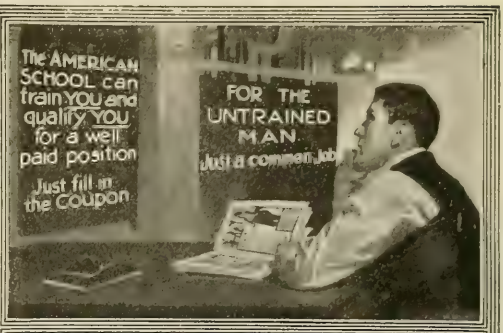
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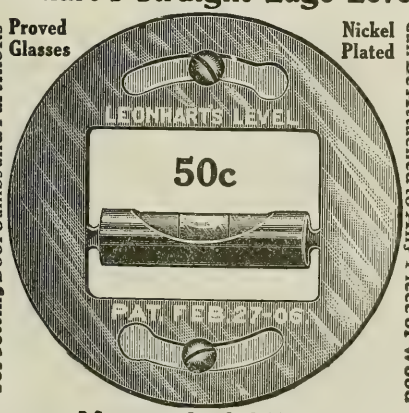

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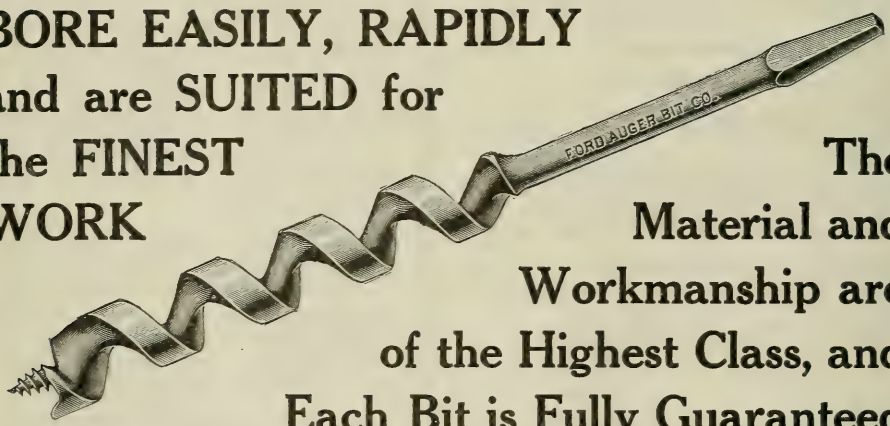

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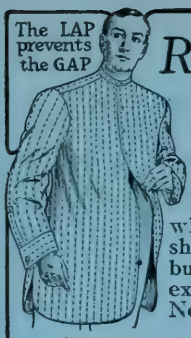

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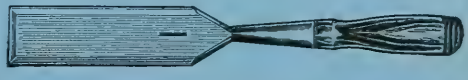

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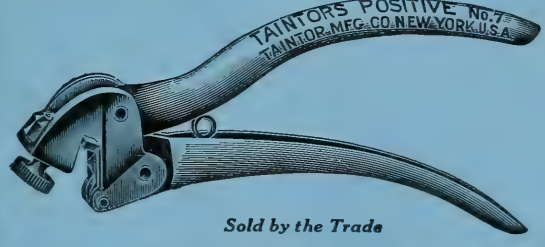

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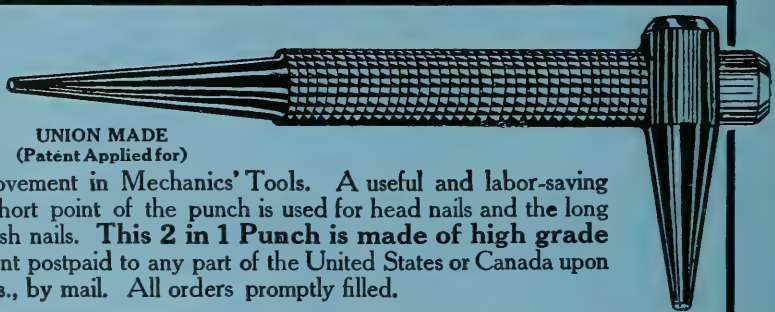

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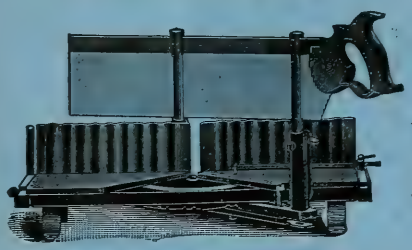

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Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regarding them."

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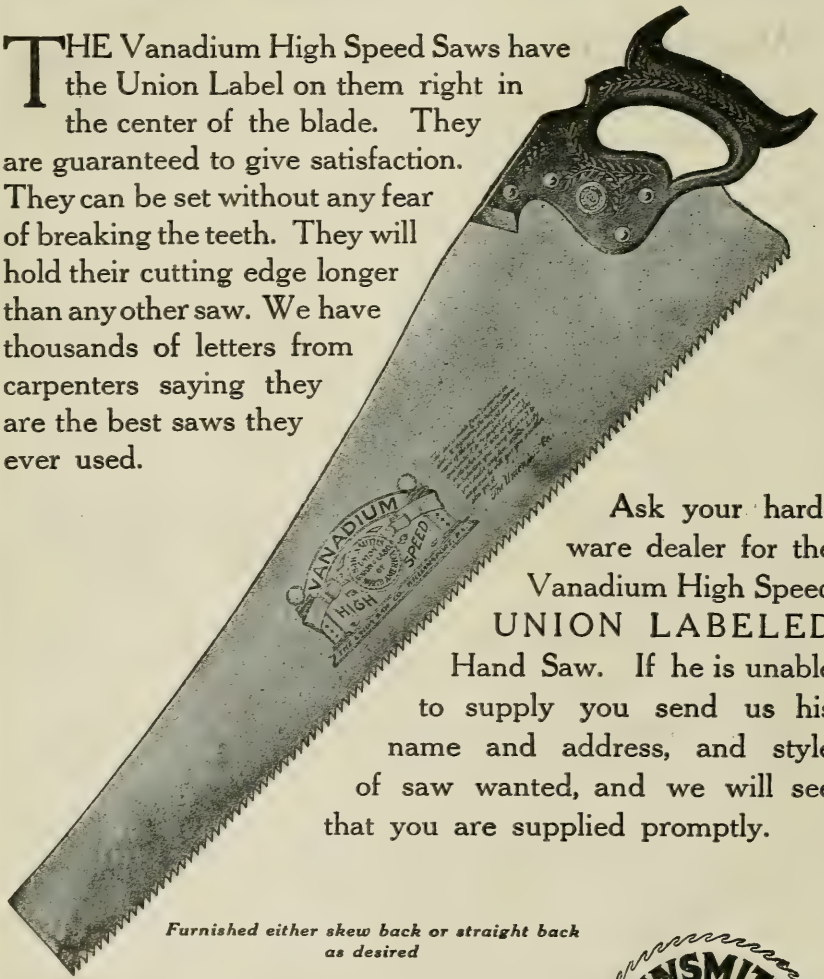

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1910

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Labor Triumphant

By EDMUND DEFREYNE

Hail! mighty thing of brain and brawn,
Whose head and hands uphold the world.
Hail, Conqueror! Awake! the dawn
Of thy day comes apace, and hurled
Into the limbo of the past
Will be thy wrongs, if thy strong hands
But pull together and hold fast
Each right when gained. But thy demands
Backed by thy manhood's might must be;
Thou canst not win with half thy power.
Waken! Unite! Then, like the sea,
Thou art resistless. Lo! the hour
Is ripe. The hands of Time and Fate
Point to the dawn; and from its sleep
Of ages, heavy-eyed and late,
But not too late its tryst to keep—
Great Labor wakes, and, with wide eyes
Of wonder, sees his giant form,
Begins his force to realize:
And, looking on the pigmy swarm
Which fattens on him, and with chains
Of golden tissue binds his brawn
And its colossal strength restrains,
Laughs, half in rage and half in scorn;
And, breaking, one by one the bands
Of minted gold his own hand wrought,
Rises triumphant, proudly stands
Upon the world his toil hath bought
And paid for many times in coin.

The Carpenter

THE NEW ORDER COMETH.

(By John B. Powell.)

CONGRESSMAN CLARK of Missouri says:

No people ever had a juster cause to complain than the American people have against the powers that be.

Mr. Clark speaks knowingly. He is not alone. Leading authorities in finance, economics and industries realize that Capital, not Labor, is the specific cause for the rising revolt of the consumer or, in Mr. Clark's broader application, the American people.

In its January prospectus for 1910 a New York banking firm said:

The apparent unrest of labor under prevailing and increasing high cost of living, is grave with forebodings. Pessimists of wealth charge the disturbance to some assumed right of unions, for instance, an unanswered demand for shorter hours of work, higher pay to meet higher cost of living and removal of burdensome working conditions. The last is not an element, but the first two form an honest confession, a just cause and a righteous and well-founded reason for demanding readjustment.

This must be made and employers, as a whole, and banks, corporations, railroads and every other element receiving and dispensing a financial purchasing power must recognize this unrest to avoid a ruinous relaxation.

It was not purely party opposition that prompted a noted Democratic statesman to say:

The high cost of living materially affects every home and household. The party in power is asserting we are living too extravagantly and trying to change the proposition from the high cost of living to the cost of high living. Its press is claiming that the former is due to the fact that our demands are extravagant; but men and women earning a wage do not find that wage sufficient to provide much more than enough to keep body and soul together. Indeed the dinner pail has not been full for many long months. I fear the party in power will so continue to yield to the power of capital that both will make it many long years before the pail will be partly filled.

John Bigelow, former Minister to France, recently said:

Party leaders hear not the heart-throbs of the people, nay, nay; only the chink of the almighty dollar, the sovereignty of which is to them more potential than the sovereignty of the people. Will there not come a time—I think it should—when the poor workingman will demand a dollar—not a dime—to buy for the table?

Oh, it is not that the old order changeth, but that the new cometh.

With a total of something like ten billion of dollars invested in banks, railways, insurance, trusts and manufacturing and other business enterprises, Mr. J. P. Morgan is virtually the supreme employer and paymaster. But can Mr. Morgan and his employes—these various interests and enterprises—long maintain against the will of the people?

Some years ago an Indiana buggy, now an automobile manufacturer, exemplified the Spanish saying, "A rattling tongue makes others learn," his egotism preventing him from understanding it had the reverse of the meaning of the older proverb, "A still tongue makes a wise head." Among the things the Hoosier tongue rattled against was organized labor, of which we daily hear much, but nothing—at least of note—of the "rattler."

A Missouri stove and range maker followed the rattler in creating, after the Castilian manner, a furore against the same organization. Halley's comet appeared, went down, rose repeatedly and has its place in the centuries, such as the $10,000 beauty (check) will never possess.

A small ball of bombast rose over Dayton, Ohio. It is occasionally seen by New Yorkers. The Seven-Day Adventists have no fear that it will ever indicate anything reliable or serious. It recently dropped a message from its sky that three certain labor leaders, recognized by really great men as really great men themselves, were associates of "thieves, murderers and outlaws" unworthy to confer with over matters human and humane.

And a "certain rich man," hailing from Michigan, has been and still is deluding mortals to accept a wage that enable him to profit 400 per cent. off their labor, though it is insufficient to buy enough of the foodstuffs they turn out for his market

to enjoy a comfortable living. He annually pays a two-thousand-dollar salary to one who, in "Ad" form, praises his master's deeds and goods, neither of which he knows is either reputable or excellent. The steward is well educated. With the approval of his master he makes wilful and malicious use of innumerable invectives, selected from Roger's Thesaurus, wilfully and maliciously assailing the character and reputation of labor unions, their membership, leaders and principles.

As C. W. Post's advertising man says, "Every citizen having the rights, privileges and protection of a citizen has also the responsibility of a citizen," and this means that who brands his fellow beings "thieves, murderers and outlaws," under no affidavit to the charge, is not only irresponsible mentally and physically, but mentally, morally and physically cowardly, ignorant and malicious.

Sometimes we pity people who are ignorant, more when also illiterate, but why should we be merciful to those who are not altogether ignorant, nor yet illiterate, still cunning enough to utilize and pay for intelligence and intellectuality in others so long as it is used in base purposes? And why, too, should we respect a class that basely utilize their talents and attainments?

Human meteors have risen in the judiciary's sky. Some of these are from this class. Certain ones have overriden impartiality and justice and the "rights, privileges and protection" due citizens under the country's constitution and law. Several have had before them men of wealth charged and convicted of violating law, but in judicially charging, deciding and passing judgment all have carefully employed only refined language toward wealthy violators, but as against labor organizations, their officers and members, regardless of sex, seldom ever than low, coarse terms. Under their approval and encouragement wealth has assumed to silence the cry of oppression and distress, of personal liberty, free speech, publication and individual and collective effort for reciprocal good.

It is not that the old order changeth, but that the new cometh.

The alarm is from the people. It is being heard by the Parrys, Van Cleaves, Kirbys, Posts, Morgans, the Wrights, Goulds, all judges, trusts, corporations, banks, railways and insurance people, at the nation's capital, on the political field and in stores, shops and factories. People are realizing that the man from Indiana, the one from Missouri, he of Ohio and the fool from Michigan, and all their kind, are the real enemies of industrial peace and prosperity and rights, liberties and freedom of the bone and sinew of the land. No matter who may be reading this, you must admit the prevailing high cost of living results not from high or increased wages, but from the command of capital over conditions.

The old order must go, the new come. By the latter must stand the brave, loyal, patriotic men and women of the land, particularly the wage earners at large, but specially the organized masses of toilers. The victory of Labor will be the victory of the people. It must be won. When it is, it will not be that the old order has changed, is "in subdued form" that the new, strong, healthy and active is potent in its presence.

"Make home the loafing place and playground of your children, and ten chances to one the feet that have tracked your floors with mud will not leave their footprints along the paths of vice and crime, and the sweet faces of your boys that have been such joy to you in their childhood will not adorn the rogues' gallery; the little hand that has so often been pressed to your lips will not push the chips across the gambler's table; the chubby arms of your daughters, that have so often entwined your neck, will not be employed to embrace the street rowdy and the lips not pressed to those befouled with obscene language nor the wine that leads to shame."—Robert Ingersoll.

Moncton, N. B., owns its own lighting plant, but recently an agitation has been started for its sale or lease to private parties. The Moncton Trades and Labor Council has taken up the fight in behalf of its retention as a civic concern.

Time ripens all things. No man is born wise.—Cervantes.

The Carpenter

ODDS AND ENDS.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Do the work that's nearest.
Though it's dull at whiles—
Helping when you meet them.
Lame dogs over stiles.

ND then sometimes when you have tenderly helped some lame dog over his own particular obstacle, if you don't watch out the sneaking cur will turn round and snap at you. But such is life, made up of such fragments of every day experiences. Perhaps our charities are a form of selfishness at last, and each fraternal act affords us as much pleasure in the doing as the other fellow gets out of receiving. In the case of the lame dog, we would prefer to be the helper who gets bitten for his trouble than the dog who bites his benefactor. We may excuse the poor creature and get out of its way. Maybe life has been so cruel where it has had only kicks that it has grown suspicious of kindness. In any case, let "virtue be its own reward," thanking Providence you are an upright person misjudged by a mangy, stray dog, rather than the mangy dog that merits abuse. In time we learn that the wealth of content that accumulates from the habit of helpfulness abundantly compensates for the effort required.

We cannot afford to take offence at ignorance. Some one has said that "a gentleman would not insult you, and no other could."

We store away the odds and ends of wisdom we accumulate along the way and cheerfully continue to do the work that is nearest." And where is our work?

There's work to do everywhere—business for the business men and women and labor for the laborer in every line of industry. And for the world's work there's enough and to spare of brain and brawn ready and eager for each task.

For every job the supply of applicants exceeds the demand. In business life it is the same way—for every vacancy a dozen or more are waiting for the position. The important fact for the worker is to be equal to the emergency demanding his skill. With so much competition, incompetency cannot expect success.

The main point in doing any sort of work is to do it well.

"Learn something about everything, and everything about something," and when that is accomplished we may be sure the world will have need of us. No matter how many are idle—the place suited to the individual will eventually find the individual suited to the place. This is as inevitable as the law of gravity.

Even to great and unusual achievements competition is the rule, as the north pole controversy demonstrates, but, through all lines of endeavor, great or insignificant, labor conquers all things.

Knowing labor to be the foundation of all progress and the prime factor of all success, the thought comes to us—why is the laboring element of civilization called upon for more sacrifice than all other forces combined? Sacrifices to greed and the god of Mammon, mercilessly demanded by monopoly, induced the natural law of self-defence to assert itself and resulted in organization becoming the stronghold of the toiler.

Comfort and culture, and leisure for the pleasures, refinements and relaxation essential to the rich—circumstances, we say, deny these to the poor—but the toiling masses may well count these small sacrifices compared to seeing their helpless little children compelled, through necessity, to lay down soul, body and intellect at the bidding of selfishness and avarice.

Nature has made no difference in the way all of us come into this life and depart from it; then the divine principles that animated humanity must deem the child soul, placed in the misfortunes of poverty, as precious, and sacred as the petted babe of fortune.

As cruel and exacting conditions of ruling financial systems regulate the relations of poverty and wealth, organization steps in as a shield for the toiler.

The child labor evil cries out for remedy —and the cry is not in vain.

The Carpenter

Developments in organized labor's efforts for better conditions show that working people realize the situation, and are alert and intelligently active for their own interests.

"He who helps a child helps humanity with a distinctness, with an immediateness that no other help given to human creatures in any other stage of their human life can possibly give again."

Then let all discharge their responsibility toward the children of the poor.

A duty shirked is not less an obligation. Among the odds and ends that compose the variety of subjects in economic studies, none appeal to the sympathies more than child labor.

We rejoice to feel that a supreme power will eventually settle every matter correctly.

Every day brings out more difficulties in the industrial problem, and discouragements come thick and fast—

> But every morn sends hope anew—
> Assurance of a better day,
> And God sends love to you!"
> Of "Something happy on the way.

THE TRADE UNIONIST AND THE FARMER.

(By Gabriel Edmonston.)

INCREASED wages, followed hard by increased cost of living, emphasizes the fact that there is something wrong with our system of distributing the necessaries of life that needs looking into. Doubtless a large share of blame rests on our shoulders for our sins of omission. Perhaps we have thoughtlessly fostered a new system of middlemen not needed. Or, it may be we have given encouragement to would-be statesmen to introduce the tariff into politics when it should be left entirely to the administration as a means of raising in part the necessary revenues for support of the government.

It is quite certain that the class who tills the soil and raises the necessaries of life are not the multiple millionaires the "home market" has produced. Eggs even at 40 cents, butter at 40 cents, corn at 60 cents, beef 5 cents on the hoof, or pork at 7 cents, would not make the average producer of these commodities rich in a century of the hardest kind of toil or the best of management.

It is also apparent that it would be the wiser part for us to lend our moral support and show friendly interest in the class that supplies our bread and meat and takes the same measure of pay that is miserly doled out to us. Now, how to give encouragement to the farmer's sons to stick to the farms in spite of the lure of cheap demoralizing amusements of the cities is a question. To do so we must first consider one of the greatest disadvantages the farmer labors under, i. e., bad roads. Congress appropriates millions of dollars annually for improvements of rivers and harbors, but not one cent for postroads. We fail to see the difference between the water highways of commerce and the roads that are necessary to the cheaper transportation of produce to the ports. Of what advantage is a thirty-foot channel to the sea to the farmer who has to use three horses to carry a one horse load to port? If it costs the farmer 25 cents per mile to move a ton of produce to market and it costs the ship owner but a fraction of that sum, would it not be only equity to cut the cost also at the other end?

The ethics of the good road question involves the cities as well as the country districts. How far the city's interests extend in the roads leading thereto is limited only by the distance that produce can be profitably hauled by the farm team in one day. We will suppose as an example that for a radius of twenty-five miles the city absorbs the surplus product of the farms for its support. This product is largely wholesale and yields its tax of profit to the retailer and part at least goes directly into the sum of taxes paid into the city funds.

So it is evident that the surplus wealth for a radius of twenty-five miles around the city is absorbed by the city merchant. Again, city pride that stops short at its boundary street is equivalent to a costly diamond in a very brassy setting.

In concluding we would only add, lay aside all prejudices and be a trades unionist first, last, and all the time. When we make it our religion wages will be governed by the cost of living and industrial peace be assured.

CLEAN UP THE CAMP.

(By Frank Duffy.)

SO long as there are labor organizations that are acting for themselves, and so long as harmony is lacking among them, or between them and the majority of organized industrial bodies, or the body that represents and acts for the greater number of them, so long will there be opposition to uniformity, concord, agreement and understanding.

The workingman carries no carte de visite. The wages paid him limit his changes. They afford him no costly dress suits, nor many to wear at the behest of fashion. Overalls, corduroys and blue jeans save time and money. A visit to "Headquarters" is expensive. "Busy now." "Send in your card." "Cannot the business be indicated?" "Possibly a conveyance of its nature may secure later audience or appointment," or "A written communication may serve your purpose," are announcements that sound neat, quite formal and "business-like" when sent forth from the N. A. of M. or John K.'s office in Broadway, New York, but they ring harsh on the ears of the excited member when sent forth from "Headquarters." Nothing of this for him. Instead, a scorching letter goes from him to headquarters often marked "Personal." If not that, it is an exciting report to fellow-workers or a resolution of censure that become matters of record.

Take a thought.

All these "little things" are pounded hard by the mauls of capitalists, and with telling force, upon organized labor and its officers and leaders.

Take another thought.

There are many members who seldom note the fact that the 'man behind their guns" is forced to be stern and quick in loading, sighting, shifting and firing Labor's artillery at the enemy, knowing the enemies of labor are cutting wires, blocking roadways, firing from ambush, mountainside and inaccessible points—at best, somewhere and at all times on the field of action—wherever it is.

One more thought.

The weak arms of organized labor are those who waste trusted funds in reserve for constant need or service hours in solidifying official seats. Among these include those who retreat from Capital's forces or unconditionally surrender to compromise and fear, leaving the brave firing line to bear the blunt of battle or the ignominy of defeat.

"I am afraid," said Desaix, at Marengo, "I can only secure retreat."

But some Napoleon will shout:

"Retreat! No, there is no victory in retreat! Charge the enemy!"

It is a glorious victory for a few to check a retreat, especially where many have deserted, lagged behind, stacked arms, gone over to or encouraged the enemy.

"Begad," shouted Sergeant Maloney, "if ye's be ridin' backward in the saddle, it won't be your hoss' head I'll be shootin' at."

Turn the traitors over to the Maloneys. Relegate the Desaixs.

It is a wily employer who, while avoiding no overt act on his part, will scatter his "trusties" among excited workmen and have them urge the latter to call for rash measures and harangues. It is the weak man that rides backward.

Call out the Maloneys.

Calm diplomacy and quiet strategy are mighty potents. Who uses them not, lacks courage. Set the enemy to guessing; there's much in making the task as difficult as possible.

Clean up the camp, meet the inspector, but by all means meet the enemy.

A MOTHER'S VIEWS ON INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

(By Dollie Burton Bruce.)

"SHOULD industrial education be taught in our public schools?"

You ask a universal question. It seems hardly probable you will ever receive either a negative or an affirmative answer from many parts of the universe. But, to the English-speaking people it is certainly a vital subject, for a knowledge of the English language is, very properly, an indispensable factor of an English education.

The mother's eye is the first to discover the child's intellect. Her ear catches its first intelligent sound. One tells her imbecility is not indicated; the other confirms her joy. As an educator, her duties begin; the state of understanding has been established. She is the principal, the father the assistant. Their duties are active until they permit the child to pass for certain hours to the guardianship and guidance of some inconsanguineous teacher in some public school. From that passing their offices are supervisory. The child does not leave the old, but seeks a different life, which may progress until it enters the great school of maturity. In the meantime the parents are but text-books, consulted in the wonderful problems of the new and still more wonderful sphere. Never should they lay down their work, never fail to be consulted, if they have done their work well, for it is possible that some blemish has appeared. That blemish, however, may be a lesson to be learned that character and reputation may not suffer or be soiled.

Rest these original educators in the rich soil of remembrance.

"Children, the first letter of the alphabet is A."

"Mamma told me that."

Watch the progress of this child. Its memory is retentive. What it learns on through to the academic room, if fortune favors it, will hardly be forgotten. Mental grasp will broaden and extend. Understanding is clear. Desire has birth, grows, and yearning is eager and earnest. Let it not be considered a precocious, but an ordinary, well-balanced aspirant for the goal of education. Accept the child as such. If it finds no satisfaction in our public school, will it not seek it elsewhere? It certainly will, if circumstances give it favor. Ah, those circumstances may not be present. Home provides it physical subsistence, but that may not be sufficient for a choice, perhaps not enough for a stronger effort for fuller satisfaction. What it provides, however, consults circumstances itself. If they are aided in and by the common school they will develop energy, effort, test, trial, improvement and advance, assist preparation and strengthen and hasten determination to bid farewell to school for the shop, factory, office or store and the assumption of the stern realities and responsibilities of work, labor, or toil.

The finish of the view is, that the child has been taught to read, write, speak and teach the English language in every-day life, or, if necessary, the common, intermediate or college graduation. At any rate, the road to success is lined with the foliage of preparation and made inviting by the additional aid of industrial education.

After having studied the picture presented, study the one which follows.

The same parental eyes rest on the same child. The same tutors have taught it the same letters and explained the powers as before. Nature has not changed its mental nor physical health and development, but the officers of the school, so far as

they pertain to the construction and use of the English language is concerned, have ended. As it was not the province nor the duty of the teachers to point to or instruct in any of the ways or means, methods or manner of the practical and actual in commercial, manufacturing or professional business or operating, constructive work or labor. Three-fourths of the little scholar's life has vanished, never to be seen again. Youth is present in splendid dignity. Its first edict, gentle but irrevocable, is to banish loitering childhood and the playground of language's primitae and prepare to enter the august, extensive school of occupational and business pursuits. In the slang of the song—not altogether silly, not altogether senseless—"We have all been there before."

I have appealed to your sympathies; let me claim your sense. You have seen my child grow in physical and mental strength until it appeared an appellant, realizing it had no right to depend upon parent or public school or teacher for instructions the profit from which might provide a "living life."

Be candid and admit the appellant would have been fairly qualified to obtain that life had it been taught, in the last full and fractional third of its first score, the rudiments, principles and fundamentals of physical, muscular, industrial mentality, development, exertion and dependence, before, or even while it was spending, its most vigorous school years acquiring intellectual and scholastic progress. And won't you say that, had it not been cut off from or not given in the public school—where tuition is free to white or black, native or alien—the trend and truth of theoretical instruction, explanation and demonstration in plain or intricate or technical knowledge of trades and of natural and artificial industry, it would have been incogitant of the power to value labor sufficiently to aid and be aided in the great work of earning a livelihood?

You and I will say it is not the fault of our public or any educational school, but the misfortune, sometimes the fate, of young humanity to be found in the heartless schools of poverty, the Principal of which is Necessity, who seeks no pupil, sighs and sorrows with all and would be happy and glad were there none to fall under his rule, and that if he had any lesson of value which he would have all learn it would be, as often it is, the bitter one of experience, knowing that if it is not acted upon, the blame lies not upon him. And you and I know that affliction, disease, perhaps death, but certainly a mite of wage often decimates the number that attend or would attend our public schools, and turns them into the dark, cold, cheerless places where Necessity is master.

But, you say, the place to educate in and to labor is in the schools of labor. Ah, indeed! The labor of the parent is the foundation of the country's wealth. Part of that wealth has built and part of it sustains the country's public school system; but oh, ye men of wealth and philanthropy, go before your God—not the god of Mammon, but the God of your Soul—and ask Him if the children of the poor should not be clothed and warmed, fed and schooled, not by your wealth, but by the fair proportion that Labor has given you and you have denied to Labor.

Pardon me, Mr. Editor, but it is the voice of every woman, wife and mother that joins in the appeal for industrial education as among the courses to be taught by and in our public schools.

Some of the British Liberals are angry at Whitelaw Reid, our exceedingly democratic ambassador, because of his manifest partiality for the cause of the House of Lords. They should not be angered by it. All our "better people" in this country are swinging to the idea that the United States would be improved by the existence of titles and of noble families. Even the popular papers showed that when they spoke of Mrs. Longworth as "Princess Alice." As for Whitelaw Reid, he only shows how far a Tribune editor can advance beyond the ideas of a mere Horace Greeley.—New York Call.

The several miners' organizations of Australia have held a joint convention and voted to merge into one big national union.

From swearing men easily slide into perjury.—Hierocles.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, THE LABOR LEADER.

(By Alexander Law.)

MR. LINCOLN will be remembered for all time to come as the great War President and Emancipator. He also takes rank as the greatest labor leader the nation has as yet produced.

On his way to Washington to be inaugurated President he delivered an address in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. On Washington's birthday, in 1861, in which he said, referring to the purpose of the leaders in the then impending rebellion: "It is an effort to place Capital on an equal footing, if not above, Labor. Labor is prior to and independent of Capital. Capital is only the fruit of Labor and could not have existed if Labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of Capital and deserves much the higher consideration. Let the working people beware of surrendering political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to shut the door of advancement for such as they, and fix new disabilities upon them until all liberty is lost."

Considering the crisis Labor is now facing the above extract from Lincoln's address should be framed and hung in every union meeting hall in the land, while the fight is now on to save the white workingmen of the country from a more insidious form of slavery than the chattel slavery he freed the nation from.

It will be well for us to refresh our minds and be guided by the words of wisdom from the man who guided the nation through the most momentous crisis in its history. And it should also be made clear that organized labor is endeavoring, as it has a perfect right to do according to the Declaration of Independence, when any form of government becomes destructive to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, "To institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such forms as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." Steering our course by the lights bequeathed us by these great leaders of the common people, Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, organized labor, freighted with the hopes and aspirations of those who are contending for more liberty—for themselves and posterity—can face the future confident the same principles that in the past have given us the measure of liberty we now enjoy will suffice in the approaching struggle, which is to decide whether the people or the corporations are to rule the land, to advance the nation higher in the principles of true democracy of which the labor movement of today is its latest and best development.

The Carpenter

MARS AND THE EARTH.

(By H. B. Moyer.)

WHILE men of brains and culture, like Prof. Bill Pickering, of Harvard, and Lowell, the astronomer, are debating the momentous question of whether the seams apparent on Mars are really canals or only highly-colored growths of vegetation, Messrs. Gompers, Huber, Duffy and others are engaged in attempting to solve the somewhat more commonplace, but nevertheless interesting problem of Capital vs. Labor.

Let there be no misunderstanding—no attempt is being made to decry the efforts of Brothers Pickering and Lowell. Far be it from us to belittle their united effort to permanently locate a new supply of canals and highly-colored vegetable growths; for in these days of trusts and monopolies we are liable to run short of these commodities at any time. The facts set forth are merely mentioned by way of comparison, to show, as it were, that the channels in which great minds run are sometimes as far apart as the earth is from the planets.

Since time immemorial men have been delving into scientific and economic problems, and from present indications they'll be at it until the old earth stops revolving on its orbit—perhaps longer. But that's neither here nor there. What a great many people would like to know is, why research into the Solar and Polar regions should receive so much support while research into the causes and effects of an empty workingman's stomach and the remedies therefore should be opposed at almost every turn?

Scientists on every hand lauded the discovery of the pole. Learned men on innumerable occasions have decried the cause of organized labor. Eliot, formerly of Harvard, used to wear out the carpets and step on tacks by the score pacing his study floor at night trying to devise ways and means of squelching Labor most artistically in the fewest words, while Day of Syracuse, when he wasn't eulogizing Rockefeller, hammered his typewriter overtime knocking the same cause. At the time of writing Eliot is engaged in selecting a five-foot shelf of books with which a New York magazine expects to educate the world. We respectfully suggest that both Day and Eliot contribute something along the line of, "What we know about wheedling donations out of so-called soulless corporations." The only drawback to such a contribution which can be foreseen would be that, if the writers are conscientious, the five-foot shelf might have to be enlarged.

Theoretically, it should be easier—far easier—to solve the whys and wherefores of an empty stomach than to settle the Mars question, but unfortunately the former problem encounters opposition that no self-respecting planet would think of offering, and much of the opposition is from some of the owners of the empty stomachs. In many cases it is the old, old story of the man with the toothache, who stands the pain as long as possible and then makes a beeline for the dentist's. If it wasn't for the existing "Oh, I'll stand it as long as I can" feeling in the non-union ranks there'd be nothing to the labor problem. In many instances it is altogether probable that the feeling of lassitude resultant from innumerable hardships keeps those beneath the feet of corporations from accepting the helping hand that Labor, with its policy of fair wages, fair hours and fair conditions of labor offers.

When one thinks of the thousands upon thousands of healthy, well-nourished, contented men comprising the great labor organizations of this country it is hard to realize that there are those whose very spirit has been broken, whose manhood has been crushed. And yet it is as Jean Blewett, the clever Canadian writer, says in "The Trust"—

We steal the brawn, we steal the brain;
The man beneath us in the fight
Soon learns how helpless and how vain
To plead for justice or for right,
We steal the youth, we steal the health,
Hope, courage, aspiration high;
We steal men's all to make for wealth—
We will repent us by and by.

The Carpenter

The aphorism, "Fields look green from afar," was never more generally applicable than it is in these days of polar trips and other equally sensational exploitations. The mystery of the far North and the far South has called many—some of them to never return. For those of a scientific turn of mind such calls may be irresistible. For the practical, everyday mind there is a big enough problem right at our own doors in the labor question, and for the men who are solving it there are no floral wreaths, no degrees, no fat financial bonuses. For them there is nothing—nothing but the happiness engendered in a great work well done.

Let those who will hie themselves off on scientific journeys; let he who cares to star-gaze to his heart's content—but until a better plan has been evolved for the amelioration of the working classes, let no man cry down organized labor.

THE LAW AND THE INDIVIDUAL.

(By E. T. Myrick.)

THE laws of any country with a constitutional government are intended to serve the best interests of all the people though there are instances where a law, in its effect, is disastrous to the individual. Whether a law is a good or a bad one should be determined from the effect for good or evil it works on the majority of the people.

When the individual is dissatisfied with such a law it is generally not the law, but the individual that is at fault for it shows that he has not the welfare of the masses of the people at heart; his aims are selfish; his instinct is wrong; he views the law from his own individual standpoint.

The laws of nature equally apply to all the people and still there are some who claim they are not good. So is our federal constitution intended to work for the good of the people at large; but when the intentions of the individual are for evil, he will try to so corrupt the interpretation of the provisions of this grand document as to make the law serve his personal purposes and desires.

When that constitution was framed it was the aim of Thomas Jefferson to build an unassailable barrier around the liberties and privileges it guarantees the people. He succeeded and the barrier still stands. To safeguard and retain these liberties and privileges all we need to do is to enforce the correct and just interpretation of the provisions of our federal constitution. It gives certain inalienable rights to each and every individual; yet these rights belong as much to a body of men as to the individual, and no judge can decide otherwise and keep his honor unstained.

One man is but an atom of dust, and his wishes arrayed against those of the majority are contemptible.

In our U. B. also we have laws which were approved by and will work to the good of the majority of our membership if justly interpreted and enforced, although some of them may not be to the liking of the individual member. In our obligation we pledge ourselves to submit to the will of the majority; still we hear brothers say that if the majority does not comply with their personal wishes they will quit our organization. Such men, no matter how luminous their mechanical ability may be and even they may not have missed a meeting of their Local Union in a year, they have not learned the first letter of unionism's alphabet, much less the broad plan of true brotherhood.

One lesson we all must learn sooner or later: No great good is accomplished, no glorious reform is ever carried out which is not hurtful to some individual.

The French revolution has brought about great good for the people, yet, in its progress thousands of innocent lives were sacrificed. Such things are regrettable, but unavoidable wherever great victories are achieved.

In the agitation for the solution of any live question, be it of a moral, civil or other

nature, each individual has the privilege of expressing his views, even from a personal standpoint and to use all honorable means to convince his fellow man of the eminence o ' his way of thinking. Should he fail and the majority go against him, as a good citizen or union man he should lay his personal likes and dislikes on the altar of public weal and burn them as he would burn chaff from the thrashing flour.

Had Jefferson and his associates endeavored to draw up a constitution to suit the individual, it would have been a life's work and instead of having produced one of the most famous documents that man ever wrote, it would have merited the contempt of the civilized world.

It is all too true that a certain class of men today are doing their best to make our federal constitution appear to us something entirely different from what its writers intended. A great number of our inferior judges, and nearly all of our supreme judges, are rendering decisions every day in which the constitution is so interpreted as to protect certain classes and individuals to the detriment of the masses of the people. These famous barristers have at various times ruled in a manner abridging the freedom of the press, voice and peaceful assembly. In so ruling they are violating the principles our constitution is based upon and such action should stamp them as infamous instead of famous.

Often it occurred that the plea of an individual has won out to the detriment of the majority of the people. For such a thing the American people, in the end, will not stand; they will insist on the rights their forefathers have fought for and intended to give them. The masses of the people may be super-patient or asleep for a time but ultimately they will awake and then, woe unto those who would attempt to deprive the people of their guaranteed liberties and rights to accomplish their own selfish ends. ''The mills of the Gods grind slow but exceedingly fine.''

Some people find fault with our principles, decrying them as ''rotten'' and needing a change. There is no particle of ground for this assertion; but it shows that these fault-finders are either themselves void of sound principles or guided by motives hostile to the public interest and welfare. These people are of the exploiting class who live on and enjoy the wealth produced by the toiling class by the sweat of their brow. I sometimes believe they really think that God has made this world exclusively for their own individual benefit and imagine they are entitled to special privileges. They have worked on these lines so long that as a consequence, they have become afflicted with a heretofore unknown desease, diagnosed as ''Crooked Elbow,'' from the fact that those afflicted continually hold their hand behind them.

When the American people do wake up they will set these wrongs to right, at the ballot-box I hope. Perhaps it will come to a shedding of oceans of blood as it happened in France; but we may rest assured that even in a bloody revolution our principles will not be destroyed; they will all emerge from the contest bright and clean and our grand old flag will still wave over this land which then will again be the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Before there can be any change for the better in either political or industrial affairs of this country, the toiling masses, who will ultimately bring the change about, must learn one thing above any other—they must learn that the wrongs they have to suffer will never be righted by engaging in party politics of any kind; it will take a great non-partisan upheaval of the masses of the people, without regard to political platform. And the first thing to observe is to ignore the office-seeking individual and stand as a unit on the platform ''The most good for the most people.''

If this country is to escape the fate of the Roman empire, it is high time for the masses of its people to understand what the term, republican government really means. They must also understand that a man's fitness for public office cannot be gauged by his political promises or his wealth, for history plainly teaches that our greatest men have sprung up from the humblest walks of life and the greatest man on earth might well be one who earns his bread by daily toil. True greatness in a person is shown by his each day's record; by acts that make man kinder and better; noble deeds are to be prized higher than the lustre of a Bona-

parts. Humanity in general must take off its eye from the golden harvest and push together for the establishment of the "Brotherhood of Men."

We will never make the world better by railing at and vilifying each other; we must ourselves get purified and by our own conduct show the other fellow how to live a clean life.

The principles underlying our federal laws are in accord with God's law, hence they are right and just, but when diverted and interpreted by biased judges identified with corporation interests they are bound to work an injury upon the masses of the people.

Take for instances the law prohibiting a corporation to monopolize the necessaries of life and behold the situation created by the decision handed down by judges subservient to corporation interests.

Where are we coming to in this free land of ours? As an illustration, let us assume the shoe manufacturers of the United States come together and form a gigantic trust; their prime object will be to get control over all independent concerns and by this means destroy outside competition. By their influence and money power they succeed in the election of "the right man" as their representative in Congress; this man, when the tariff law is taken up, wrings from the legislators a law whereby the duty is raised on imported shoes, thus also barring out foreign competition. The next step of the trust will be, their board of directors decides to induce some inventor to invent for their use a new labor-saving machine. The machine is invented and introduced in the factories and as a result the cost of manufacture is reduced 25 per cent. while at the same time the output is increased not less than 10 per cent. The labor made superfluous by this procedure is then turned loose and the men or women thrown idle are compelled to seek employment in some other line of work. Then the stockholders come in and ask the board of directors why, all competition being removed, the trust cannot pay larger dividends. Thereupon, to satisfy the stockholders' demand for larger dividends, the directors raise the price of shoes, and as the people cannot do without shoes they buy them at increased prices and the larger dividend is paid. The stockholders are happy, they laugh at the indignation of the people, no cloud obscures their pathway, they have all in life that man can desire.

Now what of the 25 per cent. of labor saved?

The shoeworkers thrown out of employment by this saving know no other trade, the only possible chance for them to earn a living, and a very meagre one at that, is to hire out as day laborers, and that industry, being already overcrowded with cheap, foreign labor, opportunity to obtain employment is scarce. Soon the gaunt wolf of starvation is camped at the worker's door, soon the roses begin to fade on the cheeks of the wife and mother, the happy light in her eyes vanishes, the little children go to bed hungry, the once happy father looks upon the wreck of his once happy home, despair breaks his manly heart, and when death relieves him from his sufferings he fills a suicide's grave in Potter's field.

Brothers, we must stand together like men and put a stop to this wild scramble for gold, this wrecking of our homes, this ruining of our country, this dwarfing and destroying of our race.

Stand together as a unit! Let us save the American home!

Cement for Mending China.

One of the most effective cements for mending china is white oil color, which is sold in tubes and used for painting. Paint the broken parts with the oil, press them in position and the operation is complete. Put aside for six weeks to dry, and neither heat nor cold nor moisture will affect it.

The real meaning of tact is thinking about others. It means considering what others will think and feel, instead of considering only what we ourselves think and feel.—Ex.

The 652 registered trades unions of Great Britain have a total membership of 1,973,560.

Kindness is the golden chain by which society is bound together.—Goethe.

Defer not till tomorrow to be wise.—Congreve.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter
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of
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UNITED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1910

Propositions to amend Sections 21 and 24 of our general constitution have been submitted by the General Secretary, under date of January 10, 1910, to all Local Unions of the U. B. for a referendum vote. As the proposed amendments are of vital import, it is to be hoped that the meetings called for their consideration will be well attended by the membership, the subject matter thoroughly discussed and voted upon intelligently. In this regard, however, we regret to say there is ground for grave apprehension. The amendment to Section 21 provides that the election of general officers must take place between and including the first and last day of November following the convention. Now, our next convention convening September 19, this year, and our convention generally lasting at least two weeks, the chances are that the general officers will not be able to return to headquarters before the end of the first week in October. This limits the time for printing, folding, addressing and mailing of about 200,000 ballots, which, if the amendment is carried, must be in the hands of all Local Unions before November 1, to only about three weeks, which time is entirely insufficient and too short.

The proposed new section, to be known as Section 24b, is couched in a language that leaves it in doubt whether the expenses accruing by candidates, or their proxies, from their presence at the counting of the vote, shall be borne by the General Office, by the candidates themselves, or by their respective Local Unions, or defrayed in some other manner.

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Our Trade Note columns in recent issues of this journal are unmistakable evidence of the existence of a movement for improved conditions in our trade that is more widespread than any trade movement of recent years, the years of prosperity included, and which promises to become general throughout the country before the spring season is over. In view of the now obtaining outrageously high prices of meat and other necessaries of life, and the inadequacy of prevailing wages to meet them, is not in the least surprising. There are, of course, other means by which the abnormal and alarming conditions, created by unscrupulous, grasping combines, by repeated and enormous increase commodity prices may be overcome. Had the workers control over the government, as they ought to have, and could have were they possessed of the necessary intelligence, salutory remedies would not be wanting. And as demands for a rate of wages in commensuration with the present high cost of living is a remedy the application of which comes within the province of trade unions. We as an organization must apply

this remedy and push it for all it is worth wherever local circumstances permit it and warrant success.

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The ridiculous statement made by the Eugene, Ore., carpenter contractors in the local papers of that city, which we are printing elsewhere in this issue under the caption "Read and Compare," undoubtedly will amuse our members and readers. It would be an insult to the people of Eugene would we presume that they be so unfamiliar with the objects and aims of trade unions as to allow themselves to be prejudiced against our local organization on the strength of the contractors' misrepresentations and most absurd arguments. A comparison of the contractors' statement with Local Union 1455's answer will enable them to judge for themselves whether it is the contractors or the union that stands for justice and fairness, and show them that it is not the contractors, but the union, that has the interest of the general public at heart. It is generally conceded that labor unions do not work only for the good of their own membership, but for the good of the entire community, and that no community can prosper under a system of low wages and long hours where the workers' standard of living must naturally be low and their purchasing capacity likewise.

The Eugene carpenter contractors, who are boasting of paying their men "good wages," are paying them the magnificent amount of $2.00 per day. They are opposed to granting their employes the reasonable advance they are demanding, which means that they are opposed to a living wage rate and opposed to an increase in the purchasing capacity of their men. Hence it follows that it is not the union, but the contractors, who are working to the detriment of the general public, and especially to the detriment of all Eugene business interests.

We are proud of the intelligent and manly stand taken by our Eugene Local Union in this controversy; it is in glowing contrast with the attitude of the contractors; their statement bespeaks selfishness, hypocrisy and ignorance.

By a vote of 436 against and 202 votes in favor, the International Woodcarvers' Association has rejected the proposition to become affiliated with our U. B. From the result of the referendum vote on the proposition, published in the January issue of the International Woodcarver, their official organ, we learn that in New York City, where the question of affiliation was agitated and elucidated for some time, the membership cast 136 votes in favor and 50 against. Also Chicago turned out a big majority, viz.: 37 votes in favor and 13 against, while other large cities, such as Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Rochester, N. Y., voted solidly against affiliation. In these latter cities the membership of the International Woodcarvers' Association apparently does as yet not see any benefit in and does not realize the necessity of a closer bond of unity among the men engaged in the woodworking trade. They seem to still believe they can "go it alone."

The result of this vote, however, will not affect the cordial relations existing between the Woodcarvers' Association and our U. B. The case of the Woodcarver has no resemblance whatever to that of the Amalgamated Wood Workers. The Woodcarvers are not our competitors; they are stanch union men in their own way. Yet, as we have held for years, and repeatedly stated so referring to the Amalgamated Wood Workers, so say we in regard to the Woodcarvers: "Their affiliation with our U. B. is but a matter of time." And mark you, when that time has arrived it will not require any A. F. of L. decision either to make them come over.

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Those of our labor contemporaries that placed credence in the statement appearing in the daily paper at the close of the year, to the effect that the master builders of Pittsburg, Pa., had voluntarily raised the carpenters' wages, would do well to receive news of this nature with more caution and even skepticism. They ought to know as well as we do that cases where employers voluntarily raise wages are exceedingly rare. As a rule the employers will only adopt such a course when a raise in wages has been agreed upon by them at

the time when previously a reduction took place, or in cases where the employers, being aware of the dissatisfaction of their men with prevailing rates, find a voluntary raise and the avoidance of trouble to better serve their business interests. The master builders of Pittsburg are, however, not so leniently inclined; any concession the carpenters are looking for is generally obtained by making a demand, followed by intricate negotiations and sometimes by a walkout.

Labor Headquarters Ethics.

The dedication of a national headquarters building in this city by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is a reminder of the fact that legitimate trade unionism is getting a substantial foundation under it in this country. Even those of middle age can recall the days when the national headquarters of even some of the prominent unions was in the hat of the secretary or president, and often he was a wild-eyed agitator. Only a little over a decade ago, when Phil Penna was at the head of the organized coal miners, the organization was so weak financially that he had to sell household goods for money with which to get his national headquarters hat to the place where the delegates were to assemble. Now the United Mine Workers keep approximately a million dollars ready money on deposit in Indianapolis banks and as much more cash in their district or state treasuries. It is the day of million-dollar defense funds and hundred-thousand-dollar headquarters buildings. The small unions, the factional unions, the radical unions and the weak unions have gone through the same merging evolution that has marked the last decade in the field of capital, and the result is that in practically every trade we now have one strong organization of labor, with large funds, and, more valuable than that, able business men and more and more conservative field generals.

Strong labor organizations when conservatively directed promote peace in their industries. These organizations are now fighting agitation; they demand that the workers fulfill their contract obligations; they make collective contracts that assure every employer that his competitor will have to meet the same charges for labor. And we believe that with the growth of these strong and each year more conservatively managed organizations, objectionable practices that have made so many enemies for trade unionism are diminishing.

Indianapolis is the national and international headquarters for a half-dozen labor organizations. When the movement to locate such headquarters was first started there was opposition on the ground that they would be meddlesome and radical and cause trouble in Indianapolis. But these headquarters are conducted in a businesslike and conservative manner. One sees around them none of the walking delegate types, but instead men who are as liberal in their views and as genteel in appearance, manner and speech as in any other group of officers. Instead of being stirrers-up of strife, these men, as a rule, are a constant menace to the methods of the hot-headed element that is found in all ranks. They are continually preaching the doctrine of peace and of the inviolability of contracts.—Exchange.

The Girl Striker.

Pale little girl, frail little girl,
With the tired look in thy face,
With the line of care on thy young white brow,
Sadly sweet in the girlish grace;
In thy eyes I behold a radiant light
That never before shone there,
A determination to stand for thy right,
To struggle and do and dare.

The chains and the burdens that ages long
By thy class and thy sex have been borne
Thou hast risen to shake them off at last
In the dawn of a happy morn.
The spirit that slumbered, a latent spark,
In human heart and mind,
Has been kindled in thee to a shining flame;
The brotherhood of mankind.

Thy battle is not for thyself alone;
It is part of a world-wide strife;
It is fought for all who suffer and toil
In the bitter struggle of life.
For the disinherited children of men
That in poverty come and go,
For generation still unborn
Thou art striking a fearless blow.

Pale little girl, frail little girl,
Thy suffering and thy pain,
Thy service and thy martyrdom,
They shall not be in vain.
A monument thy toil shall be,
A diadem thy sorrow.
Thou art the outcast of today.
But the pioneer of tomorrow.

—Hebe in the New York Call.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
LEONARD FUNK, E 2307 5th Ave., Spokane, Wash.

General Executive Board,
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 4607 Kenmore Ave., Sheridan Park, Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

W. A. COLE, 24 Tilden St., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS. A. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President, Wm. D. Huber, for Quarter Ending December 31, 1909.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 31, 1909.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board—Greeting:

Brothers—The year of 1909 has passed and gone, and with it many of the old tried and true members of our great Brotherhood, have crossed that river from whence no traveller returneth, but their examples, their faithfulness and their steadfastness of purpose should long live in our memory. I hope their efforts were not in vain, and that the long years of labor and sacrifice they spent in the interest of our movement will bring results, permitting us to better educate ourselves to the great good that can be accomplished to the American nation through organized labor. With their example constantly before us, may we be more encouraged to keep up our fight for humanity. During the year just gone by we buried 1,190 members.

In my travels throughout the country during the past three months it was my privilege, as well as pleasure, to attend the extraordinary session of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, held in Harrisburg, Pa., where matters pertaining to the welfare of the workers of the state were taken up and discussed in all their phases. Conditions existing, especially among the steel workers within the state are a crime and a shame. Our government owes it as a duty to every unionist, as well as every citizen to see that these conditions are changed. The United States steel trust with its "billions of dollars," is attempting to throttle the labor movement in America, and it is up to every citizen who has the interest of America at heart, to make a personal investigation as to the doings of this concern for the future welfare of the people.

The State Federation is doing good work.

It is the duty of the different unions in the State of Pennsylvania to affiliate themselves with the state body, and make it the power it should be. I trust they will.

Later on I visited Pittsburg where the national officers of organized labor were called to participate in a conference for the purpose of formulating some plan whereby we might organize the steel workers as well as the sheet and tin plate workers. You no doubt have seen the manifesto issued by that conference, and I trust every carpenter will read it carefully, and act accordingly.

During the month of December I was away from the office a greater part of the time, visiting Local Unions and District Councils in the interest of our organization and I found the localities I visited in very good shape; every member doing his best to further the interest of his Local or D. C.; work was good in every locality, and I look forward to the coming year as one of ample opportunities for the toiling masses to earn a decent livelihood. The local officers and members of our organization are certainly to be congratulated on their good work during the past year; especially in building up our grand old U. B. the records showing that at the beginning of December, 1909, we had 183,716 members in good standing. I would urge upon all members to do their very best to bring the organization up to the 200,000 mark by June 30, 1910—the end of our fiscal year. It can be done with just a little greater effort on the part of each member; by a display of increased energy in this direction the member will not only be helping himself, but assisting humanity in the amelioration of the mental and physical condition of the toilers who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

While very few strikes have occurred during the past three months; we have to record some lockouts but none of an exceedingly serious nature; all have been financed by the General Executive Board to the limit the law allowed, or at the rate of $4.00 per week per man, which, in my opinion is insufficient and too cheap for an organization such as the United Brotherhood.

We have some complaints from localities which have never experienced any strike or lockout before, regarding the sum paid by the General Office; but they seem to forget that we cannot pay higher strike pay unless the Local Unions pay a larger per capita into the general fund, and I hope to see the day when we will be in a position to finance any strike or lockout at the rate of $6.00 per week per man. In order to do this it would require an additional sum of about 5 cents more per member per month, but consider the good that could be done and the strength it would add to our organization in times of trouble.

Four dollars per week benefits is not enough strike pay, especially to a man who has a family to support. You would not miss that extra amount, and it would relieve much suffering, and give our membership more confidence in the organization. Get out of the "cheap, old rut" and realize that those who are fighting in localities for better conditions are fighting your fight, and that their struggle should be made the fight of the entire organization.

We are still agitating the spirit of consolidation among the locals in cities where the plan could profitably be consummated. It has proven a complete success so far, and urge upon all cities to consolidate existing Local Unions wherever possible; it saves officers' salaries, hall expenses, printing expenses, and gives the members a better idea as to what is going on instead of having to wait for the report of their delegates to the D. C. It also creates more harmony and good-fellowship and strengthens the bond of brotherhood, more than any other plan. If we continue to work in the future as we have in the past, we will finally attain the object sought for—a Brotherhood not only in name but in deed as well. With the year 1910 in its infancy, it is my wish that we live to make the U. B. better than it was the past year, and I can only add, "May we live today to make tomorrow and tomorrow better and better."

With best wishes for the happiest of happy and prosperous new years to all officers and members of the United Brotherhood, I am,

Fraternally yours,

WM. D. HUBER,

General President U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Proceedings of First Quarterly Session, 1910, of General Executive Board.

The following matters were acted upon by correspondence between the G. P., G. S. and the G. E. B. in the interim between the October, 1909, and the January, 1910, sessions of the Board:

Nov. 22, 1909—Chicago, Ill. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance in the matter of paying costs of court. The Board appropriated $1,000.00.

Oct. 28, 1909—Davenport, Ia. Request from the Tri-Cities D. C. for additional financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated the sum of $250.00.

Nov. 13, 1909—East St. Louis, Ill. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance in support of members of the millmen's local who were locked out by their employers. The Board appropriates $500.00.

December 14, 1909—Lead S. D. Request from L. U. 1440 for financial assistance in support of members locked out. The Board authorizes the G. S. to render financial assistance.

Indianapolis, Ind., January 10.

The regular quarterly meeting of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date, Chairman Schardt presiding, and Bausher, Post, Walquist, Cole, Foley and Connolly present.

The report of the G. P. for the quarter ending December 31, 1909, was read and filed.

The report of the first V. P. for the quarter ending December 31, 1909, was read and filed.

Philadelphia, Pa. A representative from the Philadelphia D. C. appeared before the Board in regard to the conditions prevailing in that city relative to members involved in a trade dispute.

Rockford, Ill. A representative from L. U. 792 appeared before the Board in regard to conditions in that city in connection with a proposed trade movement. The matter will be considered when the schedule of inquiries is placed before the Board.

Philadelphia, Pa. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $500.00.

The decision of the A. F. of L. at the Toronto Convention in the matter of the consolidation of the Amalgamated Woodworkers with the U. B. was called to the attention of the G. E. B. by the G. P. This matter was referred to a referendum vote of the U. B. on May 13, 1907, and carried by more than a two-thirds majority. The late plan of consolidation authorized by the Toronto Convention being practically the same as that previously voted on by the U. B., the Board rules that the decision of that vote shall apply this time.

January 11.

All members present.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of Albert Yost from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Chicago, D. C. vs. Albert Yost. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Philadelphia, Pa. Appeal of Carl F. Hirsch from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Philadelphia D. C. vs. L. U. No. 238. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The appeal is dismissed.

Haverhill, Mass. Appeal of Alexander H. Walker from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 82 vs. Alexander H. Walker. The decision of the G. P. is reversed as the evidence shows that the L. U. did not comply with Sections Nos. 202, 203, 204, 205 of the constitution. The appeal is sustained.

Yonkers, N. Y. Appeal of the D. C. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Yonkers D. C. vs. J. Lewis Bartley. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The appeal is dismissed.

Rock Island, Ill. Appeal of G. A. Lovelace of Des Moines from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Tri-City D. C. vs. C. A. Lovelace. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The appeal is dismissed.

Columbus, O. Appeal of L. U. 61 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of J. M. Suddick vs. Geo. A. Johnston. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The appeal is dismissed.

Pittsburg, Pa. Partial report received from the D. C. in regard to the trade dispute on the Oliver building on account of material furnished by the Meador Co. was read and filed.

Philadelphia, Pa. Communication from the D. C. in regard to conditions prevailing in that city incidental to the trade dispute on the Wanamaker job on account of trim furnished by the Meador Co. of Cincinnati, O., was read and filed.

Communication relative to the Gimble job, New York City was read and filed.

January 12.

All members present.

Chicago, Ill. Communication from the D. C. in regard to conditions prevailing in that city and also acknowledging the receipt of an appropriation made by the Board was read and filed.

St. Paul, Minn. Communication from L. U. No. 87 requesting permission to invest a portion of their funds in real estate was read. The Board grants such permission provided the property is held in the name of the U. B. of C. & J. of A.

Stoughton, Mass. Appeal of L. U. 1063 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 624 vs. L. U. 1063 in the Bowker case. According to the papers submitted and those to which we have been referred, the Board finds that Bowker has not paid the fine in question; that he was suspended from 1063 for non-payment of said fine and is no longer a member of the U. B. In view of this fact the Board

decides that No. 1063, the L. U. in which Bowker formerly held membership, should not be required to forward to No. 624 the amount of the fine in question. The decision of the G. P. is reversed, the appeal is sustained and L. U. 624 is directed to return to No. 1063 the $10.00 collected from it.

Rochester, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation to assist in putting a trade movement into effect on May 1, 1910. The request is laid over until the April meeting of the Board and the G. S. is requested to obtain additional information.

St. Louis, Mo. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for legal defense in the injunction case of Fox Brothers Mfg. Co. vs. Shine and others, representatives of the D. C. The Board appropriated $750.00 with the distinct understanding that no further item of expense will be allowed by the Board in the above mentioned case.

Red Bank, N. J. Request from L. U. 1405 for an appropriation for organizing purposes was read and as the records show that an organizer is now in that city the request is denied.

Portchester, N. Y. Papers relative to the controversy between the Portchester D. C. and L. U. No. 196, Greenwich, Conn., referred to the G. E. B. for their information was read and filed.

Providence, R. I. Appeal of L. U. 859 from the decision of the G. P. in the matter of No. 859 preferring charges against members of L. U. No. 94 and 632. The papers at hand show that charges were properly preferred by 859 and the Board refers the case back to the G. P. and recommends that the Local Unions be ordered to proceed to trial of the members accused.

Columbus, O. Appeal of L. U. No. 61 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Columbus D. C. vs. L. U. 61 in the matter of the Dan Davis fine. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Indianapolis, Ind. Partial report was received from the D. C. for money appropriated by the Board for organizing purposes. The matter is referred back with a request that receipted bills be furnished by the D. C. covering the money expended.

January 13.

St. Louis, Mo. Appeal of L. U. No. 1596 from a ruling of the G. P. on Sections 65, 67, 106, constitution. The ruling of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed. This appeal of L. U. 1596 has called to the official attention of the G. E. B. the fact that the locals are not complying with Section 67, constitution. The ruling of the G. P., sustained by the Board, is practically as follows: That a Local Union must, according to Sections 65 and 67, pay per capita tax on each member for three months after the month for which said member has last paid dues. As the General Office is held responsible for the death or disability benefit of each member until the last minute of the third month of his arrearage. Therefore the L. U. must pay per capita tax for each member for the entire time that the G. O. is held liable for the members' benefit. This ruling shall go into effect on April 1, 1910, and shall apply to the report and per capita tax covering the month of April. The G. S. will so notify all Local Unions.

Hyde Park, Mass. Request from L. U. No. 802 for permission to circulate an appeal for aid to assist the family of a deceased member. The request is denied.

Cleveland, O. Partial report received from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board at the April session. The matter is referred back to the G. P. The G. P. will request the D. C. to attach receipted bills to the report.

Rockford, Ill. Partial report received from L. U. 792 for an appropriation made by the Board at the July session for organizing purposes. The matter is referred back to the G. P. The G. P. will request the L. U. to attach receipted bills to the report. L. U. No. 792 also requests the Board to deposit $5,000.00 in a Rockford Bank to be used in support of a trade movement that will go into effect May 1. The G. S. is requested to notify the L. U. that the Board does not advance money on a contemplated trade movement. Financial assistance will be considered as reports are received at this office.

A communication from the G. S. T. of the B. T. D. of the A. F. of L. in regard to the decision of the Tampa Convention of the B. T. D. in the matter of the erection of hollow metal sash, frames, doors and trim. The G. E. B. reaffirms its former decision of April 17, 1909 namely: "The U. B. claims the erecting and placing of all hollow metal sash, frames, doors and trim." The U. B. does not lay claim to the manufacture of said material. The G. S. will notify all Local Unions and District Councils to this effect.

The awarding of the contract for the printing of the official journal, The Carpenter, for the ensuing year was considered by the Board. The Cheltenham Press submitted a proposition to print "The Carpenter" at the same price as for the year just ended. The G. S. is requested to have such a contract drawn up and submit the same to the Board for their approval.

Lead, S. D. Request from L. U. 1440 for permission to circulate a letter among the locals of the U. B. asking for financial aid. The request is denied.

East St. Louis, Ill. Request from the D. C. for permission to circulate an appeal for financial aid. The request is denied.

Memphis, Tenn. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 45 to 50 cents per hour to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction is granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

January 14.

All members present.

Newport, R. I. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 41 to 50 cents per hour to go into effect May 1, 1910. The request is laid over until the April meeting of the Board. The G. P. is requested to investigate conditions in that district for the information of the Board.

Wilkesbarre, Pa. Request from the Wyoming D. C. for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of the minimum scale from $2.60 to $3.00 per day to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Ft. Smith, Ark. Request from L. U. 71 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement. The request is laid over until later in the session on account of incomplete information.

Peoria, Ill. Request from L. U. 183 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 45 to 50 cents per hour to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Steubenville, O. Request from L. U. 186 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.25 to $3.60 per day to go into effect April 4th, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Portland, Me. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.75 to $3.28 per day to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Ithaca, N. Y. Request from L. U. 603 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement. The schedule of inquiries is referred back to the L. U. with a request that the Board be supplied with information as to the exact vote of the L. U. for and against the proposition.

Brockton, Mass. Request from L. U. 624 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 41 to 47½ cents per hour and a Saturday half holiday to go into effect May 1. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Hamilton, O. Request from L. U. 637 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Corning, N. Y. Request from L. U. 700 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement. The request is referred back to the L. U. The Local will supply the Board with information as to the number of votes cast for and against the propositions.

January 15.

All members present.

Quincy, Mass. Request from L. U. 762 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 41 to 45 cents per hour and a Saturday half holiday to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Sioux City, Ia. Request from L. U. No. 948 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 33 1-3 to 40 cents per hour and a reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Coalgate, Okla. Request from L. U. 1103 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.00 to $3.50 per day to go into effect January 1, 1910. As this movement has already gone into effect no action is necessary by the Board.

Lisbon, O. Request from L. U. 1288 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.50 to $3.00 per day. Sanction granted. No financial assistance required.

Alexandria, Va. Request from L. U. 1665 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.00 to $3.50 per day to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Berwick, Pa. Request from L. U. 263 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for renewal of a trade agreement on April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Easton, Pa. Request from L. U. 239 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 36 to 40 cents per hour and a reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day. The schedule is referred back for additional information as the L. U. fails to state the date that movement goes into effect and does not give the yea and nay vote.

January 17.

All members present.

Bloomington, Ill. Request from L. U. 63 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from $3.00 to $3.20 per day to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Malden, Mass. Request from the Middlesex D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement. The schedule is referred

back to the D. C. to state when the proposed movement is to go into effect.

Norristown, Pa. Request from the Montgomery county D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement of L. U. 897 Norristown and 1595 Conshohocken for an increase of wage from 32½ to 40 cents per hour and a reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Norristown, Pa. Request from the Montgomery County D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for L. U. 465 Ardmore for an increase of wage from 45 to 50 cents per hour to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Covington, Ky. Request from the Kenton and Campbell County D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement. Referred back to the D. C. as the yea and nay vote of the district is not given.

Kansas City, Mo. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of minimum scale from 45 to 55 cents per hour and a Saturday half holiday to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction is denied; papers at hand show that Kansas City is only about 40 per cent. organized, and, in view of that fact, the Board considers it unwise to ask such an advance.

Paducah, Ky. Request from L. U. 559 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 40 cents per hour to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Plattsburg, N. Y. Request from L. U. 1042 for sanction of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. No financial aid required.

Columbus, O. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Birmingham, Ala. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour and the Saturday half holiday to go into effect July 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Jackson, Mich. Request from L. U. 651 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 31¼ to 35 cents per hour to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Passaic, N. J. Request from L. U. 1157 for permission to circulate raffle tickets among the locals of the Brotherhood. The request is denied.

Lead, S. D. Partial report received from L. U. 1440 of an appropriation made by the Board in support of members locked out. The report is filed. The Board appropriated $500.00 for additional relief.

January 18.

All members present.

As United Mine Workers are now in Annual Convention assembled the G. S. is requested to extend to them the fraternal greetings of the U. B.

Cleveland, O. Request of L. U. 105 for information as to what they should do in regard to affiliating with the United Trades and Labor Council. The G. S. will notify 105 to comply with the laws of the A. F. of L. governing such matters.

El Paso, Tex. Complaint from L. U. 544 that prompt attention was not given to their monthly reports and remittances to this office. After a thorough investigation the documents in the case prove conclusively that the officers of the L. U. were at fault and not the G. S. The G. S. will so notify the L. U.

New York, N. Y. Appeal of John C. Holst from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 109 Brooklyn Boro vs. John C. Holst. The appeal is sustained and the decision of the G. P. is reversed as the evidence before the Board does not sustain the charge.

Chicago, Ill. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance. The Board appropriates $5,500.00. Of this amount $5,000.00 is for the use of the D. C. in injunction cases, law suits and organizing purposes and $500.00 for the injunction suit against L. U.'s 1784 and 1786.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of L. U. 58 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late Emil Carlson. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The appeal is dismissed.

Davenport, Ia. Request from the Tri-Cities D. C. for an appropriation to assist members locked out. The Board appropriates $400.000. The matter in regard to Roberts & Co. and the Gordon Van Lyne Co. is laid over for further investigation.

Birmingham, Ala. Appeal of W. P. Harris from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the disability claim of the said member. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The appeal is dismissed.

Peru, Ill. Appeal of L. U. 195 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late Joseph Schultz. Inasmuch as there are conflicting statements in the evidence submitted as to the payment of dues, the case is referred back to the G. S. with a request that it be reopened. The G. S. will

instruct the L. U. to forward the day book and ledger to this office for his inspection.

Jacksonville, Fla. Appeal of L. U. 224 from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the disability claim of Geo. J. Wheeler. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The appeal is dismissed.

January 19.

All members present.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of L. U. 419 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the disability claim of Frank Udally. The case is laid over awaiting additional information.

Miami, Fla. Appeal of P. L. Ryan of L. U. 993 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving his disability claim. The case is laid over awaiting additional information.

Waltham, Mass. Appeal of L. U. 540 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for benefit on the death of the second wife of Walter Sherman. The decision of the G. S. is reversed and the claim ordered paid. The appeal is sustained on the ground that a member is entitled to benefit on the death of one wife regardless of whether it be the first or second wife.

El Paso, Tex. Appeal of J. E. Tolson from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for disability benefit. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the ground that the papers before the Board shows that the member is not totally and permanently disabled. The appeal is dismissed.

New York City. Appeal of L. U. 593 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late David Kline. The decision of the G. S. is sustained. The appeal is dismissed as the claim was not filed at this office within the time specified in Section 128a.

American Federation of Labor. Request for the endorsement of an appeal for ten cents per member, contribution to assist the striking Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The appeal is endorsed.

The matter of hotel allowance for organizers was taken up and the Board rules that on and after February 1, 1910, the organizers will be allowed $3.00 per day for hotel expenses while working outside their home city.

January 20.

All members present.

East St. Louis, Ill. Request from L. U. 169 for additional financial assistance in support of members locked out and to pay court costs. The Board appropriates $632. Of this amount $200.00 is to be used for payment of court costs.

Ashland, Wis. Communication from L. U. 1709 asking information in regard to a circular letter received by that local soliciting financial aid for the I. W. W. The G. S. will notify L. U. 1709 that the above mentioned circular letter has not received the endorsement of the G. E. B.

Bedford, Ind. Request from the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America for endorsement of a circular letter to be sent to Local Unions of the U. B. asking financial assistance. The request is denied.

The American Federation of Labor Appeal for financial aid in support of striking workingmen of Sweden. As the strike is now at an end the communication is filed.

San Francisco, Cal. Communication from the Asiatic Exclusion League requesting the endorsement of the work of the League in seeking to exclude from the U. S. the Asiatic race and requesting financial aid from the locals. The G. E. B. looks with favor upon the object of this league and would recommend that Local Unions render such assistance as they think advisable.

New York City. Request from the Journeymen Pie Bakers for permission to circulate an appeal for aid among the locals of the U. B. and the endorsement of same. Request denied.

Prince Rupert, B. C., Canada. Appeal of L. U. 1735 from the decision of the G. S. in the matter of payment of per capita tax. The decision of the G. S. is reversed and the appeal sustained. The G. S. will charge tax from October 1, 1909, as the records show that the L. U. was organized in September.

St. Louis, Mo. Request from the D. C. for a loan from the general funds of the U. B. for the purpose of building a hall for the use of the D. C. and Local Unions. The request is denied as the G. E. B. has no power to make such a loan.

Piqua, O. Request from L. U. 1908 for permission to send out circulars requesting Local Unions to purchase raffle tickets. The request is denied.

Elmhurst, Ill. Request from the Dupage County, D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $100.00

Richmond, Va. Request from L. U. 388, endorsed by the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes and also the services of an organizer. The request for an appropriation is denied. The matter of an organizer is referred to the G. P.

Nashville, Tenn. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $200.00.

Beloit, Wis. Request from L. U. 926 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $75.00.

Los Angeles, Cal. Communication from the D. C. in regard to the services of an organizer in that city was read and referred to the G. P.

Morristown, N. J. Request from L. U. 638 for an appropriation to assist in paying cost of court in an injunction suit. The Board appropriates $96.00.

Winnipeg, Can. Request from the Local Unions asking for additional aid for payment of striking members. The Board appropriates $75.00.

Fargo, N. D. Accounting from L. U. 1176 for an appropriation made by the Board to as-

sist members on strike. The accounting shows an unexpended balance of $72.70. The G. S. will request the L. U. to return this amount to this office.

Boston, Mass. Accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board to assist members on strike the accounting shows an unexpended balance of $510.00 The G. S. will request the D. C. to forward this amount to this office.

San Jose, Cal. Accounting received from the Santa Clara D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board to assist members on strike. The report shows an unexpended balance of $706.00. The G. S. will request the D. C. to forward this amount to the General Office.

New Britain, Conn. Accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board in support of members on strike. The report shows an unexpended balance of $108.00. The G. S. will request the D. C. to forward the balance to this office.

Pawtucket, R. I. Accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board in support of members on strike. The report shows an unexpended balance of $1,-051.50. The G. S. will notify the D. C. to return this amount to this office.

New Bedford, Mass. Accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board in support of members on strike. The report shows an unexpended balance of $9.62. The G. S. will request the D. C. to return the balance to this office.

January 21.

All members present.

Nyack, N. Y. Request from L. U. 474 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Evansville, Ind. Request from L. U. 90 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 50 cents per hour and Saturday half holiday to go into effect May 1, 1910. The request is laid over until the April session of the Board and the G. P. requested to procure additional information.

DeKalb, Ill. Request from L. U. 965 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 42½ cents per hour to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Colorado Springs, Colo. Request from L. U. 515 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $4.00 to $4.50 per day to go into effect March 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Indianapolis, Ind. Communication from the D. C. in regard to an appropriation received from this office was read and filed.

Rockford, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 792 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 35 to 45 cents per hour to go into effect May 1, 1910. The request is laid over until the April session and the G. P. is requested to send a deputy to that city to investigate conditions.

Tipton, Ind. Request from L. U. 358 for sanction of a trade movement for improved trade conditions to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. No financial aid required.

Shawnee, Okla. Request from L. U. 292 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour to go into effect March 1, 1910. Sanction granted. No financial aid required.

Sharon, Pa. Request from L. U. 268 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.25 to $3.75 per day to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

San Francisco, Cal. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $2,000.00.

Atlanta, Ga. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $100.00.

San Francisco, Cal. Amendments to the constitution offered by L. U. 483 was read and the Board not concurring in the same, they are filed.

Jersey City, N. J. Communication received from the D. C. relative to an appropriation received from the General Office was read and the G. S. will notify the D. C. to submit an itemized statement with receipted bills attached.

The G. S. submitted to the Board the form of an agreement to be entered with the U. B. and the Associated Carpenters and Joiners of the British Isles relative to the exchange of membership cards and in accordance with a decision of the G. E. B. of October 9, 1907. The Board approves of the agreement.

The report of the delegates to the Second Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department held at Tampa, Fla., October 11-18, 1909, was read as information and filed.

The report of the delegates to the A. F. of L. convention held at Toronto, Canada, Nov 8 to 20 was read as information and filed.

Philadelphia, Pa. Appeal of L. U. 1051 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 1051 vs. the Philadelphia D. C. in the matter of levying an assessment by the D. C. The appeal not having been taken within thirty days as provided for in the Constitution the entire matter is filed.

Hampton, Va. Appeal of L. U. 887 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the disability claim of W. J. Weymouth. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the ground that the papers in the case do not show that the

brother met with an accident. The appeal is dismissed.

La Crosse, Wis. Appeal of L. U. 1308 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for benefit on the wife of A. Aemmer. Upon the request of the L. U. the papers in the case are referred back to the G. S.

Anderson, Ind. Request from L. U. 352 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 35 to 40. cents per hour to go into effect March 1, 1910, and also the services of an organizer. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office. The matter of an organizer is referred to the G. P.

The letting of the contract for printing "The Carpenter" was taken up. The G. E. B. instructs the G. S. to enter into a contract with the Cheltenham Press of Indianapolis, Ind. for printing, wrapping and cartage of 60,000 copies monthly of a sixty-four-page 7 by 10 inches journal as per specifications for one year at a cost of $1,652.75.

January 22.

Communication relative to the funds deposited in the American National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., was read and the G. S. instructed to procure a surety bond covering the same, from the American Bonding Company of Baltimore at the rate of premium of one-half of one per cent. per annum as per agreement submitted by the bonding company. All other communications relating to banking of funds was laid over until the April meeting of the Board.

The bond of the American Surety Co. of N. Y. for $50,000.00 covering a deposit of like amount in the Ft. Dearborn National Bank of Chicago, the Bond of the Federal Union Surety Company of Indianapolis for $50,000.00 on the deposit in the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind.; the bond of the Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Baltimore, Md., for $25,000.00 covering a deposit of like amount in the Traders' National Bank of Birmingham, Ala.; the bond of the American Surety Co. of New York for $50,000.00 covering a like deposit in the Western National Bank of San Francisco, Cal., the bond of the American Bonding Co. of Baltimore for $25,000.00 covering a like amount in the Citizens' National Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn., were submitted to the Board and after examination were placed in custody of the G. T.

Augusta, Ga. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $100.00.

Birmingham, Ala. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes; the Board appropriates $250.00.

Gary, Ind. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes; $250.00 appropriated.

Green Bay, Wis. Request from L. U. 1146 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 30 ot 35 cents per hour to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office. The G. P. is requested to send an organizer to this city previous to the trade demand going into effect.

Easton, Pa. Request from L. U. 239 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 36 to 40 cents per hour and a reduction of hours from nine to eight per day to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

The plan of paying death benefits, presented to the Board at the July, 1909, session by Mr. Gerau of Los Angeles was considered by the Board as thoroughly as possible considering the data at hand. It is the opinion of the G. E. B. that should the time arrive when it becomes necessary to change the beneficiary plan of the U. B., that such a change would prove more satisfactory if brought about through our own organization. The entire matter is filed.

New York, N. Y. Request from L. U. 147, Brooklyn Boro for an extension of time in the payment of per capita tax to the G. O. The request is denied.

Malden, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 41 to 47½ cents per hour and Saturday half holiday to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Stoughton, Mass. Request from the North Bristol D. C. for sanction of a trade movement. The schedule of inquiries submitted to the Board by the D. C. does not give the vote of the locals for and against making the demand nor indicate that such a vote was taken. The G. S. will refer the schedule back to the D. C.

Request made to the G. S. by the International President of the Switchmen's Union for an official list of Secretaries of the U. B. was referred to the Board. The request is denied as it is the custom of this organization to furnish such information only to our own members.

Ithaca, N. Y. Request from L. U. 603 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.50 to $3.00 per day to go into effect June 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

January 24.

All members present.

Newton, Mass. Request from L. U. 1124 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.50 to $3.00 per day to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Official aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Plainfield, N. J. Request from L. U. 155

for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.50 to $4.00 per day to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts of the G. O. was taken up and continued into during the remainder of the day.

January 25.

All members present.

The examination and audit of the books continued.

President Kirby of the B. T. D. of the A. F. of L. and President O'Sullivan of the Sheet Metal Workers appeared before the Board in regard to the decision of the Tampa Convention in the case of the Sheet Metal Workers vs. the U. B. If any agreement exists between the U. B. and the Dahlstrom shop at Jamestown, N. Y., covering the manufacture of hollow metal doors, trim, etc., in said shop, the Board instructs the G. P. to abrogate said agreement.

January 26.

All members present.

La Crosse, Wis. Request from L. U. 1143 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Dover, N. J. Request from L. U. 594 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37 to 42 cents per hour and a reduction of hours from nine to eight per day and Saturday half holiday to go into effect May 2, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Dubuque, Ia. Request from L. U. 678 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.20 to $3.60 per day to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

East Central Ohio D. C. submitted a complete accounting of $100.00 appropriated by the Board. The report shows an unexpended balance of $44.55 and the said amount has been returned to the G. O.

Lincoln, Ill. Request from L. U. 568 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 32 to 35 cents per hour to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

S. Manchester, Conn. Request from L. U. 757 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.80 to $3.06 per day and Saturday half holiday to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Tulsa, Okla. Request from L. U. 943 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 45 to 50 cents per hour to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted.

Waterloo, Ia. Request from L. U. 1835 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.25 to $3.60 per day to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

The examination and audit of the books continued.

January 27.

All members present.

Atchison, Kan. Request of L. U. 1947 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 35 to 40 cents per hour to take effect April 1, 1910. Sanction denied owing to the lack of proper organization. The G. P. is requested to send an organizer to that city.

Hudson, N. Y. Request from L. U. 1075 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from nine to eight per day to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Jacksonville, Fla. Request from the D. C. for financial aid for organizing purposes. Inasmuch as an organizer is now in that city and no apparent need shown for the appropriation, the request is denied.

Boston, Mass. Request from L. U. 1393, wharf and bridge carpenters and endorsed by the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage and Saturday half holiday during four months in the year to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at the G. O.

New Haven, Conn. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.25 to $3.60 per day and Saturday half holiday to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Cincinnati, O. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 45 to 50 cents per hour to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Owosso, Mich. Request from L. U. 1077 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted.

Corning, N. Y. Request from L. U. 700 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.50 to $3.00 per day to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted.

S. Framingham, Mass. Request from L. U. 860 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 41 to 45 cents per hour and Saturday half holiday to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted.

Salem, Mass. Request from North Shore D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 41 to 47½ cents per hour—to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

New York City. Partial accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes. The G. S. will request the D. C. to submit an itemized statement with receipted bills attached for money expended.

Philadelphia, Pa. Request from the D. C. for an additional appropriation for organizing purposes. The G. E. B. authorizes the G. O. to appropriate $500.00, if required, when an itemized statement together with receipted bills for previous appropriation has been received at this office.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued and completed. The report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the G. O. and the books and accounts are found to be correct.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet again at this office on April 11, 1910.

R. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary.
Attest: FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec.

National Civic Federation Conference Report.

Report of delegates to the Conference on Uniform State Legislation, called by the National Civic Federation, which assembled at the Belasco Theater at Washington, D. C., January 17, 18 and 19, 1910:

To the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Brothers—The undersigned delegates as appointed, and informed by General President W. D. Huber, that through suggestion of President William Howard Taft to the committee on program for the National Conference on Uniform Legislation, requesting that a representation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America receive credentials and deliberate in the conference referred to on uniform state legislation, desire to submit the following report:

The Conference of the Civic Federation on Uniform State Legislation was called to order on Monday, January 17, at 10 a. m. at the Belasco Theater, Washington, D. C., and continued its sessions on January 18 and 19. The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Seth Low, who explained the inception of the movement and the interest of the Federation in the subject. At this event Mr. Low presented President Taft, who was heartily greeted by the civic body and taking for the theme of his address "The National Constitution."

In doing so he referred to many points of interest to the people along lines of conservation, and it is well to mention that he said that there should be uniformity in judicial procedure, and he declared with emphasis that if anything in the system deserved attack, it was the delay that could be secured by the wealthy under judicial proceedings, and he advocated some change in the form of Federal Court procedure which could be taken as an example by the States. He wanted court procedure simplified along the lines of English practice, both in equity and criminal law. He also recommended uniform State law on child labor.

He also spoke on forest conservation, and concluding his remarks by recommending uniform State legislation in governing trusts as instruments of interstate commerce, and to incorporate them in order that we may get them more directly under the control of the national government.

He was then followed by the next speaker, Hon. Alton B. Parker, who was afterward elected chairman of the conference. Then followed the usual election of officers and naming of various committees. The regular order of business was conducted and speeches made by the various governors and delegates assembled.

It is with pleasure that we mention the able addresses of Mr. Samuel Gompers and Mr. John Mitchell, referring to uniform legislation in the States for the benefit of organized labor. We also report with pleasure that the deliberations of the conference has met with our approval, and recommend to our members of organized labor in general that uniform State legislation as proposed by the Civic Federation should receive the hearty support of the

workers of the American world. Your delegates have agreed that it is essential for forest conservation and recommend that uniformity of State laws be encouraged in this particular case of conservation. As the entire subject matter handled in the conference had to have its respective parts dealt out in brief, it is the opinion of the delegates that a more concise explanation will be made to the public in general when the Civic Federation will compile a report of the proceedings of the conference held January 17 to 19, 1910, and it is to be hoped that the literature will be distributed for the purpose of advancing uniform State legislation.

The conference adjourned January 19, 1910, subject to call of chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. D. HUBER,
GEORGE G. GRIFFIN,
JOHN A. METZ,
JAMES KIRBY.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Amarillo, Tex.	Marion, O.
Anadarko, Okla.	Memphis, Tenn.
Asherton, Tex.	Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Ashland, Ky.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.	Miami, Fla.
Baltimore, Md.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Belleville, Ill.	Mulberry, Fla.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	New Haven, Conn.
Bridgeport, Conn.	New Orleans, La.
Chicago, Ill.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Cleveland, O.	New York City.
Demopolis, Ala.	Oakland, Cal.
Denver, Colo.	Owensboro, Ky.
Detroit, Mich.	Phoenix, Ariz.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Pittsburg, Pa.
El Reno, Okla.	Pottsville, Pa.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Rockford, Ill.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	Salineville, O.
Helena, Mont.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Hendersonville, N. C.	Sanford, Fla.
Hot Springs, Ark.	San Antonio, Tex.
Houston, Tex.	Sayre, Pa.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Seattle, Wash.
Johnson City, Tenn.	Salamanca, N. Y.
Klamath Falls, Ore.	San Francisco, Cal.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Tacoma, Wash.
Lawton, Okla.	Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Wheeling, W. Va.

Expulsions.

J. L. Williams, a member and former business agent of Local Union 1536, Hamilton, Mont., has been expelled for embezzlement of local funds.

Wm. E. Ward, former recording secretary and business agent of Local Union 15, Philadelphia, Pa., has been expelled for misappropriation of funds belonging to the Local Union.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Sulphur Springs, Tex.	New York, N. Y., (2).
Archer City, Tex.	Middleport, N. Y.
Fort Morgan, Colo.	Morristown, N. J.
Spartanburg, S. C.	Waterloo, Ia.
Brattleboro, Vt.	Pecos, Tex.
Portage, Wis.	El Paso, Tex.

Total: 13 Local Unions.

Only a Toiler.

He's nothing but a toiler,
No banners proudly fly
From windows high above the street
When he goes trudging by;
No medal gleams upon his breast,
No hats wave in the air,
No eager people line the way
To crowd and crush and push and sway
Because he passes there.

No happy mother brings her son
To press him by the hand,
And few men when his work is done
Will call him great or grand;
No splendid roster bears his name,
He is not one of those
Who merit praise or win applause
Or gain deserved renown because
They fight their country's foes.

He's nothing but a toiler,
His hopeless face is wan
And from his weary, wasted arms
The strength is nearly gone;
For helpless little ones he strives
Unflinching day by day
Amid destructive fumes that rise
To lure the luster from his eyes
And eat his life away.

There is no shouting in the street,
No bugle's thrilling blare;
He trudges past with aching feet
To do his best somewhere;
He fights disease and faces death,
But no proud steed is his;
He wears no trappings made of brass,
Therefore who turns to watch him pass
Or cares how brave he is?

—Chicago Record Herald.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

Wm. D. Michler.

During the past four months I have devoted my time to assisting our Local Unions in the states of Kansas and Nebraska in an effort to add to their membership and strengthen the organization wherever found weak. The men of our craft in Kansas generally are in employment, especially the union men, and prospects are very favorable for continued building operations in the year 1910. I find the eight-hour day obtaining in nearly all the cities and towns throughout the state in our line of work; wages average $3.00 per day of eight hours, a number of cities being above this standard and a few below. This, however, applies only to localities where the carpenters are organized; in towns where there is no organization there is no standard wage, only that which the employer deigns to pay his workman. In the case of the building trades, carpenters included, this is almost invariably 25 cents per hour, while the ten-hour work day prevails, and the men are well satisfied at that, saying, "Let good enough alone." However, our union carpenters are working along conservative lines, gaining a little each year, making progress right along, holding what they obtained and reaching out for more in a strictly businesslike manner.

In Nebraska our membership compared with the number of men employed at the trade is rather small; Omaha being the largest city in the State and working under more favorable conditions, embraces its principal portion. They enjoy the eight-hours and a Saturday half holiday; wages are 47 cents per hour, advantages well worth striving for by other cities. We have a set of good and lively members in Omaha and up to date business agents looking after their interests with good results.

Visiting various cities throughout the State of Nebraska I found our members very negligent and indifferent in a degree that in several localities it was impossible to get them to interest themselves in their own behalf. Too much praise cannot be given those good, loyal and energetic members to whom the survival of the organization in towns where the members are so apathetic and delinquent, is to be credited. These loyal union men have made great sacrifices, both in time and money to retain their charter, patiently waiting for the good spirit to move the delinquent members and make them come to a meeting.

Nebraska is almost exclusively an agricultural state, to which fact the inferior conditions in our trade are to be attributed; ten hours per day and from 20 cents to 25 cents an hour is the customary working time and wages and generally so in towns where our craft is not organized. A man of thirty who only served two years at the trade receives the same compensation as the man of fifty who has gone through twenty-five years of service. This seems doing an injustice to the efficient mechanic, yet it is a fact that gives ample cause to our membership for reflection and naturally leads to the conclusion that if the carpenters in Nebraskan cities and towns do not desire to organize it is useless to offer any remedies for existing low trade conditions.

On November 16, 1909, I installed a new Local Union of twenty members, comprising the best mechanics in the city, in Norfolk, Neb., under the charter number 1457.

On November, 19, 1909, I installed Local Union 1827, with twenty-six members in Columbus, Neb. Both these Local Unions have a splendid future before them and with a little effort they may well double their membership. The Hastings and Alliance (Neb.) Local Union recently organized, have also a good chance to largely increase their membership.

On my travels through the State I generally found all the carpenters at work when weather permitted and everything looking bright and encouraging for the carpenters.

Indications point to an abundance of crops in the year 1910, and the agriculturalists will have plenty of money and no doubt will make extensive improvements. With renewed energy and individual as well as concerted effort on the past of our members, the Local Unions are bound to grow rapidly in membership and influence this spring and summer. Let all join hands in the boosting of a 200,000 membership in good standing for our U. B. on June 30, 1910.

❖ ❖ ❖

W. J. Shields.

The year 1909 has passed. The record is made up and filed away. Whether you are pleased with it or not, it must remain as it is; no change can be made in it. It has demonstrated what persistent organized work will accomplish and, speaking for our New England locals, I can say that our gains have represented very satisfying propositions. These are some of the thoughts that come to us at the parting of the year as we examine the past. I am sometimes forced to believe that too little importance is attached to our past accomplishments and the strenuousness required in working up from the beginning to the present day standard.

Attending the tenth anniversary of our Brookline local the other evening, and having decided to use this span of time for my subject, I was deeply impressed with the accomplishments produced in that short period, and it has been this impression that has forced on me the good of keeping in touch with the history of the onward march of progress as coming through this persistent campaign of ours. Too careful a record cannot be kept of the many accomplishments realized and the general service our movement has been to humanity. Our movement has manifested itself in a most profitable manner to not only the labor membership, but to society as a whole, and society is awakening to a sense of appreciation never expected to be realized in the early days of our movement. So much for the past—what of the future?

The New Year opens auspiciously, our membership is content and enjoying larger privileges of work than formerly and industry is better regulated under our short-hour system. Business conditions have improved and the general prophecy is to the effect that for a few years at least the prosperous times will stay with us. If this be true, then is not our duty clear to us? Every energy should be exercised and centered on say three propositions: (1) Perfection of organization; (2) able and considerate management; (3) a proper discipline.

General President Huber has notified the organizers that we have reached our highest mark in membership, 182,000 good standing members. He follows by saying that his ambition is to see 200,000 members in good standing at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1910, and directs that we exercise ourselves to the above effect. We in turn seek the co-operation of the membership at large. Appreciating that our interests can only be secure and that the fineness of organization is the first essential necessary to trade union success, our unions of this section are showing a willingness to do their part in satisfying this ambition.

I have attended many meetings during the month just passed and I have been impressed with the fine general condition of them, one and all.

I was privileged to attend a meeting of the North Bristol D. C. This jurisdiction includes eight towns of the county and a general movement is on for advanced conditions. The communities are all well organized and the general interest is looked after by the representatives of the D. C. My visit to their meeting was for the purpose of advising with the delegates on the lines of arriving at the best methods to use in this general movement for extended conditions. I expect results profitable to the interests of the membership will be attained.

Our Beverly membership extended me an invitation to what was called Ladies' Night. The occasion was an enjoyable one and the committee in charge proved to the ladies' satisfaction their capability in serving refreshments and general amusement. The serious end of the evening's program was looked after by Mrs. Judge Berry and myself. This membership is

(Continued on Page 38.)

CORRESPONDENCE

Union Label Trades Department.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29, 1909.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Sec'y U. B. of C. and J. of A., Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—We desire to call to your attention that the Union Label Trades Department has now been organized for a period of about seven months, and is established upon a fairly sound working basis. For the ultimate success of this department, it is necessary that we should have affiliated with it every national and international union that issues labels, store card or buttons.

The work of organizing the department has progressed to a degree that is highly satisfactory for the length of time that the department has been organized.

Under separate cover copies of the report of the proceedings of the second convention of the department, held in Toronto, just preceding the convention of the American Federation of Labor, has been mailed you, and it is hoped that you will give that document your careful attention and perusal. Copies of the amended constitution are also enclosed.

At the present time there are thirty-seven national and international unions affiliated with the department, as follows:

Journeymen Barbers, Boot and Shoe Workers, Carriage and Wagon Workers, Retail Clerks, Coopers, United Garment Workers, Glove Workers, Jewelry Workers, Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Machinists, Molders, Paper Makers, Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Makers, Plate Printers, Stove Mounters, Textile Workers, International Typographical, Wire Weavers, Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Bookbinders, Brewery Workmen, Cigar Makers, Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, Electrical Workers, Garment Workers (ladies), United Hatters, Laundry Workers, Lithographers, Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Musicians, Photo-Engravers, Printing Pressmen, Stereotypers, Journeymen Tailors, Tobacco Workers, Watch Case Engravers.

The approximate membership of the above organizations is about 425,000, but there are still several organizations, among them the organization you represent, who are entitled to, and should be affiliated, but who have not done so up to the present time.

We want the assistance and co-operation of every organization entitled to affiliation so that we can make the work contemplated by the department successful, and the results that will accrue from our efforts apply to all. Without the active and united support of all National and International unions in interest our efforts will not be as successful as we hope.

We desire to call to your attention that at the present time, plans are being formulated for the organizing of local label departments in connection with the various Central Labor Unions throughout the United States and Canada.

In the past often times sufficient attention has not been given to the matter of union labels, store cards or buttons, because of what may have been considered more pressing and important business taking the attention of the central bodies.

In the formation of these local departments, it is contemplated that they shall consist of delegates from every organization affiliated with the Central Labor Union that uses labels, store cards or buttons, and that all matters referring to them shall be considered and acted upon by these local departments.

It is our belief that by pursuing this method more far reaching results will obtain in the future than has in the past. Besides the carrying on of a systematic and energetic label campaign in this direction, it is further contemplated that an effort be

made to interest the members of the various Farmers' Unions of America, whose representatives in conventions assembled have on several occasions demonstrated their friendliness to our movement.

Again, it is our intention, so far as possible, to assist in organizing local women's label leagues, who will have representation in these local departments.

We must not forget the immense purchasing power of the wives and daughters of the trade unionists of this country, and what an important factor they can be in assisting in promoting the sale of union-made commodities.

In the past in many instances considerable difficulty has been met with in supplying information to merchants, or business men friendly to us, because of the lack of knowledge as to where various union labeled commodities could be obtained. It is the intention of this department, and the work is now under way, to as completely as possible, compile a list of manufacturers, who use the labels in their various industries. This list is to be published at least twice a year and supplied, free of cost, to international and local unions, Central Labor Unions, Farmers' organizations, Womens' Union Label Leagues, and any and all others who may desire the information contained therein.

This but briefly outlines the work that the department contemplates doing during the coming year, and to reach the greatest possible success, it is necessary for the united and concerted action of our members and friends and the affiliation of every national and international union that comes within the scope of this department.

You are again urgently but respectfully requested to bring the subject matter of the affiliation of your organization with this department, to the attention of your General Executive Board, or such other authority as may be able to bring about the desired result, with a favorable recommendation. We need your assistance, and you need ours.

We sincerely hope and trust that immediate action will be taken upon the subject matter contained herein, and that your International Union will favorably consider the question of affiliation, and if further information may be desired, it can be obtained from the secretary-treasurer of the department.

Hoping that we may have an early and a favorable reply upon this all important question, we remain,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN B. LENNON, President,
JOHN F. TOBIN, First Vice-Pres.,
J. W. HAYS, Second Vice-Pres.,
OWEN MILLER, Third Vice-Pres.,
JACOB FISCHER, Fourth Vice-Pres.,
JOHN J. MANNING, Fifth Vice-Pres.,
Executive Board.
Attest: THOMAS F. TRACY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The Situation in New Bedford, Mass.

Editor The Carpenter:

The situation here in New Beford at this time is a most peculiar one. As you know, we have been on strike against the Master Builders' Exchange since the first of May, 1909, and for some time a great amount of mill work was carried on; so much in fact, that to furnish the mills with union labor and by this means keep the jobs closed shop, we were obliged to transfer men from other cities. Now, however, we are experiencing a time where the tables are completely turned and we have more men here than there is work for. Despite this state of affairs and regardless of the fact that each District Council and Local Union in the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut have been notified to keep their men away and that the strike was still on, men are flocking here in large numbers from these very districts. The men invariably state their business agents or other officers told them they could work here, which, if true, would be a gross violation of Sec. 142 of our general constitution.

While we cannot believe that any officer in our U. B. would so far forget himself as to advise a brother to go to work in a locality where a strike is on, it is obvious that the District Councils and Local Unions here above referred to, have paid little heed to our circular and its warning. We therefore, through the columns of our official journal, would notify all migrating carpenters and mill men that New Bedford, Mass., is one of the places to remain away from until

this strike is finally settled. There are a large number of men here now who will have to go back to the pick and shovel again as soon as the mill work is done and the strike is settled.

We have and shall continue to work for the best interests of the U. B., we are doing nothing that is not constitutional and believe that we are deserving of the assistance of other districts in our endeavor to keep our organization intact and to advance the cause of unionism here in this city.

Yours fraternally,

GEO. H. GIFFORD, R. S., D. C.

New Bedford, Mass.

A Victory for the Organized Building Trades in Indianapolis.

Editor The Carpenter:

Inclosed please find clipping from the "Union," the official labor paper of this city, with the request to publish its contents, which will interest all building mechanics, in an early issue of our journal, The Carpenter. Fraternally yours,

S. P. MEADOWS,

Secretary-Treasurer B. T. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.

VON SPRECKELSON FINALLY GIVES IN.

Bedford Stone and Construction Company Takes Over the Contract.

After endeavoring for several months to fulfil his contract on the Shriners' new building, Albert Von Spreckelson was compelled to acknowledge the hopelessness of his position and surrender the contract to a firm that would be more interested in seeing the work completed than in satisfying a personal grudge against organized labor. The Bedford Construction Company has taken over the contract and work will be taken up actively and the completion of the work can be expected. Von Spreckelson has been at outs with the building trades union for several years, and in recent months he has been particularly energetic in his opposition. On the Shriners' Temple he has had differences with the workmen at different times and all his troubles have not been with organized labor. He has, at times, found it impossible to get along amicably with the non-union men he had in his employ. As a consequence of this work on the building lagged. It was somewhat difficult to secure competent workmen outside the union and union men were not seeking employment under him.

During the last few weeks, owing to the incompetency of those at work on the building, several serious accidents were narrowly averted, and it is said that at different times derricks fell that injured some of the workmen. Indeed, it is reported that so menacing did the conditions become that workmen employed on the job refused longer to continue unless a change for the better was made. Just how serious were the accidents that did occur it is impossible to say, as reticence was shown by those who were conversant with the facts. However, it is known that some of the workmen were quite severely injured. It is said that the inability of Von Spreckelson to secure competent help, and the fact that the building trades were active in their efforts to keep workmen from the job were the reasons for his surrender of the contract.

The success of the building trades in this contest is appreciated by those interested. It is taken as being indicative of a final clearing up of the situation in the city. It is known that at least two of the larger of the non-union contractors have signified their intention of coming to an agreement with the unions, and when they break away from the malign influences of the employers' association it is likely that others will follow. The Building Trades Department is doing excellent work, and every trade connected therewith is adding to its list of members. Prospects are encouraging that the opening of the building season in the spring will find the building trades unions in better condition in this city than they have been for several years.

Organized Trades in Chickasha, Oklahoma, Jubilant.

Editor The Carpenter:

Joy reigns supreme among organized labor in Chickasha, Okla., for they have won a hotly contested injunction suit, entitled "Electric Planing, a corporation, plaintiff, vs. Chickasha Trades Council, C. D. Mar-

tin president and A. W. Bennett secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 653, C. H. Heckman president, Jim Williams secretary, et al., defendants.''

The suit was brought by one L. M. Lea, manager and principal owner of the above concern, and his guns seemed to be trained more upon the carpenters' union than the other trades, they having caused him considerable annoyance and were persistent in their warfare on the above firm. Their sting hurt and naturally caused Mr. Lea much uneasiness upon more than one occasion, and the suit was the outcome. He was very bitter towards the carpenters' business agent for refusing to grant him the label, which they were justified in doing until he became ''fair.''

Sometime ago the Electric Planing Mill saw fit to enjoin the Trades Council from publishing them on the ''Unfair List,'' and also to prohibit them from interfering with their business, etc. A temporary injunction was granted until such time that a hearing could be had to decide whether or not the injunction should be made permanent. A referee was appointed by the court to take testimony and both sides were represented by able counsel, who pleaded long and earnestly, the Trades Council having by far the best of the argument. The referee handed in the testimony to the Hon. Judge Frank M. Bailey and argument had before him on Thursday, January 13, by both sides, and after hearing same, decision was reserved until Saturday, January 15. Judge Bailey denied the injunction prayed for at this time, and he is now more popular than ever. Much credit is due to the defendant's attorneys, Judge Dickinson and Senator L. K. Taylor, for their untiring efforts and the efficient manner in which they handled the case.

Among the facts brought out by the trial and remarks made by Judge Bailey in rendering his decision, were the following:

''This was probably the first time a question of this kind has been presented to the Oklahoma courts and certainly the first time the question has arisen under the statute now in force in this state affecting a controversy of this kind.

''The record in the case presented no difficulties as the facts were concerned, the defendants in the case on the stand frankly admitted that a boycott exists as against the plaintiff so far as the use of the boycott is understood and is used in the constitution and by-laws of the labor unions. The question was fairly and clearly presented as to whether or not an injunction will lie under such a state of facts and such conditions under the statutes now in force in Oklahoma.

''It was admitted by both parties, agreed in the record and admitted in the argument in the case, that no threats, force or violence had been used in the institution of the boycott now in force.

''As an individual a man has a right to sell his producing power to whom he pleases and under such condition as he pleases, and his neighbor has the right to do the same thing; then if a man and his neighbor agree among themselves that they will dispose of their labor upon these conditions upon which they agreed, and if either violates this agreement or contract between themselves a penalty shall be imposed, the neighbor has not deprived the man of nothing by reason of such agreement and the man has not taken anything from him, the matter is mutual. Neither has used coercion or threats or deprived the other of any rights vested in them. If a labor organization consisting of one hundred men vote among themselves to accept certain laws and imposing fines for the violation of such rules and by-lays, has been forced by no coercion or intimidation, if he has agreed to these provisions and conditions, the mere imposition of a fine for the violation of the rules and regulations agreed and made is not coercion or intimidation on the part of such order as would justify the intervention of equity.

''The statute says that an agreement by two or more persons to do or not to do certain acts in the furtherance of trade dispute shall not be considered unlawful if the same acts would be lawful if done by one person.''

In regard to the publication of the unfair list the decision states: ''So far as the question of the publication of the notice of the labor unions are concerned, I think that that element in this particular

case would necessarily stand or fall with a decision on the general proposition on the boycott.'' Fraternally yours,

C. H. HECKMAN, L. U. 653.

Chickasha, Okla.

Read and Compare.

Editor The Carpenter:

I am sending you here inclosed a statement by the carpenter contractors of Eugene, Ore., which recently appeared in the press of this city, and also a pamphlet containing Local Union 1455's reply to the former. Both articles will certainly prove interesting reading for the members of our U. B., and undoubtedly a perusal and comparison of them will enable them to judge for themselves as to which party in the controversy really has the interests and welfare of our community at heart, and which side stands for equity and fairness.

Fraternally yours,

O. C. REYNOLDS, R. S. L. U. 1455.

Eugene, Ore.

Statement Made by Contractors.

We, the undersigned, contractors, being informed that there is an effort to get all carpenters and joiners into a union, for the purpose of controlling the action of all carpenters and joiners in their relation to the contractors of the city, and to control and keep within the union that class of labor within the city, to shorten the hours of work in those lines, and thus increase wages, do express our opinion in regard to the move as follows: That the movement will work to the detriment of the city of Eugene, and to the detriment of the local carpenters themselves, for the following reasons:

(1) That the local carpenters and joiners have in the past, in this city, been receiving good wages and steady employment, and that these demands have largely been and are being agitated by men who have recently come to the city, and who are practically non-residents—men who are inferior mechanics and unable to hold a job under ordinary conditions in competition with the older mechanics of the city; that they have drifted into the city by reason of the conditions here being superior, and the wages better than in other places.

(2) That cutting the day's labor from nine to eight hours a day on the same wages, will tend to attract more men here from the outside than are needed by the local demand, causing loss of labor by resident mechanics.

(3) That under present conditions any good mechanic is able to get a job at any time, and such conditions have existed for years past; but under union conditions skill and integrity on the part of the mechanic will count for but little.

(4) That the carrying out of the demands of these agitators will tend to deter those who contemplate building and have a tendency to thus cut the demands for labor in our city still further. That this statement is no theory, as several prospective builders have already announced their intention to throw up intended building operations for the coming year, if such conditions as are threatened shall exist.

(5) That so far as the contractors themselves are concerned, it really makes no difference to them what wages are paid, or what hours of labor shall be forced upon them by the union, except as the same shall affect the general building conditions, and the interest of the contractor in such conditions is identical with the interests of the workmen.

(6) We believe that the matter of wages in this city should be largely a matter of adjustment between the contractor and the workman, as many workmen are of but little value to the contractor, while others are highly skilled and valuable and worth much more to the contractor, and we believe that such workmen should receive greater consideration at the hands of the contractor and wages commensurate with their services.

(7) The contractors of this city are not in any way organized, but each one attends to his own business in his own way. We have been called together by the service of a notice on each of us, of which the following is a copy, and we deem it advisable that the matter be made public with our views on the situation:

"Eugene, Ore., November 25, 1909.

"To the Contractors of the City of Eugene, Ore.:

"Gentlemen—We, the undersigned carpenters of Eugene, having been legally appointed to represent 'Local Union No. 1455' of Eugene, Ore., do hereby notify the contractors of said place that, at a meeting of said Local Union No. 1455, held in their hall November 22, 1909, it was unanimously voted that on and after January 15, 1910, eight hours shall constitute a day's work for carpenters and joiners of this city. It being understood that all contracts made prior to November 25, 1909, shall be completed at the old schedule of hours and wages, and we respectfully request your acceptance of the above proposition on or before January 15, 1910.

"A copy of this resolution has been presented to each contractor of Eugene.

"Respectfully submitted,
"A. B. SWANAY,
"J. O. STOOPS,
"J. W. GARD,
"J. N. ST. CLAIR,
"Committee."

(8) We believe that it would be wise to let well enough alone and not undertake to remedy imaginary wrongs—to meet conditions that do not exist with us here, but to be satisfied with good conditions, steady employment and good pay.

That, viewing this movement as we do, we declare it to be our unalterable position that we will in no way recognize the demands of the union, but will continue to conduct our business in the future as we have in the past and deal directly with our employes without the intervention of the union.

W. O. HECKART,
L. N. RONEY,
W. H. ALEXANDER,
A. L. BALL,
WALTER WILSON,
W. B. MUMMEY,
A. L. TIRRELL,
L. S. HUNTER,
A. N. STRIKER,
C. J. BULEY,
W. C. APPLEWHITE,
T. H. ELLIS,
H. B. DAVIDSON.

Local Union 1455's Answer.

(Being printed merely as a matter of education for those who have never learned the true principles of unionism.)

In regard to an article published in both the Guard and Register, entitled "Statement Made by Contractors," we wish to correct a few statements that we regard as misleading and defamatory to true union principles. Organize "to construct so that one part may co-operate with another," or "to distribute into suitable parts, and so arrange as to be ready for service."

This does not look unreasonable to any intelligent man, and we are sorry that it does to a few contractors.

We find that the "few contractors' grievances," briefly stated, as set forth in their ultimatum, are as follows, viz.: "Opposed to a higher rate of wages," "opposed to an eight-hour day," "opposed to union men," and "that wages should be largely a matter of adjustment between the contractor and the workman."

1. "Opposed to a higher rate of wages." Certainly the lower the mechanic has to work in regard to wages the more "profit" for the contractor. Between the cost of contracting under the union rate asked and what has hitherto prevailed would work no material loss or injustice to anyone, and the contractor would have a just and reasonable sum for services rendered, and his workmen a sufficient sum economically administered to partly feed and clothe his family, pay rent, lights, water, fuel, etc.

2. "Shortening the workday to eight hours." Certainly. The eight-hour day is in vogue by our government, and we have always known that a "few contractors" were against it, and again "profit" and "greed" play another part here, for the longer you can work men at an unjust rate the larger the "profit" for the contractor. The "few contractors" seem to forget (or if they did not don't want us to think about it) that under the high cost of living, rent, fuel, etc., that the "wage slave" merely exists today as conditions are, and only about one-half of the year in this climate is suitable for outside work, and as a consequence the winter season finds most of the mechanics idle.

3. "Opposed to union men." Why? We

know of no reason except from prejudice on one side and ignorance of union principles on the other.

4. "That wages should be largely a matter of adjustment between the contractor and the workman." Certainly. A "few contractors" the judge, a "few contractors" the jury and a "few contractors" all the witnesses. Our side would certainly be a hopeless case, except for a few "agitators," who try to uphold righteousness to all and condemn wrongdoing as an injustice to all men. Agitation and education spell realization.

A sample of the fairness of one of the "few contractors" to the union committee was to the effect that "he had worked for 75 cents a day and saved money."

We are of the opinion that a Chinaman would have to hustle here in Eugene to make ends meet at 75 cents per day if he paid his just debts and kept his family as he should, or as contractors keep theirs.

In conclusion we wish to say we do not wish to "force." We are opposed in any way to the force proposition. We demand —we demand in right, and we demand in justice.

Under union conditions skill is cultivated, integrity broadened, good fellowship exalted, and justice rendered. Many cities of the West have these unions and union scale. Seattle has an eight-hour and a union scale of $5. Tacoma eight hours and $4, Saturday afternoon off. Walla Walla eight hours and $4. Portland eight hours and $4, and Saturday afternoon off. And in none of these cities has building been retarded or backward.

As to non-resident mechanics having come to this city in regard to your "excellent conditions" existing here, will say many have come here to better their conditions in different lines, having read in glowing accounts through your advertisements, scattered promiscuously over the United States; many came bona fide to make this their future home, and the few who did not have advised us they are forced to become bona fide residents of this city, as under your "excellent conditions" they cannot make enough to get away from here. Again, any non-resident mechanic or any other party who comes to Eugene to be a law-abiding citizen and help improve and build up this city should have an American welcome in an American state.

We demand justice and right only, and will work as hard for the contractor to defend his proposition in the right as we will for ourselves, but in no other way can or will we work.

Our platform is to help others to become enlightened upon the subjects which vitally concern their well being. To deal fairly with our employer; to be frugal with our earnings and strive to lessen the hardships of our beloved ones; to build an organization at all times by every honorable means at our command.

We had rather be loved by honest human beings than to try and "corner" their food supply.

The rest of the argument we deem unnecessary to answer, as it clearly stamps itself in the minds of all right-thinking men who are familiar with existing conditions as ridiculous and unreasonable.

We have placed this before the public, not with the intention of entering into any controversy, but in order that our case may be presented in its true light to all just citizens.

We submit this to all fair-minded mechanics, and leave it to them as to whether they want to be governed by a few individuals who have no interest in their welfare except from what "profit" they can derive from their labor, or to support an organization where the interest of one is the interest of all.

Authorized by Local No. 1455, Carpenters and Joiners of America, in session assembled.

December 9, 1909.

J. N. ST. CLAIR, President.

O. C. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Pay No Attention to I. W. W. Circular.

Spokane, Wash., January 29, 1910.

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am sending you a copy of a circular which is self-explanatory. This circular has been sent to locals throughout the United States and Canada.

I am instructed to state that this union is not in sympathy with or indorsing this appeal and is giving no financial assistance to the I. W. W. agitation.

We would suggest that you insert a notice in The Carpenter telling Local Unions to pay no attention to this circular. If necessary we can furnish you plenty of information regarding the situation which justifies our position.

Kindly give this your attention and oblige, Yours fraternally,

LOCAL UNION NO. 98.
By W. A. WHITE, Pres.
J. P. GEYER, Sec'y.

We would remind our membership of the fact that the Industrial Workers of the World, who are sending out the circular here above referred to, are not recognized by our U. B. as a bona fide labor organization. We would also call attention to the G. E. B. minutes printed in this issue wherein that body is warning our Local Unions to pay no attention to the circular. —Ed.

W. J. Shields.

(Continued from Page 30.)

moving for extended conditions the coming spring. The well organized condition justifies the feeling that the said movement will be successful.

Westerly, R. I., held an anniversary celebration. I find that Local 217 has been up against a combination of circumstances that has retarded the progress of the membership. They are emerging from the retarding factor and should from this on, with their past experience as a guidance, progress to a more satisfactory extent. The anniversary exercises were pleasing to all who attended.

Our Brookline local, also our Cambridge Local 441, held celebrations on their tenth anniversary. The entertainment furnished was enjoyed by audiences which packed the halls in both cases. These unions are in splendid condition, being well organized and well financed and enjoying a condition that beautifully illustrates the benefit of trade union affiliation. The progress of the ten years' life of these locals is made clear in contrasting trade conditions. Back at the start where fifty-four hours were required in a week's work, at the present time we work but forty-four hours. The wage scale in 1900 was 31 cents per hour; today it represents 47 2-3 cents per hour, a net gain of 16 2-3 cents per hour, or $1.33 more per day of eight hours. This showing strongly represents the profit of trade union investment.

Our Hyde Park, Revere, Winchester and Wakefield locals all held installation celebrations. I was privileged to install the officers in each of these cases, a privilege that appealed to me as a high honor. All of these meetings were splendidly attended and the programs furnished by the entertainment committees were very acceptable. The writer acknowledges, and I think it safe to say that all present also acknowledge that the occasions were grand successes and furnishers of inspirations for future advances.

Our Roxbury Local 67, Malden, Woburn and Dorchester locals, were visited and in each case, with the possible exception of Malden, they are in fine condition. It would be possible to write a story of each, with as many words as my entire report contains, did space permit, but suffice it to say that all are striving through open meetings and educational hours to qualify to the extent of every member having the fullest understanding of the trade union necessity. I do want to say just a word of Local 67, as I believe the work accomplished by this membership is a work that should inspire us all to the possibilities of co-operative service. The record of this union during the past six months, with nothing unusual on, is a net gain of about 120 members, bringing up their total membership to over 300. Their treasury contains over $1,000. This showing produced in a short time shows what is possible by a faithful B. A., backed by the co-operation of the membership.

I find in my association with the various members of our different locals that we are standing closer together, sympathizing with each other to a greater extent and generally co-operating to the effect that argues well for our future.

NEWS NOTES from LOCAL UNIONS

Peru, Ind.—Trade conditions here are not as satisfactory and prospects for work not as bright as they might be. Wages are low and the non-union element is rather strong. This is a good place for traveling brothers to stay away from at this time.

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Evansville, Ind.—In view of scarcity of work resulting in protracted idleness among our men, and in view of our pending trade movement, migrating carpenters are advised to remain away from this city at this time. There is no room here at present for any floating carpenters.

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Elkins, W. Va.—For some time past Local Union 1601 of this city has been giving a "social" regularly every month. These socials have been so successful in every respect that we have decided to continue with them indefinitely. We may well recommend the adoption of this course to sister Local Unions.

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Kingsville, Tex.—We are getting along well; all our contractors have signed our trade agreement. The business agent we have placed in the field is doing good work. We have twenty-two candidates to be initiated next meeting night and prospects for more. Our boys are all working together for the upbuilding of their local Union.

❖ ❖ ❖

Eugene, Ore.—It appears that the East is being flooded with literature purporting that building mechanics are wanted in this city, which is a falsehood on the face of it. The fact is, that there are more men here than can find work, and traveling carpenters are advised to pay no attention to this literature. There is not the shadow of a boom in Eugene, Ore. Keep away!

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Portland, Ore.—As a result of men coming here every day from all parts of the country, lured here by misleading newspaper reports and unscrupulous real estate boomers, the number of unemployed carpenters is alarmingly increasing. All carpenters are advised to stay away from this city, unless they want to walk the streets and add to the already large number of unemployed.

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Cincinnati, O.—Extensive preparations are being made here for the entering into a movement for better working conditions this spring, and as trade is very dull at present and numbers of our men on the streets idle, all traveling carpenters are requested to give this city a wide berth until such time as we may be in a position to notify the brothers of a settlement and the success of our trade movement.

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Columbia, S. C.—Transient carpenters when in search of work will please bear in mind that it is not worth the while stopping at this place, as we have quite a number of resident brothers walking the streets idle. Pay no attention to newspaper items stating that work is abundant here, which is false and misleading and inserted with a design to flood this town with idle men and then make them work for nothing or be taken in by the "cops" for vagrancy.

❖ ❖ ❖

San Luis Obispo, Cal.—Our installation meeting held this month (January) was a very enthusiastic one and put new life in some of our members. We reinstated two suspended members at the occasion and initiated two candidates. After the meeting a fine banquet was served at Chiesa's restaurant. The feast over, Brother F. M. Penny acted as toastmaster, and there were some interesting speeches, including a very timely address on "unionism" by Brother J. F. Hayes. Brother Steve Grimm was the poet of the occasion.

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Rochester, N. Y.—With a desire to inform the brothers of the true condition of

affairs in this city we would state that work is very slack and many of our home brothers walking the streets. This is a fact notwithstanding the appearing of a standing advertisement in our daily papers for carpenters wanted here. This ad is run by an intelligence office with a design to have the city flooded with cheap labor. Transient brothers are warned not to pay heed to this ad and remain away from Rochester, N. Y., until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Green Bay, Wis.—In view of our present trade movement it is urgently necessary to warn all carpenters not to come to this place pending a settlement of our difficulties and until our demand has been acceded to by the contractors. Although at the present time all is quiet, we have reason to believe that the Contractors' Association will advertise for men, stating work is plentiful and no trouble here. All brother carpenters are hereby called upon to pay no attention to advertisements for carpenters wanted in Green Bay, Wis., and to avoid this city until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Springfield, Mo.—Conditions here are very unsatisfactory. Owing to the difficulty in maintaining our wage scale, which is 33 1-3 cents per hour, or $3.00 for nine hours, our Local Union is losing monthly. The Springfield planing mill, Landers & Davis planing mill and also all the contractors, both big and small, are opposed to unions. Another drawback is the Frisco shops. The men not being organized when they are laid off, they go to work for other concerns and work for anything the bosses will pay them. Hoping for better times, we trust that migrating brother carpenters, after reading this item, will steer clear of Springfield, Mo. Remember that wages here are low and we are still working nine hours per day.

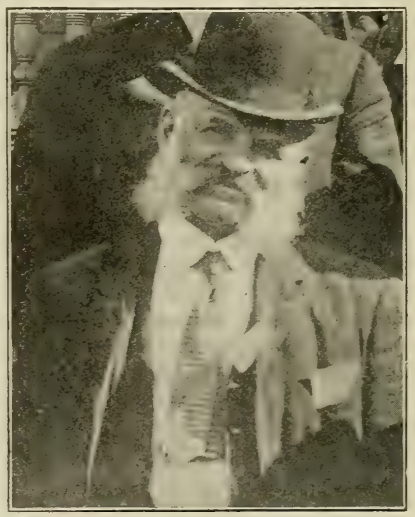
❖ ❖ ❖

Ardmore, Okla.—As we are having a very dull season here and not enough work to keep local members in employment, and as aside of this we are having a trade movement on hand, transient carpenters are earnestly advised to steer clear of this place at this time. Our Local Union 1028, though not the largest in numbers, is one of the best Local Unions in the State. We have just organized the common day laborers into a Federal Labor Union and have nearly all the crafts in line. The laborers organized November 16 with twenty-five members and now they have seventy on their roll, and the union is still growing. We have the best organized town in Oklahoma, but are still looking for further improvement in organization and trade lines.

❖ ❖ ❖

An Absconder and Defaulter.

H. M. Wilcox absconded with the funds of Local Union 158 of Los Angeles, Cal. He is a man about fifty-eight years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches in height and appears to weigh about 190 pounds. The picture below shows him with mustache and side whiskers, but when last seen wore mustache only. He is partially bald and



H. M. WILCOX.

gray. He has resided in Los Angeles about four years. Prior to this time he was a member of No. 1635 of Kansas City, Mo. We believe he has wife and family in St. Joseph, Mo. When speaking he had the habit of fumbling between his fingers some pocket piece, and also stopping short at end of sentence and makes a peculiar sound by placing his tongue to roof of mouth.

(Continued on page 56.)

TRADE NOTES

Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union 948, Sioux City, Iowa.—Early in January this year we notified our employers that according to a resolution adopted by this Local Union, on and after May 1, 1910, eight hours shall constitute a day's work and 40 cents per hour the minimum scale. Our working time at present is nine hours and wages $3.00 per day. Trade conditions being good at this time and all our members in employment, we are not looking for much opposition in enforcing our demand.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 71, Fort Smith, Ark.—Our this year's demand will be for a relative advance in wages and for the paying off on the job before 5 p. m. each Saturday. Our present wages range from 40 to 50 cents an hour and we are now demanding a rate of 50 cents per hour as a minimum for all journeymen, both demands to take effect April 1, 1910. Prospects being good for the spring season and our contractors being favorably inclined towards the union, we do not anticipate any trouble and are sanguine of success.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Unions 176 and 1245, Newport, R. I.—At a joint meeting held by these Local Unions in October last for the purpose of considering a demand for an advance in our wage scale, a motion prevailed to the effect that we demand an increase in wages from $3.28 to $4.00 per day, to take effect on May 1, 1910. Our working hours are eight per day the first five days in the week and four hours on Saturday, or forty-four hours per week. There is a fair chance for winning out without any trouble.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1146, Green Bay, Wis.—for seven years past the membership of this Local Union has been fighting with very little gain, and as this year we are stronger than ever and being backed up by the Building Trades Council, we are determined to enforce our trade rules calling for a minimum rate of 35 cents per hour and nine hours' work per day on April 1 next. The six biggest jobs going on here now by four different contractors being strictly union and our membership rapidly increasing, we shall certainly and firmly stand our ground on the above date.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 651, Jackson, Mich.—Enjoying the eight-hour workday for some time, we are this year merely asking for an increase in wages of 3¼ cents per hour, making our minimum scale 35 cents per hour. We anticipate no trouble, but expect to have our demand granted by the contractors without any opposition on May 1 next. Work has been holding out well this winter and we are looking for a very busy season in 1910.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 568, Lincoln, Ill.—With the expectation that by next year we shall be stronger and better prepared for a more far-reaching movement, we have concluded that it is the wisest policy to ask for the year 1910 a minimum rate of 35 cents an hour, to take effect April 1. At present we are receiving $2.88 per day of nine hours; hence we are only asking for an advance of 3 cents per hour, which we expect to be conceded to us without any friction.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 965, DeKalb, Ill.—Our contractors have been notified by mail of the action taken by this Local Union Dec. 18 in adopting a resolution demanding that our present scale of wages which is $3.37½ cents per day of nine hours, be advanced 6 cents per hour, making the scale 42½ cents per hour, beginning with April 1, 1910. Whether there shall be a change in working hours from nine to eight per day will be determined as soon as possible by an agreement

between the carpenters and masons. We don't expect any trouble in securing what we are asking for.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 90, Evansville, Ind.—Our this year's trade demand is an advance in wages of 10 cents per hour and a Saturday half holiday to take effect April 1, 1910. At present we are working eight hours straight per day at a minimum rate of $3.20 per day. Although half of our contractors observe our trade rules and the other half are but small jobbers, a strike may not be avoidable in the enforcement of our new schedule.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, Birmingham, Ala.—By referendum vote this district decided to make a demand upon the contractors for an increase in wages from 40 cents to 45 cents an hour and a Saturday half holiday. We propose to enforce the new schedule July 1, 1910 and trust that success will crown our efforts.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 268, Sharon, Pa.—Finding our present rate of wages incommensurable with obtaining high prices of commodities and necessaries of life, we have decided to ask the employers for an advance from $3.25 to $3.40 minimum per day of eight hours to become effective April 1, 1910. It will depend on the Builders' Exchange which governs the rest of the contractors, whether our slight increase will be conceded without resorting to a walkout.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 292, Shawnee, Okla.—For the last three years we have not made any demand for improved working conditions, and as the cost of living in this locality has greatly increased during that time we are now demanding a raise of 5 cents per hour viz.: From 40 cents to 45 cents per hour for eight hours' work per day, to take effect May 1, 1910.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 352, Anderson, Ind. It is seven or eight years since our present wage scale, $2.80 per day of eight hours was adopted and all during this time we have refrained from asking for any increase, because we believe that owing to the industrial depression it would work a hardship on the people; but prosperity now having returned, with an increase in the cost of living, we are demanding an increase of 40 cents per day or a minimum rate of 40 cents per hour, to take effect March 1, 1910. We are not anticipating any trouble and not asking the General Office for financial assistance at this time at least.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1075, Hudson, N. Y.—As we have never had any written contract with our employers as to working conditions and as we are still working nine hours per day, we are now submitting an agreement to our contractors which provides for eight hours' work per day to take effect April 1, 1910; the wages to remain $3.00 per day. We have entered into this movement by unanimous vote of our membership and as trade is fairly good we are hopeful of success.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1077, Owosso, Mich.—In view of the enormously increased cost of living and feeling that we are otherwise justified to demand improved working conditions, we have unanimously voted to ask the contractors for an advance in wages, which at the present time are $2.70 per day of nine hours, and that beginning with April 1, 1910, Journeymen carpenters receive 35 cents per hour, for laying and finishing hardwood floors exclusively, 50 cents per hour, and that apprentices be paid 25 cents per hour or more. We do not anticipate any trouble on account of our demand.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1124, Newton, N. J.—Having voted to demand an advance in our wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day of nine hours, we have appointed a committee to submit the proposition to the contractors, and from reports so far received they are willing to grant our very reasonable demand. We expect the advance to take effect April 1, 1910.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 358, Tipton, Ind.—Our agreement with the contractors expiring April 1, 1910, we have submitted a new agreement to them calling for the closed, or strictly union, shop. Chances for winning out are good.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 678, Dubuque, Ia.—Our trade rules, as revised at a regular meeting,

held Dec. 15, 1909, calling, among minor changes, for an increase in our wage scale from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour, the contractors are being notified that on and after May 1, 1910, all union carpenters will demand 45 cents an hour as a minimum rate. Our working hours are eight per day. Should we, in the enforcement of our scale, be compelled to suspend work, the strike will be of but short duration.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 792, Rockford, Ill.—Some of our men here still working nine hours per day and the eight-hour system as yet not being uniformly established, we have submitted a proposition to our employers to the effect that on and after May 1, 1910, eight hours shall be the exclusive rule and 45 cents per hour the minimum rate. Present wages are $2.80 for eight hours and 35 cents per hour for nine hours work. Our contractors have an association. Their committee seems to be favorably inclined towards our demand. The outcome of this movement, however, cannot be foretold.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1042, Plattsburg, N. Y.—For over four years and since this local union was organized we have contentedly worked nine hours per day, patiently awaiting the opportune time to demand and obtain a reduction in working hours. And as trade has never been better for twenty years than it is at the present, we think the time has come to make a break for the eight hours. All our employers have expressed themselves as being favorable to the change and we do not anticipate any difficulty in establishing the shorter work day on April 1, 1910. Wages here are $2.50 per day.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 263, Berwick, Pa.—We are making no demand upon the contractors this season other than that on and after April 1, 1910, they recognize and observe our trade agreement, drawn up for the year 1908, which has been ignored by some of them during the time of depression. Trade conditions are still unsatisfactory, but the outlook for the coming season is good. At present but three contractors are working open shop.

Local Union 515, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Trade conditions in this district having greatly improved recently, in fact they being far better than usual at this season, and deeming the time opportune for a change in our wage scale, we are demanding an increase from $4.00 to $4.50 per day of eight hours. We expect but little if any serious trouble in this movement.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 559, Paducah, Ky.—At a regular meeting, held by this Local Union Dec. 21, 1909, a motion was passed to the effect that the contractors be notified that on and after May 1, 1910, the minimum rate to be paid journeymen carpenters shall be 45 cents per hour. The schedule we have worked under for the past three years was 37½ cents per hour and eight hours per day. The increased cost of living has caused us to make this move and demand an advance of 7½ cents per hour. The outlook for work in 1910 is very flattering and we hope to have our new agreement signed up by the contractors without opposition of much account.

❖ ❖ ❖

Middlesex (Mass.) District Council.—We have entered into a movement for an increase in wages to $21.00 per week and a Saturday half-holiday all through the year. We are now working eight hours per day each day in the week at $3.28 per day.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, New Haven, Conn., and Vicinity.—In pursuance of the provisions of the articles of agreement adopted by this district, we are asking our contractors for a minimum rate of 45 cents per hour, or $3.60 per day, for journeymen and $4.10 per day minimum for foremen, also a Saturday half-holiday the year round. We have taken this step by unanimous vote of the membership and as we have but few non-union carpenters in this city and fewer non-union employers, prospects for winning out without a clash are fair. Eight hours each day is the rule here now; wages are $3.25 per day.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 63, Bloomington, Ill.—All we are asking for this year is an advance in wages from 37½ cents to 40 cents per hour, being $3.20 per day of eight hours. We are not looking for any disturbance on account

of this slight increase. This has been a busy season for our Local Union and we have not a member idle unless he be disabled or sick. The advance is to take effect May 1, 1910.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 239, Easton, Pa.—At a special called meeting held Dec. 16, 1909, we decided by unanimous vote to make the following demand for 1910: Eight hours to constitute a day's work and our minimum scale to be 40 cents an hour. Our schedule now in operation is nine hours per day and 36 cents per hour, which it has been for the last three years. Trade conditions are good in this vicinity and we anticipate no trouble.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 465, Ardmore, Pa.—At a regular stated meeting of the Montgomery County (Pa.) District Council the proposed change of trade rules in the jurisdiction of Local Union 465 was approved by the above body. The change implies a demand for an increase in wages from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour to take effect May 1, 1910. Our schedule of hours is 44 hours per week—four hours on Saturday.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 897, Norristown, and Local Union 1595, Conshohocken, Pa.—At a regular stated meeting of the Montgomery County (Pa.) District Council the following demands by the above Local Unions were announced and approved: On and after May 1, 1910, an increase in wages from 32½ cents to 40 cents an hour and a reduction in working hours from nine to eight per day. From present indications there is no likelihood of a strike.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, Columbus, O.—By a vote of the two Local Unions in this city it has been agreed that we demand a minimum scale of 45 cents per hour, to take effect May 1, 1910, and we have so notified our contractors. Our present scale being $3.00 per day of eight hours, we are asking for an advance of 60 cents per day. Building conditions are most favorable here and prospects for the new year are bright. All our men are at work.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, Kento and Campbell (Ky.) Counties.—The new agreement adopted by this district and submitted to the contractors calling for a minimum scale of 50 cents per hour, we have made a demand to that effect and expect it to be granted by the employers on or before May 1, 1910, when the new agreement is to become operative and remain in force until April 30, 1912. We are working eight hours per day with three and a half hours off on Saturday. Present wages are $3.60 per day. We have as yet not received any reply from the contractors, but have no apprehension as to the success of this move.

Successful Trade Movements.

Niagara Falls, Can.—Our District Council has completed an agreement with the Ontario Power Company which will enable us to establish the forty-cents-an-hour rate in this city and an eight-hour day for the coming season with the rest of the contractors and thus do away with the 35-cent rate as at present. This removes the stigma of unfairness which for some time past we had cause to complain of, from the company.

❖ ❖ ❖

San Jose, Cal.—Two of our most prominent contractors have signed up with the Santa Clara County Building Trades Council last week. The members have stood together like men in this fight and have almost gained a victory over the Builders' Exchange, and we have had the general public with us in this fight.

❖ ❖ ❖

Buffalo, N. Y.—We have obtained the signatures of the master builders to our new trade agreement adopted Dec. 15, 1909, and on and after May 1 next our wages, which at present are 40 cents an hour, will be advanced to 45 cents. We have also secured the Saturday half-holiday for the months of June, July and August.

❖ ❖ ❖

Pontiac, Ill.—Local Union 728 of this city having in November last voted to demand an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, we have made the demand and obtained the increase without any trouble whatever. Our scale this year, which will be 37½, 40 and 42½ cents per hour, beginning with April 1, 1910, has been signed up by all the contractors in the earlier part of January.

Practical Architecture and Drawing.

(By Prof. A. Edward Rhodes.)

LESSON V.

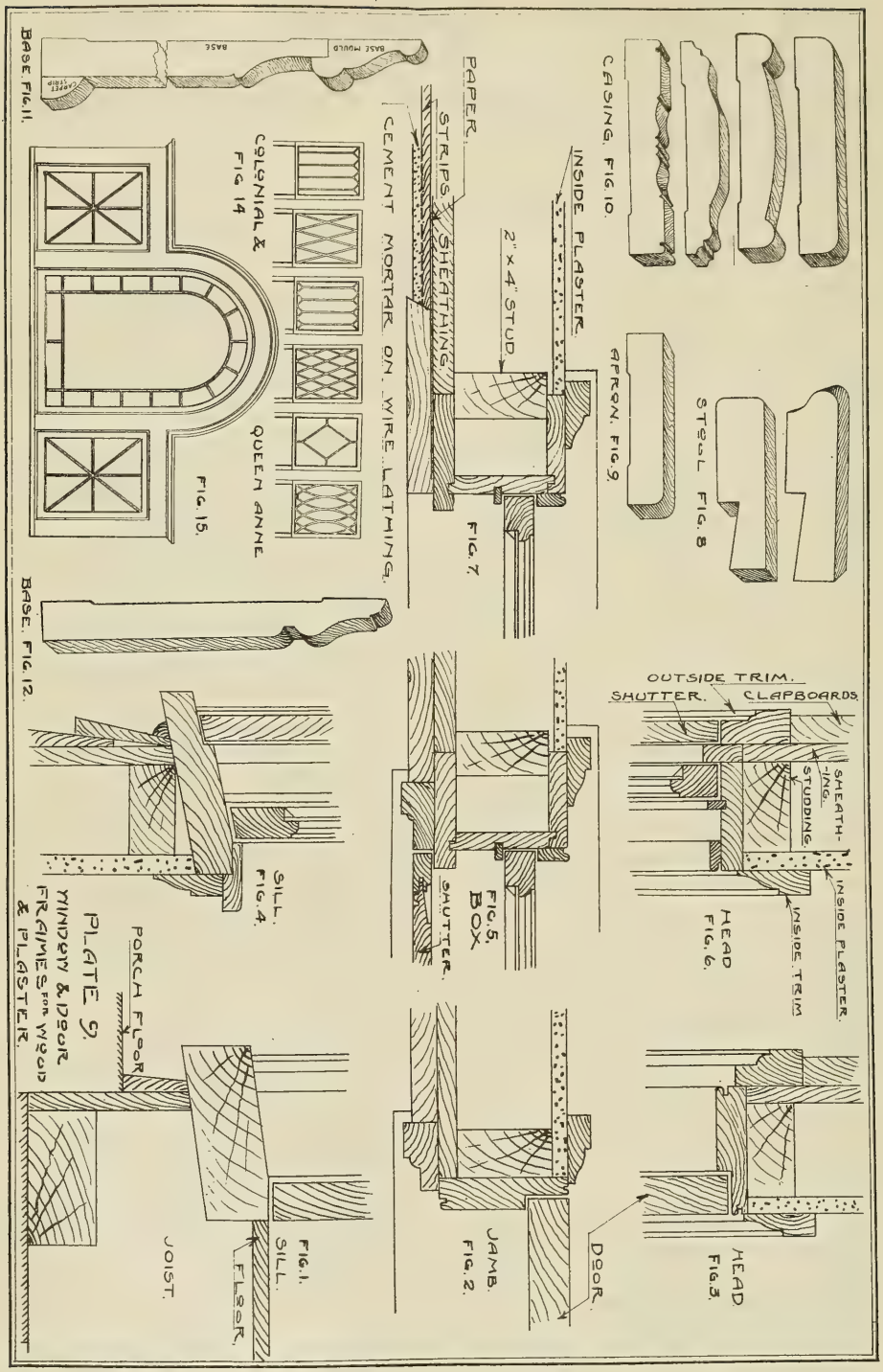
Plate 9. Figures 1 to and including 7 are exact reproductions of a detail sheet accompanying and forming a part of the set of drawings for a half-timber or Elizabethan style house. The studding is 2x4 inches. Sheathing boards, clapboards, plaster and trim of the usual sizes. The joist is 3x10 inches on 16-inch centers, and the sill is 3x6 inches. Figure 1 is a section through the door at the sill, and shows how the door sill is "cut-in" the joist. Fig. 2 is a section through the door and frame at the head and shows the construction at that point. Figure 2 is a horizontal section through side of the door and its frame and shows the construction at that point. There are many styles of door frames, but for cheap construction the above frame is a good one. Door jambs often are built up of two or more pieces instead of one piece as shown in Figures 1 and 2. Personally I believe that no outside door jamb should be made by nailing the stop piece or jamb to a piece of board which in turn is nailed to the stud and then the whole called a jamb.

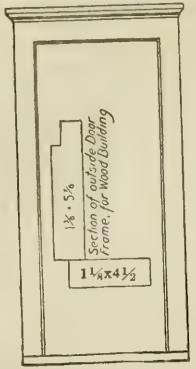
Figs. 1, 2 and 3, Plate 8, shows door frames for wood, stone, and brick as furnished by the factory. The time required for the study of the reason for the difference in construction for the three different materials is time well spent. For doors we usually specify bevel plate glass in front doors and that the door be 1½ inches thick, 7 feet high and 3 feet wide. For inside doors 1¼ inches thick, 2 feet 6 inches wide, and 6 feet 6 inches high.

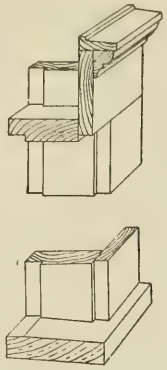
The frame for concrete block buildings shows how the meeting rail of the sash is beveled in all good, modern construction. The sash weights are represented by dotted circles in the sectional view, Fig. 6. Compare Figs. 6 and 2, notice especially the pulley stile, then compare with figures 5 and 7, Plate 9, and decide which makes the best job and why. Figures 4, 5 and 6, Plate 9, are sections through first story windows and correspond in detail with the door framing Figures 1, 2 and 3. Figure 7 is a horizontal section through the second story windows and showing the construction for outside plastering. In a later lesson I will refer to these door and window frames and show an elevation of the house where they were used, Figure 8 shows two styles of stools that may be used in almost any building and will look well. The apron, Fig. 9, harmonizes well with either of the above stools. Fig. 10 shows four casings either of which is a good shape, and may be used with "corner blocks" or be mitered. I do not like corner blocks and never specify them for door or window trim unless requested to do so by the owner. Of course, this, like many other details entering into the construction of a house, is merely a matter of individual fancy.

Fig. 12 shows a one-part baseboard used more often in the second floor than in the first story. While it costs more I recommend and nearly always use a "three-part" base similar to Fig. 11. The base mold overlapping the base allows for settling, and I prefer the quarter round carpet strip because it will be nailed to the floor instead of to the base, as the nails will be driven in slanting there will be a neat join at the floor and also at the base. My objection to a narrow carpet strip is that it will be nailed to the base and not to the floor, result is that in a short time the carpet strip is one-fourth inch or more above the floor, which is both unsightly and unsanitary.

In setting door frames the carpenter should carefully study the plans in regard to the specified sizes of the doors, and measure each frame after it is set or he is likely to find that transpositions of the most annoying kind have been made in them. Care must be taken that the frames are set


CASING. FIG 10.
STEEL FIG. 8
APRON. FIG. 9
INSIDE PLASTER.
2" × 4" STUD.
PAPER.
STRIPS.
SHEATHING.
CEMENT MORTAR ON WIRE LATHING.
FIG. 7
BASE FIG. 11.
BASE MOULD
CARPET STRIP
COLONIAL & FIG 14
QUEEN ANNE
FIG. 15.
BASE. FIG. 12.
OUTSIDE TRIM.
SHUTTER.
CLAPBOARDS
SHEATH-ING.
STUDDING
INSIDE PLASTER.
INSIDE TRIM
HEAD FIG. 6.
FIG. 5. BOX
SHUTTER.
SILL. FIG. 4.
PORCH FLOOR
PLATE 9.
WINDOW & DOOR FRAMES FOR WOOD & PLASTER.
JAMB. FIG. 2.
DOOR.
HEAD FIG. 3.
FIG. 1. SILL.
FLOOR.
JOIST.





OUTSIDE DOOR FRAMES.

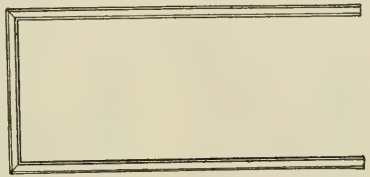
FOR FRAME BUILDINGS WITH 2x4 STUDDING.

Outside Casing	Size, 4½ inches wide, ⅞ inch or 1⅛ inches thick.
Drip Cap	Size, 1⅛x3 inches
Head Casing	Size, 1⅛x7 inches
Crown Mould	Size, ⅞x2¼ inches
Jamb	Size, 1⅝x5⅝ inches
Oak Sill	Size, 1¾ inches thick

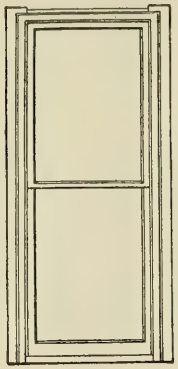
FIG. 1

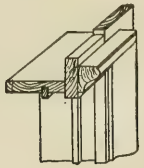
FIG. 3.

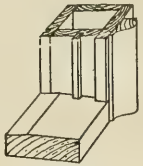
DOOR FRAMES FOR STONE OR SOLID BRICK.



WINDOW FRAMES FOR STONE OR SOLID BRICK BUILDINGS.







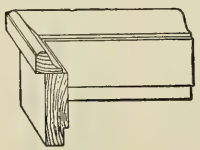
Section of Window Frame for Stone or Solid Brick Building.

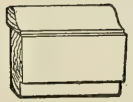
FIG 2

SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE ABOVE FRAME.

Brick Mould	Size, 1⅛x1⅝ inches
Blind Stop	Size, ⅞x5 inches
Pulley Stile	Size, ⅞x4½ inches
Parting Stop	Size, ½x ⅞ inch
Rabbeted Box Lining	Size, ⅞x4½ inches
Back Box Lining	Size, ⅞x4½ inches

The box linings are made from low grade lumber as they are entirely covered up; the balance is made from good sound stock allowing but few defects. A jamb lining is used with these frames when they are used in residences, which any carpenter can make and fit.





Section of Door Frame for Stone or Solid Brick Building.

WINDOW FRAMES FOR CONCRETE BLOCK BUILDINGS.

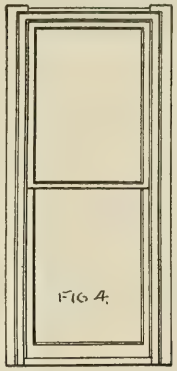


FIG 4.

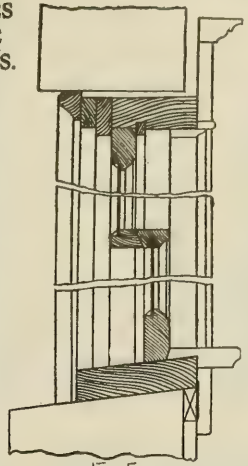
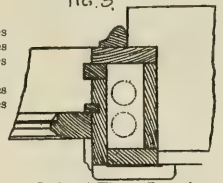


FIG. 5.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE ABOVE FRAME.

Brick Mould	Size, 1⅛x1⅝ inches
Blind Stop	Size, ⅞x1⅝ inches
Pulley Stile	Size, ⅞x4¾ inches
Parting Stop	Size, ½x ⅞ Inch
Sill	Size, 1¾x6⅝ inches
Outside Casing	Size, ⅞x3¾ inches



Section of Window Frame for Cement Block.

FIG 6.

PLATE 8.

WINDOW & DOOR FRAMES.

square or the door will have to be beveled off to fit them, giving the whole job a slovenly appearance. The door frame may easily be tested for square by measuring the diagonals with a string, or a piece of wood; if the diagonals measure the same the door frame is square, but not necessarily plumb. After the height, width and rectangularity of the frames are verified the positions of the rebates should be examined to make sure that the doors will be hung on the side intended. When putting on "standing finish" architraves, wainscotings and bases, the rough grooves or ridges made in machining the pieces should be smoothed with a plane or sand paper. Sheathing boards and mill-finished stock of all kinds for good interior work should be smoothed in the same way. This adds considerable to the expense and some contractors bid low expecting to shirk it if they can, but it should always be insisted upon.

Another way in which the inferior class of builders often try to gain some advantage for themselves is by splicing the architrave moldings out of short pieces. Horizontal pieces as, bases, wooden cornices and chair-rails must be spliced; however care can be taken that the splicing joints be properly matched, well made and do not come in conspicuous places.

Sashes vary in weight, time and care should be taken that each one is accurately balanced. See that the sash fasteners are properly set. The good carpenter does not neglect the little things, his sash will hang right, and his door furniture will be put on right. Did you ever notice door locks and knobs carelessly applied; the striking plate set too high or too low; or too far into the rebate, so that the latch or the bolt will not enter the mortise intended for it, while the roses screwed on the opposite sides of the door force the spindle into an oblique direction, causing the knobs to stick in turning?

The locks form a very important part of a building. Mortise locks are locks inserted into a mortise cut into the edge of the door. The center of the knob should be three feet from the floor.

The hardware about a building is of such a variety of designs that nothing but a complete detailed description and specifications carefully drawn up by the architect will protect the owner.

—Problems—

1. To a scale of not less than one inch to the foot make copies of the several figures of Plate 8. These drawings are not difficult and require only a little time and work that you may become familiar with the peculiar formation of lines that go to make up the shapes.

2. To a large scale, say 6 inches equal 1 foot, or, if you prefer, use a scale of 3 inches equal 1 foot, make drawings of door and window details like Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Plate 9.

3. Make full-size drawings of the trim, Figs. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, Plate 9.

4. Make large drawings of Figs. 14 and 15, Plate 9.

Send work for correction, or any inquiries regarding these lessons direct to me, inclosing only enough postage for mailing reply. A. Edward Rhodes, 901 S. Broome street, Wilmington, Del.

Chimneys and Flues.

The construction of chimneys and flues, says Beautiful Homes, in its May issue, has a great deal to do with their successful operation. The chimney should run to the ground in order to have a good footing. Under the fireplace in the basement an ash pit can be provided to take care of the ashes dropped from above. Flues should have clean-outs. The hearth should be well supported—generally by a four-inch brick arch. The walls of fire flues should be 6 inches thick at least. In order to make such a flue absolutely safe it should have a four-inch wall, lined with 2 inches of brick on end, thus breaking the joint, but a four-inch wall with a lining of hard-burned tile would be equally good.

The minimum size for good fire flues is 8 by 8 inches, and flues for fireplaces, furnaces, etc., should be 8 by 12 inches. They should be of the same size from top to bottom and run as straight as an arrow. If breaks are necessary, abrupt turns and angles must be avoided or the smoke will not rise properly. Fireplaces sometimes smoke because the arch is too thick. It should never be more than 4 inches deep.—Owners and Builders' Magazine.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der ersten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1910, der General-Exekutiv-Board.

Folgende Angelegenheiten wurden während dem, zwischen der Oktober und obiger Sitzung gelegenen Zeitraume, durch brieflichen Meinungsaustausch zwischen den Boardmitgliedern und dem G. S. erledigt:

Auf Gesuch des Chicago, Ill., D. C. wurde demselben die Summe von $1,000.00 zur Bestreitung von Prozeßkosten zugewiesen.

Dem Tri-City D. C. (Rock Island und Molin, Ill., und Davenport, Ja.) wurde die weitere Summe von $250.00 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Dem East St. Louis, Ill., D. C. wurde die Summe von $500.00 zur Unterstützung ausgesperrter Mitgliedern bewilligt.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 1440 Lead, S. D., um Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung ausgesperrter Mitglieder wurde dem G. S. zur Berücksichtigung, wie es die Lage erfordert, überwiesen.

10. Januar.

Der Board tritt in Sitzung. Anwesende Mitglieder sind: Vorsitzender Schardt; Bausher, Post, Walquist, Cole, Foley und Connolly.

Der Vierteljahresbericht des G. P. und derjenige des 1. Vize-Präsidenten werden verlesen und den Akten einverleibt.

Dem Philadelphia, Pa., D. C. wird die Summe von $500.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

Die Entscheidung der Toronto Konvention der A. F. of L. Die Verschmelzung der Amalgamated Wood Workers mit der V. B. betreffend wird diskutirt und beschlossen, daß die Uebertritts-Bedingungen für erstere dieselben sein sollen wie diejenigen die im März 1907 durch Urabstimmung gebilligt wurden.

11. Januar.

Appellation Albert Hosts, von Chicago, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Chicago D. C. gegen Appellanten. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation Carl F. Hirschs von Philadelphia, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Philadelphia D. C. gegen L. U. 238. Die Entscheidung erhält die Zustimmung des Board und wird somit aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation Alexander H. Walkers von Haverhill, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 82 gegen Appellanten. Da es sich aus dem Beweismaterial ergibt, daß die L. U. nicht gemäß der Sektionen 202, 203, 203, 204 und 205 der General-Konstitution verfahren ist, wird die Entscheidung des G. P. umgestoßen.

Appellation des Yonkers, N. Y., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen Lewis Bartley. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation C. A. Lovelacos von Des Moines, Ja., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Tri-City D. C. gegen Appellanten. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation des L. U. 61 Columbus, O., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle J. M. Suddicks gegen Geo. A. Johnston. Wird abgewiesen.

Ein Bericht des Pittsburg D. C.'s über, für das Oliver Gebäude von der Meader Company gelieferte Arbeit, wird verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Dasselbe geschieht bezüglich eines Berichtes des Philadelphia D. C.'s über von obiger Firma für das Wannamaker Gebäude gelieferte Arbeit.

Von einer eingelaufenen Mitteilung, Trimarbeit in New York betreffend, wird Notiz genommen.

12. Januar.

L. U. 87 St. Paul, Minn., ersucht um Erlaubnis einen Teil ihres Kassenbestandes zum Ankaufe von Grundeigentum verwenden zu dürfen. Wird genehmigt, vorausgesetzt, daß das Eigentum im Namen der V. B. erworben und registrirt wird.

Appellation der L. U. 1063 Stoughton, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 624 und dem Mitgliede Bowker gegen Appellanten. Die Entscheidung wird umgestoßen und L. U. 624 wird angewiesen die von Bowker an sie entrichtete Straffumme von $10.00 an L. U. 1063 abzuliefern.

Ein Gesuch des Rochester, N. Y., D. C.'s um Bewilligung einer Summe zur Unterstützung ihrer am 1. Mai fälligen Gewerksforderung, wird bis zur April-Sitzung zurückgelegt.

Dem St. Louis, Mo., D. C. wird die Summe von $750.00 zur Bestreitung der Prozeßkosten im Falle der For Bros. Mfg. Co. bewilligt.

L. U. 1405 Red Bank, N. J., ersucht um Geldbewilligung zu Organisationszwecken. Gesuch wird abgewiesen weil bereits ein Organisator am Orte tätig ist.

Appellation der L. U. 859 Providence, R. I., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. eine Anklage gegen Mitglieder der L. U. 94 und 632 betreffend. Der G. P. wird ersucht den Fall wieder zu eröffnen und be-

schlossen L. U. 859 mitzuteilen, daß ihre Anklagen ordnungsgemäß erhoben wurden und dem Beginne des Prozeßverfahrens gegen obige Mitglieder nichts im Wege stehe.

Appellation der L. U. 61 Columbus, O., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Columbus D. C.'s gegen Appellanten, eine Dan Davis auferlegte Geldstrafe betreffend. Wird abgewiesen.

Der Indianapolis, Ind., D. C. sendet Ausweis über, für Organisationszwecke bewilligte und verausgabte Gelder. Der Ausweis wird zurückgeschickt und der D. C. angewiesen demselben quittirte Rechnungen beizufügen.

13. Januar.

Appellation der L. U. 1596 St. Louis, Mo., gegen dessen Auslegung der Sektionen 65, 67 und 106 der General-Konstitution. der Board schließt sich dieser Auslegung an und findet außerdem, daß viele Lokal-Unionen dem Sinne der Sektion 67 nicht die nötige Beachtung schenken und beschließt, daß diese Sektionen folgendermaßen aufgefaßt werden sollen:

> Gemäß der Sektionen 65 und 67 muß eine jede Lokal-Union für drei Monate, nach dem Monate für den ein Mitglied zuletzt seine Beiträge entrichtet hat, dessen Kopfsteuer an die G. O. entrichten. Da die G. O. drei volle Monate lang nach der letzten Beitragszahlung eines Mitgliedes für dessen Benefit aufzukommen hat, so muß auch eine Lokal-Union für diese drei Monate die Kopfsteuer, eines jeden so rückständigen Mitgliedes, an die G. O. entrichten.
>
> Beginnend mit dem 1. April 1910 sollen obige Sektionen, in obigem Sinne aufgefaßt, in Kraft treten und der G. S. soll alle Lokal-Unionen hiervon benachrichtigen.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 802 Hyde Park, Mass., um Erlaubnis die Lokal-Unionen der V. B. um Hülfe für die Familie eines verstorbenen Mitgliedes angehen zu dürfen, wird abgewiesen.

Der Cleveland, O., D. C. und L. U. 792 Rockford, Ill., senden Ausweise über erhaltene und verausgabte Gelder. Da denselben die quittirten Rechnungen nicht beliegen werden dieselben an den G. P. verwiesen um letztere einzufordern.

In Erledigung eines vom Sekretär des Building Trades Departments eingelaufenen Schreibens beschließt der Board auf dem, am 17. April 1909 gefaßten Beschluß, wonach wir Jurisdiktion über hohle Metall-Thüren, Fenster und anderer Begleitungsgegenstände beanspruchen, zu beharren.

Der Cheltenham Preß wird der Jahreskontrakt für den Druck des „Carpenter" zu letztjährigen Bedingungen zugesprochen.

Die Gewerksforderung des Memphis, Tenn., D. C.'s wird genehmigt und die Frage des finanziellen Beistandes zurückgelegt.

14. Januar.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender D. C.'s und Lokal-Unionen werden unter üblichen Bedingungen genehmigt: Newport, R. I., D. C.; L. U. 183 Peoria, Ill.; L. U. 186 Steubenville, O.; Portland, Me., D. C.; L. U. 624 Brockton, Mass., und 637 Hamilton, Ohio.

Die Forderungen folgenden D. C.'s und Lokal-Unionen werden zurückgelegt bis notwendige, nähere Information eingetroffen ist, welche der G. S. einfordern soll: Wilkes-Barre, P., D. C.; L. U. 71 Fort Smith, Ark.; 603 Ithaca, N. Y., und 700 Corning, N. Y.

15. Januar.

Weitere Gewerksforderungen folgender Lokal-Unionen werden genehmigt: L. U. 762 Quincy, Mass.; 943 Sioux City, Ia.; 1288 Lisbon, O.; 1665 Alexandria, Va., und 263 Berwick, Pa.

Zurückgelegt wegen mangelhafter Angaben wird die Forderung der L. U. 239 Easton, Pa.

17. Januar.

Weitere Gewerksforderungen erhalten Genehmigung wie folgt: L. U. 63 Bloomington, Ill.; Montgomery County, Pa., D. C.; L. U. 559 Paducah, Ky.; 1042 Plattsburg, N. Y.; Columbus, O., D. C.; Birmingham, Ala., D. C.; L. U. 651 Jackson, Mich., und 1157 Passaic, N. J.

Die Forderungen des Covington, Ky., D. C.'s wird wegen ungenügender Angaben zurückgelegt, und diejenige des Kansas City, Mo., D. C.'s abgewiesen, weil die Organisation in letzterer Stadt nur 40 Prozent der Gewerkskollegen einschließt.

Den in Lead, S. D., ausgesperrten Mitgliedern wird die weitere Unterstützungssumme von $500.00 bewilligt.

18. Januar.

Da die United Mine Workers gegenwärtig in Konvention versammelt sind übersendet der Board dieser Konvention die brüderlichen Grüße der V. B.

Beschwerde läuft ein von L. U. 544 El Paso, Tex., über unregelmäßige Buchung ihrer Beiträge und Berichte seitens der G. O. Der Fall wird eingehend untersucht und der Board findet, daß nicht die G. O. sondern die Beamten der L. U. 544 sich Unregelmäßigkeiten zuschulden kommen ließen.

Appellation John C. Holsts von New York gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 109 Brooklyn gegen Appellanten. Da das Beweismaterial die Schuld Holsts nicht nachweist, wird die Entscheidung umgestoßen.

Dem Chicago, Ill., D. C. wird die Summe von $5,500.00 bewilligt; $5,000.00 hiervon zur Bestreitung von Prozeßkosten und für Organisationszwecke und $500.00 zur Verwendung in der Bekämpfung des Einhaltsbefehles gegen L. U. 1784 und 1786.

Appellation der L. U. 58 Chicago, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S., in welcher

er die Sterbegeldforderung im Falle Emil Carlssons abwies. DieEntscheidung der G. S. wird aufrecht erhalten.

Dem Tri-City (Rock Island und Moline, Ill., und Davenport, Ja.) D. C. wird die Summe von $400.00 zur Unterstützung ausgesperrter Mitglieder angewiesen.

Appellation des Mitgliedes W. P. Harris in Birmingham, Ala., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. seine Unfallbenefit-Forderung nicht anerkennend. Wird unter derselben Begründung wie die des G. S. abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 195 Peru, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. in der derselbe die Sterbegeldforderung im Falle Joseph Schultzs als nicht berechtigt erklärte. Da die eingelaufenen Dokumente in diesem Falle Zweifel über Berechtigung oder Nichtberechtigung zu Benefit zulassen, wird der Fall an den G. S. zu nochmaliger Untersuchung zurückverwiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 224 Jacksonville, Fla., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S.. Die Abweisung der Unfallbenefit-Forderung Geo. J. Wheelers verfügend. Wird abgewiesen.

19. Januar.

Appellanten der L. U. 419 Chicago, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. in der er die Unfallbenefit-Forderung Frank Udallys abwies. Wird bis zum Eintreffen weiter Information zurückgelegt.

Appellation P. L. Ryans von L. U. 993 Miami, Fla., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. die Unfallbenefit-Forderung des Appellanten zurückweisend. Wird ebenfalls zurückgelegt bis nähere Einzelheiten vorliegen.

Appellation der L. U. 540 Waltham, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. die Frauensterbegeld-Forderung Walter Shermans abweisend unter der Begründung, daß Verstorbene die zweite Ehefrau des Mitgliedes gewesen und nur im Todesfalle der ersten Ehefrau eines Mitgliedes dasselbe zu Sterbegeld berechtigt sei. Der Board stößt die Entscheidung um und ordnet Auszahlung des Sterbegeldes an unter der Begründung, daß ein Mitglied zu einmaligem Frauensterbegelde berechtigt sei gleichviel ob es sich um die erste oder zweite Ehefrau handele.

Appellation J. E. Tolsons von El Paso, Tex., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. Unfallbenefit verweigernd. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 593 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. die Sterbegeldforderung im Falle David Klines nicht bewilligend. Da die Appellation nicht während dem, in der Konstitution spezifizierten Zeitraume eingereicht wurde, wird dieselbe abgewiesen.

Einem Gesuche der A. F. of L. Die Erhebung einer Kopfsteuer von 10 Cents zur Unterstützung der ausstehenden Iron, Steel and Tin Workers gutzuheißen, wird entsprochen.

Der Board beschließt: „Vom 1. Februar 1910 an sollen Organisatoren, wenn sie außerhalb ihres Wohnortes tätig sind, berechtigt sein $3.00 per Tag für Hotelunkosten zu berechnen."

20. Januar.

Der Board macht folgende Geldbewilligungen: L. U. East St. Louis, Ill., $632.00; wovon $200.00 für Prozeßunkosten und der übrige Betrag für Unterstützung ausgesperrter Mitglieder; Dupage County, Ill., D. C. $100.00 für Organisationszwecke; Nashville, Tenn., D. C. $200.00 für Organisationszwecke; L. U. 926 Beloit, Wis., $75.00 für dieselben Zwecke; L. U. 638 Morristown, N. J., $96.00 zur Bezahlung der Kosten zur Bekämpfung eines Einhaltsbefehles; den Lokal-Unionen in Winnipeg, Can., $75.00 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder.

Die Asiatic Exclusion League in San Francisco ersucht in einem Schreiben um Indossirung ihrer Bestrebungen die Einwanderung der asiatischen Rasse zu verhindern. Der Board billigt die Tätigkeit dieser Liga und empfiehlt den Lokal-Unionen dieselbe nach bestem Ermessen zu unterstützen.

In Erledigung einer Appellation der L. U. 1735 Prince Rupert, B. C., Can., wird der G. S. angewiesen auf Entrichtung der Kopfsteuer vom 1. Oktober 1909 an zu bestehen da die L. U. im vorhergehenden September aufgenommen wurde.

Gesuch des St. Louis, Mo., D. C. um ein Darlehen zur Verwendung bei Errichtung einer Union-Halle. Wird abgewiesen. Dasselbe geschieht bezüglich eines Gesuches der L. U. 1908 Piqua, O., Verloosungstickets unter den Lokal-Unionen vertreiben zu dürfen.

Ein Gesuch des Los Angeles, Cal., D. C.'s um Entsendung eines Organisators wird an den G. P. verwiesen. Dasselbe geschieht bezüglich eines ähnlichen Gesuches der L. U. 388 Richmond, Va.; das Gesuch dieser L. U. um Geldbewilligung wird nicht gewährt.

Da aus den betreffenden Rechnungsberichten ersichtlich ist, daß von, vom Board bewilligte Gelder noch ein Restbetrag vorhanden ist, werden folgende Lokal-Unionen und D. C.'s aufgefordert diese Beträge an die Generalkasse zurückzuführen: L. U. 1176 Fargo, N. D.; Boston, Mass., D. C.; Santa Clara, Cal., D. C.; New Britain, Conn., D. C.; Pawtucket, R. J., D. C., und New Bedford, Mass., D. C.

21. Januar.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender Lokal-Unionen werden genehmigt: L. U. 474 Nyack, N. Y.; 965 DeKalb, Ill.; 515 Colorado Springs, Colo.; 358 Tipton, Ind.; 292 Shawnee, Okla.; 68 Sharon, Pa., und 352 Anderson, Ind.

Die Forderung der L. U. 90 Evansville, Ind., Samstag Halbfeiertag und Lohnerhöhung vom 1. Mai an im Auge habend, und die Forderung der L. U. 792 Rockford, Ill., werden zur Erwägung in der April-Sitzung zurückgelegt.

Für Organisationszwecke werden dem San

Francisco D. C. $2,000.00 und dem Atlanta, Ga., D. C. $100.00 bewilligt.

Amendements zur General-Konstitution laufen ein von L. U. 483 San Francisco; denselben wird Zustimmung des Board verweigert.

Der G. S. wird angewiesen von dem Jersey City, N. J., D. C. detaillirten Rechnungsbericht über bewilligte Gelder zu verlangen.

Der G. S. unterbreitet eine Vorlage zu einem Vertrage zwischen der V. B. und den Associated Carpenters und Joiners auf den britischen Inseln, Kartenaustausch betreffend, laut Instruktion des Board vom 9. Oktober 1907. Die Vertrags-Vorlage wird gutgeheißen.

Der Bericht der Delegaten zur A. F. of L. Konvention wird verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt. Ebenso der Bericht der Delegaten zur zweiten Konvention des Building Trades Departments.

Appellation der L. U. 1051 Philadelphia, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. Die Erhebung, seitens des Philadelphia D. C.'s, einer Kopfsteuer betreffend. Da die Appellation nicht innerhalb 30 Tagen eingereicht wurde, wie es die Konstitution vorschreibt, wird die Appellation zu den Akten gelegt.

Appellation der L. U. 887 Hampton, Va., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. Die Unfallbenefit-Forderung W. J. Wehmouths verwerfend. Da aus dem Beweismaterial nicht hervorgeht, daß ein Unfall stattfand, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 1308 La Croß, Wis., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle A. Aemmers, Frauensterbegeld betreffend. Der G. S. wird ersucht eine nochmalige Untersuchung des Falles vorzunehmen.

22. Januar.

Der G. S. wird angewiesen die in der Nashville, Tenn., National Bank deponirten Gelder bei der Baltimore Bonding Co. versichern zu lassen. Andere auf deponirte Gelder bezügliche Fragen werden zur April-Sitzung zurückgelegt; die Versicherungspapiere dieser Gelder werden dem G. S. eingehändigt.

Für Organisationszwecke wird bewilligt: Augusta, Ga., D. C. $100.00; Birmingham, Ala., D. C. $250.00; Gary, Ind., D. C. $250.00.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender Lokal-Unionen werden genehmigt: L. U. 1146 Green Bay, Wis.; 239 Easton, Pa.; 603 Ithaca, N. Y.; Malden, Mass., D. C.

Die in letzter Sitzung unterbreitete Gerau'sche Versicherungsvorlage wird abermals erörtert; der Board findet dieselbe, durchgreifend und daß möglicherweise bald der Zeitpunkt komme, wo zu einem derartigen Versicherungssystem innerhalb unserer eignen Organisation gegriffen werden müsse. Die Angelegenheit wird damit als vorläufig erledigt betrachtet.

Gesuch der L. U. 147 Brooklyn, N. Y., um Stundung ihrer Kopfsteuer. Wird abschläglich beschieden.

Eine Gewerksforderung des Stoughton, Mass. D. C.'s wird wegen mangelhafter Angaben zurückgestellt bis nähere Information vorliegt.

24. Januar.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 1124 Newton, Mass., und der L. U. 155 Plainfield, N. J., werden sanktionirt.

Die Revision der Finanzen der G. C. wird begonnen.

25. Januar.

Die Revision der Finanzen wird fortgesetzt.

James Kirby, Präsident des B. T. D. der A. F. of L., und O'Sullivan, Präsident der Sheet Metal Workers, erscheinen vor dem Board angelegentlich der Beschlüsse der Konvention obigen Departements die sich auf die Jurisdiktion der letzteren Organisation beziehen.

Der G. P. wird instruirt einen eventuell zwischen der V. B. und der Firma Dahlstrom in Jamestown, N. Y., bestehenden Vertrag über Aufstellung von hohlen Metallthüren oder andere Begleitungsgegenstände, zu lösen.

26. Januar.

Folgenden weiteren Lokal-Unionen werden ihre Gewerksforderungen sanktionirt: L. U. 1143 La Croß, Wis.; 594 Dover, N. J.; 678 Dubuque, Ja.; 568 Lincoln, Ill.; 757 S. Manchester, Conn.; 943 Tulsa, Okla.; 1835 Waterloo, Ja.

Die Revision der Finanzen wird fortgesetzt.

27. Januar.

Der Gewerksforderung der L. U. 1947 Atchison, Kan., wird Sanktion versagt da ihre Organisation zu mangelhaft ist um einen Kampf riskiren zu können.

Die Gewerksforderungen nachfolgender Lokal-Unionen und D. C.'s werden sanktionirt: L. U. 1075 Hudson, N. Y.; Boston, Mass., D. C.; New Haven, Conn., D. C.; Cincinnati, O., D. C.; L. U. 1077 Owosso, Mich.; 700 Corning, N. Y.; 860 S. Framingham, Mass.; Salem, Mass., D. C.

Der New York City D. C. erstattet Bericht über verausgabte und von der G. O. erhaltene Gelder welcher als unvollständig befunden wird, und der G. S. wird beauftragt auf Einsendung quittirter Rechnungen zu dringen.

Der Philadelphia D. C. ersucht um weitere Geldbewilligung für Organisationszwecke und wird die G. O. ermächtigt dem D. C. $500.00 zuzusenden nachdem detaillirter Ausweis über früher bewilligte Gelder und quittirte Rechnungen eingelaufen sind.

Die Revision der Finanzen der G. C. wird beendet und letztere in Ordnung befunden.

Hierauf folgt Vertagung bis zum 11. April d. J.

R. E. L. Connolly, Sekretär.
Frank Duffy, Gen.-Sekretär.

Department Francais

Assurance contre le Chomage.

Il est une chose, un événement dans la vie de chaque ouvrier qui lui fait sentir le frisson dans le dos; qu'il appartienne à l'Union ou qu'il ne soit pas encore convaincu de la nécessité de la solidarité ouvrière; qu'il sache servir fidèlement sa machine, ou qu'il serve avec toute son intelligence d'homme de livres le patron; que ce soit un métier qu'il aye appris dans la jeunesse, ou que dans un âge plus avancé son habilité l'aye placé à la tête d'une usine, tous ont constamment suspendu au dessus de leur tête le fameux glaive de Damocles, c'est à dire, le renvoie, le chômage. J'ai connu dans ma vie des hommes très capables comme ouvrier, très intelligent, imbue des idées avancés, comprennant le movement ouvrière comme peu, devenir lâche devant leur patron, et traitres à leurs camarades.

L'amour de leurs enfants, le souci pour l'avenir de leur famille, les a fait défaillir au moment critique; le spectre du chômage leur a apparu, et au lieu de suivre leurs camarades, quittant l'atelier parceque leurs revendications, que trop justifiés, furent rejetés par le patron. Ce n'était pas qu'ils n'auraient compris la justesse des réclamations ouvrières, la justification de leur action, non, c'était la peur de se trouver dans la rue, sans travail et par conséquent sans pain, peut-être aussi un peu de lâcheté, la penssée égoiste qui leur faisait voir comme récompense de leur traitrise "a steady job," du travail assuré, la première promesse que chaque patron a l'habitude de faire à ceux qui n'ont pas le courage de porter les conséquences de leur action, au moment critique.

Point n'était-il besoin de leur demontrer que jamais, au plus grand jamais, les patrons ont l'habitude de tenir de telles promesses; qu'on leur démontra exemple en main, combien de fois ces mêmes patrons, après avoir fait les mêmes promesses à tant d'autres, ont rénié bassement, et sarifiés de coeur léger le pauvre hère aux conditions des ouvriers victorieux. La peur que leur inspirait le chômage, les rendait aveugles et sourds aux conseils sensés de leurs. camarades.

D'autres ont travaillé pendant des années dans des ateliers et indutries insalubres, ont toléré des abus criants, des conditions honteuses, un traitement injuste et une paye misérable, toujours hanté de la crainte du chômage.

J'ai travaillé, il y plus de vingt ans, avec des camarades dans le même atelier, qui ont cru de leur devoir de me prévenir de cette vilaine chose qu'est le chômage et de m'empêcher de quitter une si bonne place de coeur léger. Ils espéraient y mourir; peut-être avaient-ils encore en vue ces quelques rares exceptions, qui souvent n'étaient qu'un vieux conte, des ouvriers touchant une pension de la part de leur patron, quand ils seraient vieux, ou d'être gardé, malgré leur âge avancé et leur faiblesse dans un poste approprié à leurs facultés diminués.

Si jamais cette chose existait elle a bien disparue depuis longtemps, et quand même aujourd'hui l'ancien, le vieux patron voudrait agir de cette manière envers ses vieux serviteurs; qui lui ont aidé à accumuler une fortune, leurs successeurs, leurs fils, gendres, ou la compagnie qui a acheté leur maison industrielle ou leur fabrique, ne montreront que peu d'égard pour eux. Ils seront rangé de coté avec le materiel hors d'usage, avec la machinerie antiquée, avec les systèmes démodés. Peut-être leur industrie aura tombé entre les mains d'un truste, qui les rayera tout simplement de leur liste d'établissements resté en opération.

En ce cas, ils iront simplement et tranquillement agrandir le nombre de ceux, qui nayant pu économiser en temps, crèveront de faim ou finiront une existence inutile à eux et aux autres, c'est à dire ils se suicideront. C'est le cas extrême, cest

vrai; aujourd'hui il est exception, demain il sera la règle.

Nos organisations prevoient bien des choses, ils ont pour but principal d'augmenter le salaire de leurs membres et de reduir dans la mesure du possible les heures, bientôt les jours de travail; ils vont même plus loin, bien des abus, beaucoup d'injustices et de choses intolérables ont été combattu par nous au moyen de notre union; le chômage a été reduit aussi considérablement en renduisant les heures de travail; mais en présence d'immigration incontrollable, d'une perfection de la machinerie industrielle sans précédant dans notre histoire, en présence surtout d'une concentration des grands capiteaux, tel que notre ère de trustes et des corporation nous les présente au moment, nos organisations deviendront de plus en plus tributères de ces capiteaux concentrés; les crises industrielles voulus ou amenés par la force même des choses, seront plus fort que nous, et jeteront de desarroie dans nos rangs.

Tant que nos membres resteront à leurs établis, à leurs machines, à leurs étaux, et dans leurs usines, tout va bien. Ils payeront leurs côtisations, peut-être des contributions suplementaires; l'organisation ira même jusquà payer une indemnité de chômage, mais plus il y aura de membres sans occupation, plus vite approchera le moment où tout cet engrenage cessera de fonctioner. Nous avons bien nos caisses de secour en cas de maladie, mais jamais on a eu plus de 5 à 10 pour-cent. des membres malades; notre caisse d'indemnité en cas d'accident, si souvent mis à contribution, n'atteint pas 1 pour-cent., et notre caisse de secour en cas de mort ne compte à peine avec un chiffre de 4 pour mille. Mais nous avions en 1893, et de 1906—1908 des unions qui avaient de 60 à 80 pour-cent. de leurs membres dans la rue. Nos camarades de New York, notre ancienne et glorieuse Union Locale 309 payait des sommes énormes à leurs sans-travail, mais eux aussi ont vu le fond du panier lorsqu'ils n'y avait plus assez de membres travaillants, et par conséquent apte à payer leurs cotisations régulières, extra ou supplementaires.

Il parait que le climax de la crise est atteint en ce moment, mais qui osera prétendre qu'une crise bien plus forte et de beaucoup plus de durée ne nous tombera pas sur le dos dans un future pas trop éloigné? Nos crises industrielles se suivent dans des périodes de plus en plus approchés, deviennent de plus en plus intenses et de plus longue durée; et avec une plutocratie tel que la notre à la tête du gouvernement, il faut compter avec toutes ces possibilités.

Plus notre industrie prospère, plus elle produit, et forcément surproduira. Il viendra donc un moment où le marché du monde, pour l'accaparement duquel toutes les nations du monde se préparent à lutter, sera bouché, et ce faute d'acheteurs.

Le comple de l'incompétence de notre systèm de production et de retribution des marchandises produites, consiste justement dans ce risible état des choses, que plus qu'il y a de surproduction moins il y aura d'acheteurs; parcequ'il y aura plus d'ouvriers sans travail. Ce serai risible, si la chose n'etait pas aussi triste, et si le pauvre peuple, qui lui n'a rien à voir (et bien par sa faute) dans le règlement de ces choses, n'en était pas la victime.

Nos organisations ouvrières ne pourront donc pas élargir leur centre d'action d'une manière bien considérable; c'est en notre qualité de citoyens, de payeurs de contributions, que nous avons à reclamer, à exiger la seule chose qui puisse nous garantir contre ces extrémités possibles et redoutables, contre le chômage, en forcant la classe capitaliste et règnante à nous reconnaitre *le droit au travail.* Si leur organisation gouvernementale est incapable de nous garantir ce droit, qu'il nous aide avec ses resources financières de nous bâtir une assurance contre le chômage, comme nous avons des assurances contre l'incendie, la grêle, la maladie, etc. Et comme cette assurance fera banqueroute à la première crise industrielle, si son fond ne serait pas alimenté que par les pauvres deniers de nos membres, forçons le gouvernement, c'est à dire la classepossé dante, d'alimenter ce fond avec les sommes qu'ils nous soutirent sous forme de bénéfice sur notre travail, et de contributions sur notre salaire. La chose est possible, et existe déjà il est vrai dans une forme encore minime et insuffisante, mais vue la petitesse de leur rayon, d'une manière bien efficace.

(Continued on Page 62.)

CLAIMS PAID
DURING JANUARY, 1910

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
12059	J. J. Sweetman	13	$200.00
12060	John T. Truitt	15	200.00
12061	Mrs. Ada Anderson	58	50.00
12062	Mrs. K. Kramlinger	87	50.00
12063	Mrs. Katharina Schmidt	183	50.00
12064	Evan Morris	563	200.00
12065	Hazen B. Adams	625	200.00
12066	W. Fred White	914	200.00
12067	L. H. Henderson	55	200.00
12068	Geo. W. Pigg	55	200.00
12069	Mrs. Mary Thorn	155	50.00
12070	Joseph Degrass	441	200.00
12071	Edward J. Ford	441	200.00
12072	B. F. VanPelt	537	200.00
12073	Henry Beach	638	200.00
12074	Mrs. Kate Doudt	905	50.00
12075	Christian Jensen	943	200.00
12076	T. N. Mulkey	1251	200.00
12077	Mrs. Elmire Noel	1305	50.00
12078	Mrs. Sarah M. Cook	1363	50.00
12079	Mrs. Sarah A. Benjamin	43	50.00
12080	Vaclav Rajtora	54	200.00
12081	Mrs. Apolomia Lazarski.	199	50.00
12082	Mrs. Prudence Camps	509	50.00
12083	Edmond Burt Stratton	818	50.00
12084	Owen Reid	1209	200.00
12085	Otto Swanson	349	200.00
12086	A. T. Coffey	388	200.00
12087	Mrs. Anna E. Bisbee	769	50.00
12088	J. B. Cushman	1006	50.00
12089	Mrs. Mary J. Record	1214	50.00
12090	Mrs. Ada Staring	1268	50.00
12091	Alfred Grady	1668	50.00
12092	J. J. Burch	1	200.00
12093	Chas. Hooghkirk	26	200.00
12094	T. R. Humphrey	105	50.00
12095	August Sauer	161	200.00
12096	Mrs. Mary L. Hunter	257	50.00
12097	Wm. Emmel	375	200.00
12098	Wm. Frank Klar	483	200.00
12099	Mrs. F. Chencinska	1013	50.00
12100	Mrs. Annie M. Johnston.	1	50.00
12101	S. Loken	181	50.00
12102	Albert Stevens	483	200.00
12103	Leon Kieffer	532	50.00
12104	Joseph Mowbray	536	200.00
12105	Mrs. Ethel M. Tingley	682	50.00
12106	John G. Branstead	1082	200.00
12107	Axel R. J. Wallin	1512	200.00
12108	Henry Senna	656	200.00
12109	Albert Bernstein	707	200.00
12110	Wm. Carlson	948	200.00
12111	Mrs. Sophia Cooper	954	50.00
12112	Z. N. Thompson	1199	50.00
12113	Francis Davis	52	50.00
12114	Wm. Bushman	80	200.00
12115	Mrs. Anna Mensior	80	50.00
12116	Mrs. Pauline Jensen	87	50.00
12117	Fred Reiter	87	50.00
12118	Andrew Simon	355	200.00
12119	Nic Klyng	526	200.00
12120	John McGrail	715	200.00
12121	Mrs. Maggie May Collins	977	50.00
12122	Mrs. Edith J. Peterson	1	50.00
12123	Thomas Taylor (dis.)	342	200.00
12124	August Voigt	526	50.00
12125	Wm. Thompson	25	50.00
12126	Mrs. Sarah Byers	1750	50.00
12127	Geo. Willoughby	431	200.00
12128	Alfred McCracken	774	50.00
12129	Mrs. Charlotte E. Rider.	1036	50.00
12130	Chas E. Dyer	10	200.00
12131	Frank C. Crowe	219	200.00
12132	Alfred H. Whittington	224	200.00
12133	Jacob Greb	309	100.00
12134	Mrs. Mary Spyrik	309	50.00
12135	Nathaniel Watson	326	50.00
12136	Mrs. Nellie Aleshire	339	25.00
12137	Abram T. Seaman	474	50.00
12138	Mrs. Katharine Walsh	482	50.00
12139	Mrs. Flossie E. Evans	595	50.00
12140	Calvin Auspach	695	200.00
12141	Peter Collins	697	113.70
12142	Thomas Doule	1053	200.00
12143	Denis Penneton	1793	50.00
12144	Eli Loper, Sr.	121	50.00
12145	Fred Weigand	172	200.00
12146	Ernest E. Caldwell	202	200.00
12147	Mrs. Mary McNerney	374	50.00
12148	Mrs. John Bailey	461	50.00
12149	Frank Partusek	13	200.00
12150	Carl F. Vogel	26	50.00
12151	Joseph Redemann	64	50.00
12152	D. G. Bender (dis.)	141	300.00
12153	Wm. A. Deiters (dis.)	170	400.00
12154	James Wray	495	50.00
12155	Aug. Wachowis	522	200.00
12156	Mrs. Nelia M. St. John.	734	50.00
12157	J. T. Browning	4	200.00
12158	Mrs. Anna K. Werth	7	50.00
12159	H. L. Kelly	132	50.00
12160	W. E. Clark	158	200.00
12161	Chas. Waters	167	200.00
12162	Edward W. Fitzgerald	275	200.00
12163	J. J. Plaeger	478	200.00
12164	Mrs. Mary Kelly	897	50.00
12165	Mrs. Louvina E. Dinkle.	1517	50.00
12166	Mrs. Anna S. Bentley	1552	50.00
12167	John B. Davis	288	200.00
12168	Mrs. Mary E. Miller	255	50.00
12169	J. H. Elkins	767	50.00
12170	Joseph Deinzer	1784	200.00
12171	Mrs. Maria John	1784	50.00
12172	Mrs. Lizzie A. Perry	1367	50.00
12173	Edwin Clark	1	50.00
12174	Oscar Nelson	7	100.00
12175	Byron Bailey	22	100.00
12176	Mrs. Alice Gagnon	22	50.00
12177	Mrs. Jean Love	27	50.00
12178	O. H. Hjerpe	62	200.00
12179	Mrs. Mary E. Arnold	106	50.00
12180	August Frey	181	50.00
12181	Mrs. Libbie Bedard	234	50.00
12182	John Otto	257	200.00
12183	B. H. Barnett	347	50.00
12184	Calixte Gagnon	408	50.00
12185	S. S. Flye	517	50.00
12186	E. T. Wood	572	100.00
12187	H. W. Wells	804	200.00
12188	Wm. H. Toulson	1704	50.00
12189	Mrs. Elizabeth A. Andre	7	50.00
12190	Mrs. Mary Baenchle	45	50.00
12191	M. Gallatin	252	200.00
12192	George W. Crum	287	200.00
12193	Louis Herzog	422	50.00
12194	M. B. Austin	696	50.00
12195	Thomas Farnan	709	200.00
12196	Arthur J. Gordon	769	200.00
12197	Mrs. Clara E. Nicklas	500	50.00
12198	L. A. Miller	925	200.00
12199	Mrs. Susan E. Rourke	1158	50.00
12200	Charles Schafer	1377	200.00
12201	F. W. Wellington	98	200.00
12202	Mrs. Ella R. Schulke	77	50.00
12203	David C. Evans	150	200.00
12204	W. N. Middleton	345	200.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
12205	John A. Orlet	1548	200.00
12206	Mrs. Lizzie Hicks	1865	50.00
12207	Mrs. Justina Vierra	16	50.00
12208	Jacob Ehmann	32	200.00
12209	Mrs. Melissa E. Earl	90	50.00
12210	Mrs. Adeline Bewighouse	122	50.00
12211	C. P. Littlepage	198	200.00
12212	Mansfield R. Hyatt (dis.)	321	400.00
12213	Mrs. Elizabeth Bell	456	50.00
12214	Wm. A. Holbrook	586	200.00
12215	Mrs. Sophia G. Trahan	595	50.00
12216	Mrs. Julia B. Fernald	678	50.00
12217	Pierce Molen (dis.)	698	400.00
12218	J. A. Marion	1744	200.00
12219	Mrs. Hazel C. Crull	1887	50.00
12220	John Gavin	8	200.00
12221	Otto A. Gende	55	200.00
12222	J. A. F. Anderson (dis)	79	200.00
12223	Mrs. Grace A. Davis	181	50.00
12224	Rasmus Petersen	181	50.00
12225	Chas. Silvernail	192	200.00
12226	Wm. Boutelle	216	50.00
12227	James A. McBride	578	100.00
12228	Mrs. Apolina Elmore	717	50.00
12229	Alex. Beaudreau	801	200.00
12230	James E. Caddell	821	100.00
12231	Mrs. Fannie Butousky	954	50.00
12232	Mrs. Katherine Svalland	726	50.00
12233	Carlos Webster French	1469	50.00
	Total		$21.338.70

NEWS NOTES.

(Continued from Page 40.)

Pittsburg, Pa.—This city, like all others, was very dull during the recent depression, and many of our carpenters had been out of work for a long time, but as better times are coming everywhere, we should all get active and offset the efforts of the employers to establish the "open shop." Our organization has been very successful in the past in warding off this system and there being no city where the "open shop" has practically been established, by the concerted efforts of all our members, in another year we should have the open shop entirely stamped out, so far as our trade is concerned.

A short time ago an article appeared in the daily papers of Pittsburg, purporting to come from the Master Builders' Association of this city, stating that on April 15 1910, the carpenters of this city would receive an increase in wages, and this will likely influence carpenters who do not know the situation to come to this city seeking work.

We have been making an effort for the last three months to arrange a meeting with the Master Builders' Association with a view to arrange for an agreement, but so far they have refused to meet with us, and they have not notified us that they expected to increase the wages on the 15th of April or at any other time, but we intend to make an effort to better our conditions this spring.

The article published in the Pittsburg papers, announcing an increase in wages is liable to influence carpenters to come to this city from all sections only to be disappointed on their arrival here and we request that all carpenters refrain from coming here in search of work for at least another year.

Unfortunately, it occurs too often that union carpenters will go to a district where there is trouble, or where work is scarce, and thereby become a factor in defeating the efforts of the organization in the respective district. We would also ask all members to pay no attention to advertisements or statements published in daily papers, but consult The Carpenter as you will generally find in it a record of places where trouble is on, or work scarce and where it would not be advisable to go.

We have all the carpenters in this city that will be required to do the work contemplated for some time to come, and if the union carpenters will stay away it will aid us materially, and we will be able to take care of the open-shop question, but if there should be a large influx of carpenters to this city it will only encourage the employers and prolong their efforts for the open shop, which we do not recognize and which we intend to stamp out.

We trust that all members will heed this notice and render us all the assistance they can by staying away from this city.

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Information Wanted.

H. H. Hains, a member of Local Union 1701, Centralia, Wash., after forging a check and cashing it, stole some money held in trust by his wife for a local order to which she belonged, left this part of the country and is supposed to be working at the trade in Portland, Ore. He is about six feet in height, slim, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes and about thirty-eight years of age; holds membership as an apprentice; left wife and children in reduced circumstances. Anyone who can locate him will convey a great favor upon the Local Union by communicating with the F. S.

F. F. STURDEVANT.

Centralia, Wash.

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS

Aberdeen, Wash.—L. L. Alexander.
Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, Room 21, Beaver Block.
Alexandria, La.—R. H. Williams, 1415 Elliot st.
Alton, Ill.—Roland Adams, 202 Pioneer Bldg.
Anadarko, Okla.—J. E. Wilson.
Annapolis, Md.—George E. Wooley, 8 West st.
Ardmore, I. T.—D. N. Ferguson, Box 522.
Asbury Park, N. J.—A. L. Clayton, 1st st. and Central ave.
Atlanta, Ga.—A. M. Copeland, 16 Kelly st.
Atlantic City, N. J.—W. D. Kaufmann, 1804 Atlantic ave.
Auburn, Ill.—J. E. Higgins.
Aurora, Ill.—Ed. Cress, 47 LaSalle st.
Bakersfield, Cal.—W. Watson, 2615 K st.
Baltimore, Md.—Wm. Albaugh, Boarder State Bank, Park ave. and Fayette st.
Barre, Vt.—R. L. Hayward.
Bartlesville, Okla.—George McConnell.
Battle Creek, Mich.—Wm. Cartlidge, 316 Kalezoo st.
Belmar, N. J.—Harry Redmond, Box 245.
Bergen County, N. J.—John D. Carrlock, 388 Ridgewood ave., Ridgewood, N. J.
Binghamton, N. Y.—Jeremiah Ryan, 153 Washington st.
Birmingham, Ala.—G. F. Chisolm, 321 1-2 N. 20th st.
Boise, Ida.—J. E. Worley, R. R. No. 4.
Boston, D. C.—Collin W. Cameron, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 33, J. E. Potts, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1393 (Wharf & Bridge), Joseph E. Kelly, 19 Partridge ave., Somerville, Mass.; L. U. 1440 (Shop & Mill), D. S. Fitzgerald, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1824 (Cabinetmakers & Mill), E. Thulin, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 954 (Hebrew), M. Goodman, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 386, Dorchester, John McCormack, 272 Bowden st., Dorchester, Mass.. L. U. 67, Roxbury, H. M. Taylor, 52 Bailey st., Dorchester, Mass.; L. U. 443, Chelsea, Chas. Noel, 86 Grove st., Chelsea, Mass.; L. U.'s 441 and 1653, Cambridge, and 629, Somerville, H. W. Davis, 347 Columbus ave., Boston, Mass.; L. U. 438, Brookline, W. H. Walsh, 166 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.; L. U. 218, East Boston, C. H. Morrison, 16 Pope st., East Boston, Mass.
Brainerd, Minn.—J. W. Welch.
Bridgeport, Conn.—T. A. Flanagan, 36 Allen st.
Bristol, Conn.—E. G. Waterhouse, Locust st.
Brockton, Mass.—Walter Pratt, 158 Main st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Geo. H. Waldow, Brown Bldg., 6 E. Seneca st.; Vincent Roth, Brown Bldg., 6 E. Seneca st.
Butler, Pa.—
Butte, Mont.—Wm. O'Brien, Box 623.
Camden, N. J.—
Canton, Ill.—John Burgard.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.—C. S. Lightner, 19 Jime Blk.
Central City, Ky.—James R. Reynolds.
Charleston, S. C.—
Chattanooga, Tenn.—A. H. Smith, St. Elmo, Tenn.
Cheyenne, Wyo.—C. A. Elliott.
Chicago, Ill.—John A. Metz, president, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; Daniel Galvin, secretary-treasurer, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; Wm. C. White, business agent, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; Louis Schalk, B. A., Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; Albert Schultz, B. A., Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 1, J. J. Mockler, B. A., Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 10, Harry Heigh, B. A., Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 13, Thos. F. Flynn, B. A., Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 54, Jas. Sorna, B. A., Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.. No. 58, Chas. Grassl, B. A., Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 62, Thos. Ratcliff, B. A., Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 80, Wm. Brims, B. A., Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 141, John Broadbent, B. A., Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 181, J. C. Johnson and O. Thompson, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.. No. 199, J. C. Grantham, B. A., Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 242, John Beaumler, B. A., Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 272, Sam Dunlap, B. A., Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 416, Fred C. Lempke, B. A., Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 434, John H. De Young, B. A., Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 448, Frank W. Parker, B. A., Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 504, Frank Smith, B. A., Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 1307, John Cutter, B. A., Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 1367 (Millmen), Jos. Dusek, B. A., Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 1784 (Millmen), Frank Kurtzer, B. R., Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.
Chickasha, Okla.—Walter Scott.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. House, 1318 Walnut st.
Clairton, Pa.—H. R. Noonan, Box 427.
Clarksville, Ark.—J. H. Cline.
Cleveland, O.—John B. Melcher, 717 Superior st.; Phil. Hyle, 717 Superior st.
Coffeyville, Kan.—W. S. Watson, 804 W. 12th street.
Columbus, O.—S. H. Baggs, 121 1-2 E. Town street.
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.
Dallas, Tex.—R. M. Means, 662 Roseland ave.
Danbury, Conn.—Warton B. Mabee, 3 Brookside ave.
Denison, Tex.—J. M. Davis, 420 W. Texas st.
Denver, Colo.—No. 528, W. H. Sheidenberger, 2418 Newton st.; No. 55, J. M. McLane, 343 S. Tremont st.; No. 1874, Thomas James, 833 15th st.
Des Moines, Ia.—B. F. Biddle, 1410 Filmore street.
Derby, Conn.—Steven Charters, 111 Wakelee ave., Ansonia, Conn.
Detroit, Mich.—Oscar Friedland, 330 Hunt st.
Duluth, Minn.—Henry Trudeau, 2701 Helm st.
Dyersburg, Tenn.—Lee Nichols.
East Palestine, O.—George H. Alcorn.
East St. Louis, Ill.—B. W. Parres, 318 Missouri ave.
Eau Claire, Wis.—Roy E. Curtis, 825 2d ave.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.—
Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 605 Elizabeth avenue.
Elmira, N. Y.—W. D. Miller, 316 Roe ave.
Ensley, Ala.—W. T. Hutto, Box 666.
Evansville, Ind.—Matt. Hollenberger, 1759 W. Franklin st.
Fall River, Mass.—
Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.
Farmington, Mo.—W. J. Dougherty.
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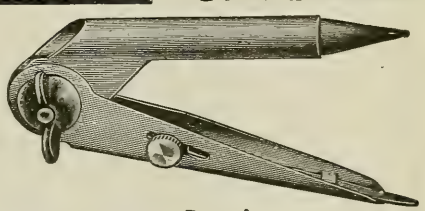

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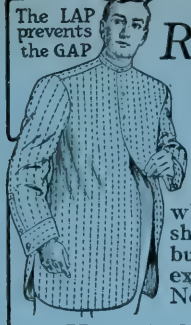

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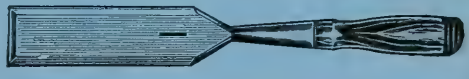

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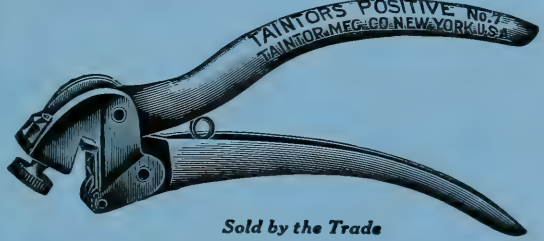

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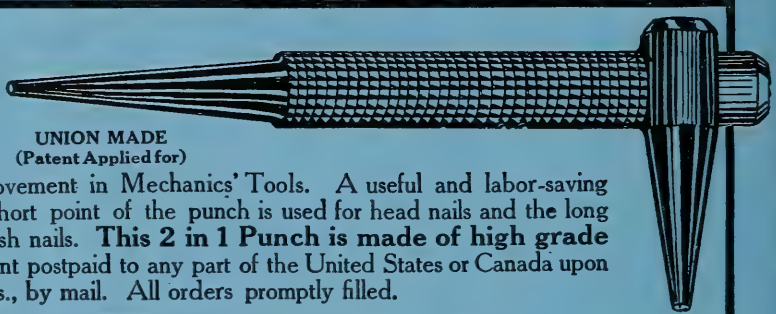

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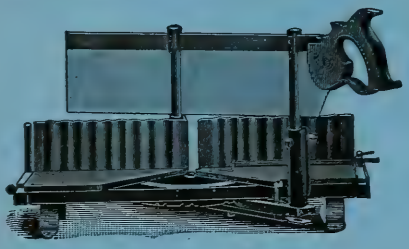

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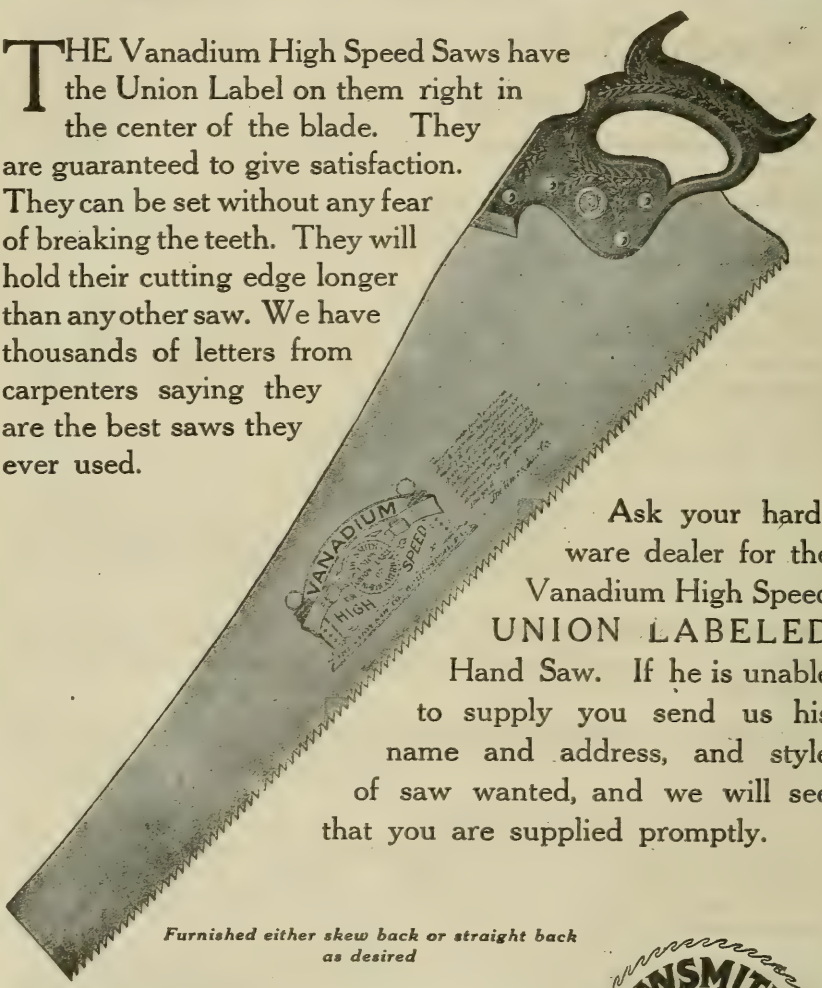

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

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Labor's Child

By EDMUND VANCE COOK

Now in the dawning of the world there came
A single-minded, open-handed youth whose name
Was Labor. Nothing his fortune but the will
To use his swelling thews for good and not for ill.
Contented he though every day should break
Its fortune on itself and live for its own sake.
Then in the early days he wooed and won
And mated with that smiling daughter of the Sun
The smiling earth. Happy the days that sped
Each with its burden, but devoid of dread,
Until from out the womb of Mother Earth
Labor's first child, Accretion, had its humble birth.
Ah! what a joy was theirs. Now was the mother's breast
Full flowing for the eager lips which softly pressed
Now, too, the father's brow beaded the more
That he might add a little to the store
Which in the infant's name they set aside
In prudent fondness and parental pride.
In wondrous way the infant grew and grew,
Past boyhood leaped and into manhood flew;
Grew, too, in craft, till in an evil hour
He made his mother servant to his power
And serfed his father, granting him such dole
As barely served to keep the husk around the soul.
Thus is it still today. Accretion rides
Digging his heels at weary Labor's sides.
Or, when alighting, stands at easy rest
His conquering foot upon his mother's breast.
Thus the creator keeps his galling chains,
Thus the created spurns him for his pains.

The Carpenter

LET US HAVE THEM.

(By Henry D. Pierce.)

THE chief aim and object of industrial educators is, if I understand their efforts, to attain eminent industrial education, and to make the experience of the past available in the future. I am of the opinion, however, that no instructor, though he be guided by the very best of text books, experimental tests, and architectural authorities, can be considered an expert trainer unless his own brain and brawn has had actual service in his special assignment. It seems reasonable to assume that no matter what these assignments may be, every instructor will certainly find new problems and considerations; that any one who finds himself charged with the responsibility of directing industrial trends of aspiring minds, will most sadly fail if he have not mechanical and material aid and assistance. He may enjoy the self-assurance that his pupil has been technically well educated and is competent and diligent enough to do skilfully what he has been taught to do. Still, there is not yet a certainty that the scholar may successfully enter the field of labor and be sure of earning a living wage and living a comforting, comfortable life. It is this assurance that is extended by organized labor, and should be accepted by the youth of the land. The stage often imparts morality; but actors are not generally marked examples of the high virtue, really too many would certainly be ill at ease among the criterions of the church. Either would make the other supremely ridiculous—were there an "exchange of pulpits" (places). Theoretically the comparison must and can consistently be applied to the pupil who has been "educated" in a technical school and the one that has served in apprenticeship under actual conditions.

Education, like labor itself, should be under organization and control, but no impartial, intelligent person will favor any industrial school that is or may be run by private or public corporations or private individuals wherein the systems and principles of labor unions and union labor are given no consideration, but are openly charged as being detrimental to all wage-earning occupations.

Capitalistic employers, and capitalists generally, support no technical or industrial school unless assured of a supply of workmen where strikes cause a demand for them. They know that if they control such schools the students will be either instructed or willing to answer such demand.

Upon investigation I find such students obtain no union employment, wages or hours, unless they are union members. If such membership is known, none are ever certain of receiving or retaining employment in open shops, especially if the latter are old or immense establishments. Many have told me that failure was not so much the fault of teachings as in the lack of practical experience in teachers.

Now it seems reasonable to assume that these driftwoods would have a better knowledge of trades and trade technics were they schooled not in experimental departments of private or public institutions, but in shops and places where the raw material passes to the fit marketable product.

The principle of many a toy is clear to the mechanical mind. But as mental maturity comes on, the mind realizes the toy is neither intricate nor strong, though excellent in conception and yet not serviceable or permanent. So it is with the graduates of schools when learning has the aid of luxury and the indulgence of lax discipline.

I admit that industrial education given in technical and industrial schools offers the student excellent opportunity to obtain a better knowledge of scientific language explanatory of scientific terms and usage, but we all know that in mechanical life there are countless terms and expressions seldom—some never—found in text books or dictionaries defining techniques, nor in dictionaries of the English language.

Many are made to suit kinds and classes of work and construction not usual or ordinary. They are, however, technical, yet

so little used as to be only occasionally applicable, while others really have no rest. Rarely have any etymological source or legitimate birth, but every one communicates thought, method, manner and feeling. As a rule, they spring from accident or circumstance or peculiar demand, are applicable at certain times or in certain places and are understood only by those who originate or use them and are thus specially qualified to explain their meaning, application and ramifications. To eliminate them is but to deprive many trades and occupations of their natural and technical service. Strange in formation, peculiar in pronunciation, and harsh in enunciation, many offend refined and aesthetic ears, particularly those which are given the emphasis of some profane adjective. The educated graduate considers them neither unique nor sensible, and if he expresses himself in the least, it is to vent, in well-chosen language, his feelings that his character, reputation and trade or vocation is degraded by their birth, use and association. I pity the sensitive for not anticipating that labor has little use for ethical rules. Frankly, they elevate no business or following, their use and tendency are to be regretted.

However, one of the hopeful signs of the present time is, that everything visionary and void of senselessness is being relegated for the stern realities of labor and the highest responsibility of employer and employe as producers of reliable material and workmanship; and this is not only the hope and effort of organized labor, but the spirit that should prevail in all industrial education.

If capitalistic influences are to shape and control our young, ambitious minds in trade techniques and industrial problems, the people will certainly apprehend class privileges and advantages menacing to their own industrial interests. On the other hand, if lessons are faithfully, impartially and conscientiously taught in such manner as to establish industrial unity and not an autocracy of privileged interests, let us have trade and industrial schools far and wide and many—so much the better for this great world of ours; if not, the less we establish and the sooner we close the doors of those already established by the privileged class, the better will we be as a people, as a nation, and farther from old John Bunyan's empty principle of every tub standing on its own bottom.

JOHN MITCHELL ON THE BOYCOTT.

(Speech Delivered at Toronto A. F. of L. Convention.)

I TAKE advantage of this occasion to record, as positively as I can, my complete concurrence in the declarations of the committee. I recognize that at this time every statement made by the representatives at this convention, and particularly by those who on next Monday must present themselves in court at Washington, is being scrutinized with the greatest care. I want the delegates to this convention, I want the people of the United States, to know that, so far as I am concerned, I shall not speak defiantly, but, let the consequence be what it will, I shall not surrender any right guaranteed to me by the constitution of our country. I am not sure how much mental and physical suffering will be necessary to make me submit, but if I know myself, and I think I do, no amount of physical pain or mental suffering will persuade me that I have not the right to spend my money where I please, the right to speak and print whatever I choose, being responsible under the law for the abuse of that right.

Speaking generally of the boycott, it may be, if properly and advisedly used, one of the most humane and beneficial weapons in the hands of organized labor. Used ill-advisedly, it may prove a detriment to us, but whether it be a benefit or a detriment, each man for himself must determine where he is going to bestow his patronage. I deny most emphatically that any merchant

or any manufacturer has a property interest in my patronage. It is mine to bestow or withhold as suits my own pleasure, and any attempt through the subtleties of the law to take from me the absolute right to spend where I please my own money—any attempt to take from the people the right to spend where they please their own money—must be resisted at any cost and opposed to the very limit.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this is the first time during this convention that I have had anything to say about the proceedings in court at Washington. I have information that cognizance has been taken there of utterances by men on the floor of the convention, and I want to go clearly on record so that no man may misunderstand my attitude, and that no man, however designing, may be able to distort my attitude. I propose in the future, as in the past, to exercise the right guaranteed me by the founders of our country; I propose—if I am sent to jail—when I come from there to declare again that I shall not, for myself, purchase any product of the Buck's Stove and Range Company. I make this declaration not to tickle the ear of any man; I make it solely that I may declare publicly the conviction that is within me.

Now, my friends, it seems to me that this whole proceeding should prove a lasting lesson to the workingmen of the United States and Canada. If all the workingmen had been true to themselves, if they had been true to their obligation, there would not have been a non-union product on the market for sale. The trouble with us is that we are so concerned with our own affairs that we pay little attention to the affairs of fellow-unionists. If the workingmen could realize that they are the real employers of labor; if they would in their every-day life carry into effect their open professions, it would not be long before every man and woman working for wages would be a member of a trade union. I believe the time will come when every workingman will demand and insist that the goods he buys shall be made by union labor. The merchants are only too anxious to supply the products men want to use, and the manufacturers will willingly supply the merchants with the products they demand. The difficulty has been that the union man has not insisted upon the union label or upon a union product when he went to spend his money. It is true that there are some who have consistently and persistently demanded union-made goods. It is perfectly obvious by the amount of non-union goods sold that only a small portion of the union men have done their full duty.

I want to repeat that, so far as I am concerned—let the consequence be what it may—I am going to assert and exercise while at liberty the rights guaranteed by the organic law of the country. I regard myself as a good deal of an American. I grew up with high pride in being an American. It may seem an idle sentiment, but I remember when I was a small boy, when my stepmother was so poor we could not buy bread enough to satisfy our hunger or clothes to keep us warm, and on the cold winter nights I have crept out of bed to get my father's soldier coat and wrapped it around me to keep the cold from me, I felt proud that I was an American and the son of an American soldier. I am not less proud now of being an American, but, my friends, I want to see the word "Americanism" stand for all the sentiment that is symbolized by the flag of our country. I want all the liberties—not the liberties that give us the right to do things we do not want to do,—I mean the liberties that give us the right to live out our own lives and to be helpful to one another. I do not believe in that liberty enunciated by some of our courts which say that men and women must have the liberty to work themselves to death. I do not believe in the liberty enunciated by Judge Tuthill of Chicago, who declared the ten-hour law unconstitutional, because it would deny to girls and women the right to work fourteen hours a day. I do not believe in that species of liberty; but I do believe in the spirit of liberty that gives even to the most humble person on our soil the opportunity to grow and develop to the best that is in him.

I believe that this litigation will have one good result. It will result in making our people think; it will bring home to them the necessity of working in concert.

The Carpenter

Some years ago I had the privilege of traveling through some countries in Europe, and while in Germany I visited a number of labor newspaper offices, and found in each one man who seemed not to know enough to conduct a newspaper, although he had a very important title. Upon making inquiry as to his function, we were told that his duty was to go to prison. He was hired for a small wage and his principal duty was to be sent to prison because of some infraction of the law—lese majeste, or something of that kind—on the part of the editor. Surely the time will not come in America when it will be necessary for the labor organizations to employ some one to serve time in prison! There was a time, it is said, when a member of the British Parliament from Ireland, who had not served a sentence of imprisonment, was regarded as not altogether safe and faithful. Is the time going to come on our continent when the badge of faithfulness to labor must be the brand of imprisonment? Let us hope not. So far in the history of our country we have been singularly free from that sort of experience. May we not hope that the laws of our country may be so drafted and so amended and that the judiciary may so interpret these laws that no man may rightfully feel that he has not been given a "square deal?" I am as anxious as any citizen can be that every institution connected with our government may be so conducted that no honest man may justly feel that he has been denied an equal opportunity and equal rights with every other citizen.

THE LETTER AND THE SPIRIT.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

From friend to friend the choicest gift
That ever love can give
Is that which comes the heart to lift
Or help the soul to live.

UNIVERSAL brotherhood is still in the abstract. Yet, that far goal is the cherished ideal of all the great, noble and good among the world's workers and its dreamers.

Inch by inch as unionism has climbed upward, it has literally carved its foothold in the solid wall of destiny.

As we review the history of organized labor our hearts are thrilled with admiration at the magnitude of its undertaking and its courageous struggle. Such loyalty and devotion to a righteous cause merits all the success it has attained.

A study of its past ought to stimulate every union member to greater activity in the struggle for improved conditions.

It has been said that when we have interpreted prophecy in the light of history, we can the better study history in the light of fulfilled prophecy.

Foretell prosperity, encouragement, life, hope and advancement for organized labor and the very sentiment will bind us in sympathy to the cause. True to the ideals of brotherhood, we will find ourselves striving for the good of the toiler. There is much to learn for the student of economic subjects. The problem is such a profound one that financiers, labor leaders, preachers, politicians, poets, idealists, socialists, "scabs" and agnostics are perplexed in vain over its solution.

Representatives from all lines of business, social and domestic relations are trying to the best of their ability to alleviate the alarming economic conditions.

No matter how widely they differ in their opinions on all other topics—all realize that the economic conditions of the country are out of balance and are crying out for adjustment. As each, in his own way, works for "That which comes the heart to lift or help the soul to live," it would be poor policy as well as poor taste to turn upon each other and waste time and energy on arguments over petty personal opinions. Organized labor doubtless includes the widest range of material and the greatest diversity of creeds, dispositions and nationalities of any movement on earth.

But, in all this medley of men—this con-

glomeration of human hopes, spiritual craving, material need—through all the selfishness and sin, the struggle and strife—untainted, pure, true and holy, one bond of sympathy exists, the bond of brotherhood.

On this one point let us preserve harmony. Every one may have different methods, but if the principle is the same and all are working for the same result, there is no use bickering over trifles.

For harmony in the work and its highest success, toleration for others' opinions and a broadmindedness for religious liberty, must be as nearly as possible observed. Every human being must build in this life according to the plans and specifications furnished him.

There is too much work to be done for stopping to tear down or hinder some other's half-finished structure—better hustle to do our own task well.

We may pity those who have missed the hope and joy of Christian faith, but however futile the effort to help them, we would cheerfully grant them the right to their own opinions. If we fail to agree on religion, there are many other safe topics over which we can smile and be happy.

As we meet the approval of our own conscience it is a good trait to cultivate tolerance for what we may consider others' delinquencies. Being true to organized labor, and a faithful union man, ought to cover a multitude of other idiosyncrasies when those interested in the same cause are tempted to become critical or aggressive. "That brother the hand of his brother may clasp, from ocean to ocean in friendliest grasp," let all good unionists strive for harmony in the great cause of brotherhood.

Hope and work are two elements that may be universally accepted, regardless of nationality, creed or condition, and in them is found the letter and the spirit of brotherhood.

Of all the bounties ever sought,
Of gems or jewels rare,
What treasure like a lovely thought
Or love's far-reaching prayer?

STATE OF TRADE.

1909 AS COMPARED WITH 1908.

(By Frank Duffy.)

NEVER in the history of the building industry were prospects brighter than they are for the coming season. From information received from all sections of the country work is not near as scarce as it was a year ago. From the building records from fifty-nine of the principal cities in the United States for the year 1909, an average gain of 41 per cent. is shown over that of 1908. Permits were taken out in these fifty-nine cities during the year 1909 for the construction of 190,664 buildings at a cost of $716,458,442.00 as against 166,151 buildings costing $508,454,406.00 in the year 1908—an increase of 24,513 buildings and $208,004,036.00 in the year 1909, or a gain of 41 per cent.

From Construction News we learn that:

"The year just closed has probably been the most satisfactory in building in the country because of the high totals attained in almost every big city in which anything of importance is going on. Not that the increases were so large in any one particular city, but that they were in a way so uniform throughout the entire list, only seven cities in the entire list showing decreases.

"These decreases were mostly in the South and in cities which have not been contributing as a regular thing to the totals, and it is hardly fair to make any comparisons to their disadvantage, inasmuch as they are prosperous and growing communities and have maybe, in some in-

stances, in the recent past exceeded the totals for the year just closed. The decreases were: Mobile, 31 per cent.; Terre Haute, 39; Stockton, Cal., 24; New Orleans, 10; Oakland, 9; Birmingham and Chattanooga each 8 per cent."

The records of some of the cities are as follows:

	1909.		1908.		
	No. of buildings.	Estimated cost.	No. of buildings.	Estimated cost.	Pct. gain.
Detroit	4,400	$14,301,450	3,660	$10,637,170	34
Newark	2,708	14,177,159	2,304	7,141,668	98
Portland, Ore.	4,737	13,470,880	4,851	10,405,151	29
Kansas City	4,194	13,363,308	3,942	10,562,108	27
Los Angeles	8,511	13,260,703	7,271	9,931,377	34
Minneapolis	6,057	13,102,355	5,658	10,163,915	29
St. Paul	4,178	12,089,451	3,242	7,625,638	58
Denver	3,271	11,553,983	3,117	10,098,020	14
Milwaukee	4,215	11,267,848	4,169	10,065,669	12
Salt Lake City	1,286	8,078,670	1,103	4,708,570	71
Omaha	1,606	7,204,140	1,526	5,590,650	29
Indianapolis	3,968	6,786,595	3,920	5,933,522	14
Atlanta	4,399	5,551,941	4,154	4,833,961	15
Columbus	1,798	3,558,601	1,629	3,303,748	7
Louisville	2,841	3,172,311	2,909	2,914,141	9
Paterson, N. J.	841	2,529,384	735	2,208,830	14
Total for 59 cities	190,664	$716,458,442	166,151	$508,454,406	41

This is a good showing and indicates a revival of confidence in business generally throughout the country after the financial panic we went through a short time ago. Unless the unexpected or unforseen happens, the year 1910 will be a more prosperous year in the building industry than the year 1909. Organized labor should do everything in its power to help accomplish that fact and to attain that end. Let us therefore be on our guard against creating unnecessary industrial upheavals and stoppage of work.

WHY BUSINESS MEN AND UNION MEN SHOULD SUPPORT EACH OTHER.

(By A. R. Wyatt, B. A., Newark, N. J.)

THERE is one reason, if no other, why business men, especially merchants, should favor union labor in preference to cheap non-union labor, and that reason is, that if labor is poorly paid, the wage earner will have no money to spend with the merchant. Every business man knows, if he will stop to think, that the retail house depends upon the wage earners for 90 per cent. of their trade, and if he had to depend upon the trade of the rich for his support, the retail merchant would stand a small chance of succeeding in business. If the working people are prosperous, the merchant thrives in his trade. And when the workingman's wages are cut down, it takes just that much cash from the till of the business man, and just that much comfort from the cottage fireside. Is not that sufficient reason why the business men of this country should support and encourage the great masses of organized labor? The union men in this country are not so blind or deaf that they do not know their friends. They know the sentiment and attitude of every business man of any prominence, and a careless or slighting remark made against organized labor finds its way into the meeting place of the toiling masses as fast as one spoken in its favor.

It has been said that unionism and anarchy travel hand in hand; but they are as far removed from each other today as heaven is from the last resting place of the man who deserted his union. Union men today are the bone and sinew of civilization and our republican form of government. In former times of war the union men were the first to shoulder the musket and rush to the defense of our flag, and

they will do so again if called upon to do so. They are the champions of right and justice, and they have the manhood to resist oppression from those who would sap from them, drop by drop, the means of support for their wives and children.

All honor to the man who dares to proclaim to the world his independence and manhood when organized capital stands ready to strike him down whenever he shall raise his head, such men make patriots. Therefore let it be said, that to be a good union man is to be a king among men.

WHEN A DOG BITES HIS OWN TAIL.

(By H. B. Moyer.)

WHINIVER annybody offers to give you somethin' f'r nawthin', or somethin' f'r less thin it's worth, or more f'r somethin' thin it's worth, don't take anny chances. Yell f'r a polisman.''—Mr. Dooley.

The more one ponders over the above advice the greater seems the pity that there are not more Dooleys cut of captivity. Of course not all doctors take their own medicine, but men who could prescribe so wisely in so few words should be able to at least tell black from white.

When one thinks of it it seems a most remarkable fact that, although employers and employes have been battling for supremacy as far back, at least, as 779—the time of Charlemagne—a certain percentage of workingmen have not as yet learned the lesson that the trade union teaches.

Trade unions, so history tells us, are direct descendants from the Craft Guilds of the Middle Ages. Guilds were first organized by the manufacturing classes. The word Guild means ''a payment,'' and arises from the fact that each member was compelled to pay his share toward the upkeep of the institution. Webster says that the merchant guilds were equivalent to the corporations of today. At all events for a great many years they were protected by law and enjoyed many of the privileges of the modern tariff-fed trusts.

To counteract the effect of the Merchant Guilds and to protect their own interests the workingmen of those days founded the Craft Guilds. Naturally there was trouble at once, and the story of the tremendous battle of Capital vs. Labor has been carried on ever since, although under somewhat changed conditions. The advantage was in most instances all in favor of the capitalists, many of the merchants being heavy land holders who maintained a privileged position, charged what rents they saw fit and paid what wages they deemed absolutely necessary. Towards the end of the fourteenth century, however, the workingmen, with the aid of the Craft Guilds, were very powerful, especially in parts of Germany. Then came a turn in the tide. History does not give us much reason for the decline of the guilds, but it is supposed that they did not adapt themselves to the conditions of modern progress, and all special guild privileges were removed in England in 1835, but existed in Germany until 1869. So much for the guilds of the old land.

Corporations—not so big as those of today, but powerful nevertheless—sprang into existence soon after, like mushrooms, and following upon their heels came the trade union.

The guilds and trade unions are so much confused in history that authorities differ as to just when the first bona fide trade union was established, but it appears that one of the first on this continent was the Halifax Cloth Workers' ''Institute,'' established in 1796, the first in the states being the New York Journeymen Shipwrights, in 1803.

When one considers the terrific odds against which the union men of those days fought it seems almost a miracle that the labor movement has survived at all. If there was anything on the wrong side of

the calendar that trade unions were not charged with, it does not appear in print, for the list of offenses included "opposition to public policy, restraint of trade, dangerous associations," etc., etc. Combination and other laws were passed to prohibit them, and capitalists and politicians pulled all pullable wires to wipe them out of existence. Possibly it was this very persecution which gave them permanency. At all events they survived all the rough treatment they received and in 1824-5 succeeded in having the combination law repealed. It was not until 1869 that they obtained even temporary protection for their funds and property. Two years later this protection was made permanent, and exists today.

Brief though this synopsis of the history of the trade union movement is, it must give some idea of the uphill battle organized labor has fought, and when it is added that in 1903 the A. F. of L. only had affiliated with it some 101 national or international unions against over 300 or more now, the manner in which labor is forging ahead will be appreciated. Seven years ago the national and international unions did not enjoy the immense memberships most of them do today.

It is estimated that some 3,000,000 workingmen in the United States alone are insured against starvation wages, long hours of work and unhealthy workshops by reason of their affiliation with the labor movement. Were everybody a "Dooley" the word "non-unionist" would soon become a mere memory; could every workingman in Uncle Sam's broad domain be brought to realize not only what he owes organized labor, but what he owes himself and his family, an army of organizers would be seeking tasks anew in short order.

We are assured by the advocates of the anti-food trust movement that the cost of living since 1896 has advanced at least 40 per cent. Have non-union wages advanced in proportion? In some instances they have undoubtedly gone forward somewhat, but the answer lies in the pressure brought to bear by the advance of the labor movement. And even granting that non-union or non-protected trades have secured some slight increase, is there any assurance that it will be a permanent one? With the labor movement coming on in leaps and bounds—despite all obstacles cunningly placed in its path—why stay on the outside and take the crumbs? And of the fellow who can't stand prosperity and disregards his union obligations—have you ever met one who, for any length of time, was satisfied with the bargain he had made? A man who throws his lot in with the non-protected workingmen is like a dog biting his own tail off.

In New York City a certain clique of employers have recently offered their non-union employes a substantial voluntary increase in wages with the promise of more later on. This game, like many other capitalistic devices, is rather more antiquated than the famous gold bricks and green goods of our milk-fed days, and yet—well, it is said, that a fish has no brains. Men are supposed to have, but they are not all "Dooleys"—not yet.

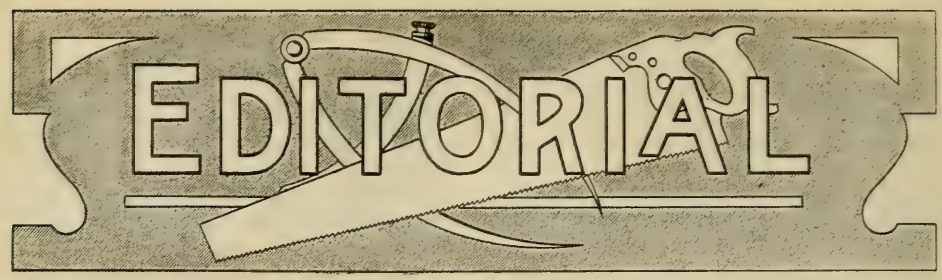
But what if a few odd blind men do offer themselves as ammunition for the capitalistic guns? The bulk of the skilled mechanics of the country are right now enlisted on the right side of the fence, and it can only be a matter of time until a man without a union card will be looked upon as being as rare as bona fide discoverers of the north pole.

Capitalists as a class are always generous; one can pry almost anything loose from them with the aid of a crowbar and a hoisting engine.

"Whiniver annybody offers to give you somethin' f'r nawthin'—"

Some years ago the workingmen of Great Britain were confronted with the Taff Vale decision, which confiscated the treasuries of their unions for the purpose of indemnifying bosses who suffered defeat in battle with their employes. But the workingmen of Great Britain had not lost all manhood; they formed a Labor party, sent a number of their own men to Parliament, and forced the adoption of a law nullifying the Taft Vale decision.—New York Call.

Death presses heavily on that man who, being too well known to others, dies in ignorance of himself.—Seneca.



The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood

of

Carpenters and Joiners of America

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1910

With the remainder of the Amalgamated Wood Workers now joining our U. B., which partly is the result of the action taken by the last A. F. of L. convention in ordering the A. W. W. to consolidate with our organization before November 1, 1910, the millmen question naturally forces itself to the foreground demanding our attention more urgently than ever. The working conditions in the shops and mills where the A. W. W. have hitherto been employed and likewise in many of those controlled by our U. B., sorely need improvement which it is impossible to effect without the support of the carpenters. And as for years we have claimed that this country is not large enough to hold more than one organization of the wood working trade, and for years we have insisted on the A. W. W. coming over to us, now that we are nearing this goal, it becomes our duty to put forth a concerted effort to unionize the shops and mills throughout the country in order to remove unhealthy competition and at the same time establish working conditions as near as possible in commensuration with the more favorable conditions enjoyed by carpenters working in buildings.

The General Office has in the past years given the millmen question its closest attention and many of the shops and mills have been unionized, wages increased and hours shortened. Much, however, remains yet to be done in this respect and it requires the co-operation of every District Council, every Local Union and individual member to attain the results we desire.

We are well aware that in the millmen question as a whole, we are confronted with a serious problem. Subject for years to a system of low wages and long hours, the men employed in some of the mills have become so apathetic and enslaved that they are loath to stand the sacrifices coming with the attempt at amelioration of their condition and unwilling to join a union, fearing it will cost them their job. However, the difficulties we may thus encounter in our efforts to unionize the mills where such conditions obtain, are not unsurmountable. Where there is a will there is a way. No court of judiciary can compel us to buy an article that is obnoxious to us, and the highest authority in the land cannot compel us to handle scab material in the buildings.

Let every District Council, Local Union, Business Agent and individual member see to it that all interior decorations or building trim is union-made and possibly bears our U. B. label. Let every one of us, from now on, be more conscientious in this matter; it will have a tendency to convince the millowners that it is advantageous for them to establish union conditions in their mills, to enter into an agreement with our organiza-

tion and apply for our label. The only, but simple, solution of the millmen problem lies in the refusal to handle non-union material and the booming of our U. B. label.

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While much to the regret of all building trades, the differences between the two factions of electrical workers are but slowly nearing adjudication, it is gratifying to note the progress being made among the miners in an effort to bring about an amalgamation of the Western Federation of Miners with the United Mine Workers. At the recent Indianapolis convention of the latter organization a committee from the Western Federation of Miners was enthusiastically received and in a joint committee a working plan was mapped out and an agreement entered into with ultimate amalgamation in view. The agreement provides for an exchange of working cards, cooperation in organizing the non-union miners, the affiliation of the W. F. of M. with the A. F. of L. and the formation of a mining department in the A. F. of L. The executive councils of both organizations are empowered to work out the details of the agreement. We sincerely wish the miners godspeed in this undertaking.

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On February 4 the United States circuit court of appeals in Hartford, Conn., Judge Platt presiding, rendered a decision in the famous Danbury Hatters' boycott case. The jury brought in a verdict of $74,000 in favor of the plaintiffs, the firm of D. E. Loewe & Co. The suit was brought under Section 7 of the Sherman anti-trust act which reads as follows:

"Section 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act, may sue therefor in any circuit court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall receive THREE FOLD THE DAMAGES by him sustained, and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee."

On the strength of this provision Judge Platt allowed Loewe & Co. three fold the amount awarded by the jury, viz: $222,000, for which the defendants, Martin Lawler, general Secretary of the United Hatters and 240 members of their Danbury, Norwalk and Bethel Local Unions are to be assessed unless a higher court, to which the case is now being taken, reverses the verdict.

The decision in this case in its far-reaching effect is tantamount with the famous Taff-Vale decision of a few years ago in England, which was wiped out by legislative action brought about by the trade unions, and it now behooves all organized labor all through the country to exercise a united and energetic effort to prevent our judicial tyrants from looting the treasury of the United Hatters and the possible confiscation of the property of its members.

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It will be remembered that the law of the State of Illinois restricting the working day of women to ten hours, was last July declared unconstitutional by Judge Tuthill on the ground that it interfered with woman's freedom of contract. At a recent session of the supreme court of that state where this law is now being argued, William J. Calhoun, recently appointed United States minister to China, speaking for the upholding of the law, made the following noteworthy remarks which are the more significant as they come from a statesman who, as he himself declares, is in no way identified with the labor movement:

"I am not a radical, nor a Socialist, nor an anarchist, and I do not even belong to the so-called "uplift movement" of which we have heard so much recently. But I do take sufficient notice of some of the unfortunate abuses which exist in this highly and artificially developed civilzation of ours and which call aloud for correction.

"In the doctrine of the freedom of contract there is more of fiction than of reality. When men and women are dependent upon their daily wages, when they are face to face with poverty all the time, when the loss of a day's wages means not enough money to pay rent, or not enough to buy food, it is not fair, it is not common sense, to say that they enjoy any freedom to contract for the sale of their labor.

"Many women in their struggles for food and shelter, yes, and for life itself, are willing, even eager, to work long hours every

day in every week in the year, year in and year out, until their bodies break under the strain. But the wishes of such women should not be allowed to militate against the welfare of womankind and of mankind in general. When a woman, be she maid or mother, has worked in a factory ten long hours she has toiled the limit the laws of this country should allow.

"Must the selfish desire of a few men to sell more goods, to grind out more orders, be allowed to stifle the needful demand of maidenhood and of motherhood?"

* * *

Cheering news comes to us from two of our largest cities. The ninth annual convention of the California State Building Trades Council, recently held in Monterey, has endorsed a recommendation in President P. H. McCarthy's report to the effect that the affiliated Local Unions affiliate with the local labor councils and the California State Federation for the purpose of dealing with questions of importance to the people in general.

The Building Trades Council of San Francisco, while carrying on its work as before, as a local council of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., will amalgamate with the San Francisco Labor Council and unity is thus established between the building and all other trades in San Francisco.

In New York City, where for some time two different central building trades bodies have existed, both have now agreed to consolidate on a basis to be worked out in detail by a joint committee.

Why There Are No Fresh Eggs.

We are aware that when fresh eggs come rushing from the farms in enormous quantities they are promptly shot into cold storage just as they come, while the stale eggs, already in storage, are put out to the customers. The fresh eggs are whisked out of sight, so as not to "break the market." There is an abundant natural supply for the season, but because it is withdrawn from the consumers the artificial shortage is maintained, with relatively high prices—and for stale eggs in the fresh egg season.—New York Press.

Old Age Pensions.

The latest figures available at the Old Age Pensions Office, Melbourne, point to the cost being nearly £2,000,000. The pensioners under the state regulations numbered as follows: New South Wales, 22,111; cost, £526,835; Victoria, 12,368; cost, £270,738; Queensland, 6,599; cost, £148,745. Totals, 41,077, and £946,318. New applications total 9,290, of which 2,926 are granted to date. The total number now practically payable is 50,467, and the commissioner anticipates that at least 30,000 more will be added. The total number expected by the pension authorities is more than 90,000, and at £24 each the yearly cost will be nearly £2,000,000.

When You Are Broke.

When you are broke,
To left or right
Appears no stroke
Of luck in sight.
You've got to live;
You break the ice
With friends—they give
You good advice.

When not a sou
Is in your purse
Whate'er you do
Makes matters worse.
Comes promise fair
Of wealth to you,
A chance most rare—
For dollars few.

When you are broke
And long to meet
A cheery bloke
Who'll stand a treat
Each man you see
Is feeling blue
And says that he
Is hard up, too.

When you are broke
And not a cent
Can you evoke
For food or rent,
To get this line:
"Sir, please remit,"
Is humor fine
The case to fit.

When you are broke
Your hopes so fair
Go up in smoke
And then you swear.
When thus you're struck
It is no joke.
You're out of luck
When you are broke.

—Chicago News.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of First General Vice-President Arthur A. Quinn.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board, U. B. of C. and J. of A.—Greeting:

I hereby submit to you my report for the quarter ending December 31, 1909.

During the past quarter I have devoted the greater part of my time to the interests of our organization in New York, working in conjunction with Brother Cook on the shop and mill proposition. Aside from my work in New York I desire to report that on October 1 I visited Passaic, N. J., and attended the quarterly meeting of No. 420. The meeting was very largely attended and much interest was taken by the members in the business transacted.

On the 5th I visited Binghamton to assist our members in that city to bring about a better system of organization. During my stay in that city I was assisted by Brother Ryan, business agent for the Central Labor Union. Together we visited many of the non-union men, endeavoring to convince them of the necessity of organization. We also sent out circular letters for an open meeting to be held on October 19; but in the meantime, on October 10, I was directed by the General President to proceed to New York immediately to assist General Organizer Cook in the very important work in which he was engaged. Accordingly, after arranging with Brother Ryan to look after the details of the meeting that had been called for the 19th, I left Binghamton and arrived in New York on the 11th, where I remained until the 18th, upon which date I met Brother Schardt, who was in New York on business connected with the U. B.

I returned to Binghamton on the 19th to address the open meeting that had been arranged for at the time of my previous visit. On the 21st I attended the regular

meeting of No. 233, when the condition of the local and the district were thoroughly discussed. It was the unanimous opinion of all present that owing to the conditions then existing little could be done in the line of organizing. It was agreed to postpone aggressive work until the coming April, which they believe to be the opportune time to accomplish the best results. Our members in Binghamton are sincerely desirous of perfecting their organization, but organized labor in that city has much to contend with, owing to the existence of what is known as the Chamber of Commerce, an organization of business men that, judging from their actions, are banded together for the sole purpose of antagonizing any and all efforts of organized labor to better the conditions of the toilers. But, despite the opposition of this body, I believe that in a short time we will see a material increase in membership, not only in our own local, but also in all organized trades in the city. Brother Ryan, the business Agent of the Central Labor Body, is a hard worker and he is loyally supported by our boys and all good union men in the district, and I naturally expect that in the near future they will be rewarded for their labor by the growth of the principles of trade unionism in their city.

Leaving Binghamton on the 23d, I arrived in New York on the 24th, where I have been engaged, almost continuously, up to the present time working with Brother Cook on the shop and mill question that has so long been a bone of contention in the New York district. But I am pleased to report that through the efforts of Brother Cook the cause of so much strife and expense in New York for so many years has at last been removed and the A. W. W. entirely eliminated. This was not accomplished, however, without the hardest kind of work; early and late we were on the move to succeed in the work assigned to us, and now at the close of the old year, that which at first seemed impossible, has been accomplished. The manufacturing wood workers, who for years have been the sole support and employers of the A. W. W., have come to an understanding with the U. B. and an agreement entered into satisfying both parties. Through the terms of the agreement we gain fourteen mills and about seven hundred men, all that remains of the A. W. W. in the New York district, and by the time this report reaches you the A. W. W. will be but a memory in this city.

Although being very busy on the shop and mill question, I found time, on the evening of November 9, to visit Hackensack, N. J., accompanied by Brother Cook, and attended a specially called meeting of No. 265. Both Brother Cook and myself made short addresses, Brother Cook making one of his characteristic talks, which was well received. On the 11th we attended the tenth anniversary of No. 387 of the Bronx. An excellent entertainment was given by professional talent (union) and refreshments were served to all present. On the 12th we attended the twenty-first anniversary of the U. B. in Hudson county, New Jersey. This was a gala event for our boys in New Jersey. Many of the old timers were present, who reviewed the early history, struggles and trials of the U. B. in Hudson county almost a quarter of a century ago. Here also an excellent entertainment was given by professional union talent. A handsome souvenir program, dedicated to our officers and friends, was distributed throughout the large gathering and will no doubt be treasured by them in commemoration of the twenty-first anniversary of the birth of the U. B. in Hudson county.

On November 23 I visited Kingston, N. Y., attending the meeting of the D. C. in the evening, and on the following day I called with a committee from the D. C. on Mr. Palen, manager of the Palen Woodworking Company. As you are aware, a strike has been on for some time against this mill, but I believe that in a short time an agreement will be made with this firm that will be satisfactory to all concerned.

On December 7 I visited Huntington, L. I., and succeeded in organizing a local in that district. On the 17th I again visited Huntington, instructed the local and installed and instructed the officers in their duties. This new local, starting with a charter membership of forty-three and 75 cents dues, has every prospect for a bright future. They realized from the beginning

the necessity of a strong treasury and have, therefore, set their dues accordingly. On the 18th I met General President Huber, who was in New York on very important business for the organization.

On December 21, by direction of the General President, I visited Philadelphia in reference to the strike on the Wanamaker job. In the evening I attended the anniversary of No. 227. A first-class entertainment was given by local talent composed mostly of the sons and daughters of members of the U. B. Brother Levi Parvis was the star of the evening, singing as only he alone can sing, several of the old-time melodies. Refreshments were also served and all present wished increased prosperity and success to No. 227. On the 22d I met the representatives of the Building Trades Council of Philadelphia and with General Organizer Byrne, and with them took up the question of the strike on the Wanamaker job. The whole subject was thoroughly discussed and our duty on the premises made clear. The result of the conference and my recommendation I submitted to the General President in a special report, to which I would most respectfully refer you. I returned to New York on the 23d, where I am still engaged, cooperating with Brother Cook in organizing the mills of the New York district.

Wishing you and our United Brotherhood a Happy and Prosperous New Year, I am,

Fraternally yours,

ARTHUR A. QUINN,

First General Vice-President.

Expulsions.

Seward Montross of Local Union 1091, Ridgewood, N. J., has been expelled for embezzlement of local funds.

W. W. McCleary, the former treasurer of Local Union 1796, Las Animas, Colo., has been expelled by the Local Union for embezzlement of funds.

Correction.

Fred Renker, not Ferd Rinker, as published in the January issue under "Expulsions," is the correct name of the ex-F. S. of L. U. 34, Long Island City, N. Y. He was expelled for embezzlement of local funds.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Amarillo, Tex.
Anadarko, Okla.
Asherton, Tex.
Ashland, Ky.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Bartlesville, Okla.
Belleville, Ill.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
Demopolis, Ala.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.
El Reno, Okla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
Helena, Mont.
Hendersonville, N. C.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Houston, Tex.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Kenosha, Wis.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Lawton, Okla.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Marion, O.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Miami, Fla.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mulberry, Fla.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New York City.
Oakland, Cal.
Owensboro, Ky.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pottsville, Pa.
Rockford, Ill.
Salineville, O.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Sanford, Fla.
San Antonio, Tex.
Sayre, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Salamanca, N. Y.
San Francisco, Cal.
Tacoma, Wash.
Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Wheeling, W. Va.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Capitol Hill, Okla.
Heavener, Okla.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Salina, Kan.
Angola, Ind.
Cocoa, Fla.
Paducah, Tex.
Taunton, Mass.
Alamosa, Colo.
Roxbury, Ore.
Terre Haute, Ind.
Portsmouth, R. I.
Willows, Cal.
Cedar Falls, Ia.
Tuscumbia, Ala.
Rockford, Ill.
Fairfield, Ia.
Chicago, Ill.
Ferndale, Wash.
Macomb, Ill.
Miami, Ariz.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Fayette, Mo.
Mendham, N. J.
Dewey, Okla.
Logan, O.

Total: 26 Local Unions.

Under our present industrial system labor, the working men, is a merchandise. Like all other merchandise, labor is bought and sold in the market, the labor market. The workingman upholds this system that sentences him a merchandise and yet he acts as though he were human, a citizen, an independent being.—Daniel Davenport.

Few things are impossible to dilligence and skill.—Johnson.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

W. J. Shields.

Between this and the time of sending in my last report, a period of storms and inclement weather, natural to the season of the year we are passing through, has produced its effect on building trade conditions. Similar causes and their effect in past years have resulted in loss of employment, sacrifice of membership and a general weakening of our local organizations. It is with pleasure that this present season we note a change from the conditions described to that of lesser fluctuation. This state of affairs followed out furnishes the indisputable proof of a growing permanency of trade union organization and that the foundation which supports this most beneficial change is the shorter work day is evidently clear to our membership, judging from the fact of so many of the movements arranged for the coming spring contains a clause for still shorter hours. Is it not one of the best indications of the practical training received in the trade union school that the mind force is being centered on the one means that stands prominently above all others used in the agitation, that is industrial regulation with steady employment and a plentitude of work in its track which would safeguard the wage situation. This regulation has been sought for down through the span of time of those who live today and still represent a live issue. It is true that our accomplishments represent much in this particular and with the present mind concentration much better regulation will be the result.

I have enjoyed the pleasure, during the month just passed, of aiding at meetings held in the following places:

I visited our Dedham membership and found them preparing for a change of working conditions for the coming spring. The one feature of the change that they are the most insistent on is a full and complete recognition of the forty-four-hour work week. This partially operates at the present time, but a full and complete recognition of the system is demanded by this membership. The interests of the boys are also centered on a fifty-cents-per-hour wage scale. The preparatory work necessary to the accomplishment of theses desires has been entered into.

I was in attendance at a meeting of our West Roxbury local and found the carpenters of the section well together. The one regrettable fault of some of this membership is that while they keep their dues paid up they fail to show that interest in attending meetings necessary to produce the best results. This failing is no more notable with the membership of No. 938 than it is in many of the other locals but it represents a discouraging and unprofitable feature wherever encountered and the membership, as a whole, should become alive to that fact. There is a full confidence entertained by the carpenters of the section that with little or no trouble they will succeed to the higher wage demanded for the coming spring.

Our Quincy membership held an important meeting, the issue being to stimulate the interest in the spring movement. Delegations from many of the south shore unions were present. Refreshments were furnished and the committee in charge provided abundantly for all. The carpenters of this city are splendidly organized owing largely to the tactful care exercised by Brother Cogill the business agent, backed by the consistent help of the members as a whole. The members are entertaining a feeling of confidence in their spring movement based principally on this condition of thorough organization. They maintain that to produce employers favorable to the union and the things that emanate from the union, the men must set the example and become good union men; having acted accordingly they reason that their chances are good for success.

I visited Local 218 of East Boston and

in describing the condition of the union the members tell the story that never in the history of the movement have they been in as good condition, numerically and financially, as now. This local has a good record back of it, produced by a membership that not only have lived within the principals, but have steadfastly defended the same. With a fine business prospect ahead, there is a confident spirit on the part of the boys of being able to operate successfully any movement decided upon by the D. C.

The Everett Local 780 are holding their own and are perfecting plans to the effect of consolidating with Malden and Medford in the employment of a business agent to look after the interests of the unions in the three cities. This is the thing needed, as in this territory are to be found too many non-union characters. It represents a good field for a bright, active B. A., plenty of material to work on and a trade condition that will stand improvement. I feel confident that the perfection of this move will produce the desired results.

I had the pleasure of getting some forty signers for a charter to be located at Taunton, Mass., and to be known as a Carpenters' Union of the Building and Bridge Department of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Prospects are good for seventy or eighty members in this new local. I visited the members of 1035, the parent local of this same city, for their permission to organize these new-comers, and found them pleased to welcome the new union into existence. They voted the free use of their hall to the membership and will be represented by a delegation at the installation.

I was before the Newport D. C. on the matter of organizing a new local at Portsmouth, R. I. This town is situated within the jurisdiction of the said D. C., and therefore had to be consulted. I found the delegates willing and, in fact, pleased to assist into life this new addition to the ranks. I secured twenty odd signers and have forwarded application for charter to the General Office. This meeting with the Newport D. C. delegates gave me the opportunity of advising on the matter of the movement arranged for the coming spring. The boys are out for 50 cents per hour and, with proper handling, should come out successfully.

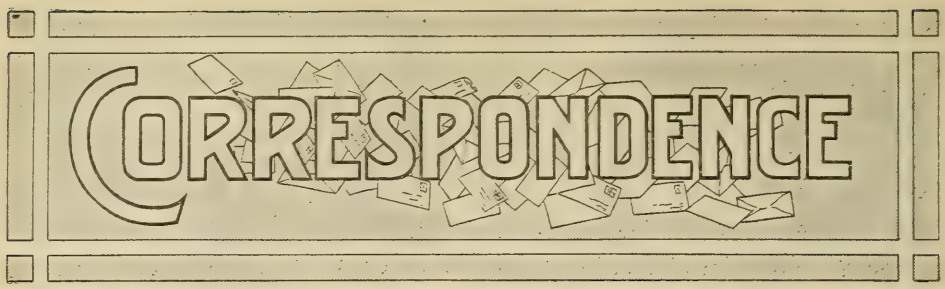
I had the pleasure while in Newport of speaking at a meeting of Local 176. I organized this union back in 1886 and feel somewhat proud of the fact that it has weathered the knocks and storms of all these years. Its continued life is to be credited to certain persistent characters. We have them in most of our unions, characters who on joining the movement join it with the understanding that back of their membership is a lifetime work and who stand willing to consecrate their lives to the mission. It is men of this class who have furnished the nucleus of strength necessary to bring us through the trying times that are in store for every labor organization.

William MacFarlane.

After leaving Jamestown, N. Y., in the earlier part of October last, I went to our General Office and from there I traveled with Brother Frank Duffy to Tampa, Fla., having been appointed by our G. P. to take the place of Brother P. H. McCarthy as delegate to the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. Brother Duffy and I addressed a number of meetings of our local unions en route. Returning, I stopped at Chattanooga, by instructions of the G. P. and the request of our local. I addressed a joint meeting of all trades, which was well attended. I then went to Toronto, Ont., to assist Brother Tweed and the officers and members of our two local unions to build up their organization. A number of mass meetings were held in different parts of the city, and there is every reason to believe that much good has and will result from them. As per instructions, I visited the Niagara (N. Y.) County District Council relative to a grievance between the millwrights and carpenters' local. Together with a committee we visited the various mills in the interest of the millwrights, a report of which was made to the council, and it was mutually agreed that the subject matter would be held in abeyance until May 1, 1916.

I then visited Batavia, N. Y., and took up some matters with the members of Lo-

(Continued on page 55.)



Organize the Millwrights.

Editor The Carpenter:

It manifestly was the intention of those wise and far-seeing men who adopted the title "The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America" to include under that title every branch of the carpenter's trade working in the building industry. Knowing full well that unless protected by the strong arm of the great majority some of the weaker units must inevitably fall by the wayside and perish. How well their calculations have matured is manifest in the splendid organization of carpenters of today. The grandest organization both financially and numerically of skilled mechanics the world has ever known.

Too much credit cannot be given to our officers, past and present, general and local for their zeal and industriousness in the accomplishment of this great aggregation. And while money and time thus spent has been well and wisely spent, there is one branch of the trade which has been woefully forgotten, namely: "The millwright." While hundreds and thousands of dollars have been spent in unionizing the trade and in amalgamating the different independent bodies of carpenters, throughout the jurisdiction into one solid body and while other hundreds and thousands have been spent and are still being spent in bringing into the brotherhood woodworkers and others, not one cent of money or one single effort or time (as far as the writer knows) has been put forth to unionize and bring into the fold of the brotherhood, "the millwright," of whom there are thousands and whose trade is constantly being taken away from them by others of less mechanical skill by reason of this lack of effort in his behalf and interest in his trade.

In a few localities he is affiliated with the Brotherhood and his interests are taken care of in a desultory way by the local unions and wherever that condition prevails, there is no more conscientious, earnest, loyal, hard-working, appreciative members than they and in the opinion of the writer the time is not far distant when his trade will have been taken entirely from him by a class of men who call themselves mechanics but who, until a few years ago were content to work as shop helpers and who today in ninety-five cases to the hundred are unqualified to take his place or to do his work and who, succeeding only in this through the nefarious method of underbidding him both in hours of labor and rate of pay.

We are not seeking to be organized into separate locals, neither do we wish special laws enacted in our behalf, but we do believe that we are entitled to more protection than we have thus far received.

Moreover, we feel that the "millwrights'" interests should be looked after by having placed in the field a corps of competent, qualified organizers to the end that we are not to be entirely neglected.

We will be pleased to hear through the columns of our estimable journal The Carpenter, what the brothers think on the subject.

W. W. M'GARY, L. U. No. 199.

Chicago, Ill.

Let Us Respond to that Plea from Porto Rico.

Editor The Carpenter:

In our October Journal Brother Angel Becerra, F. S. of L. U. 1474, Yauco, Porto Rico, made a plea to have part of The Carpenter printed in the Spanish language which, in my opinion, should receive due consideration by our membership. Brother Becerra claims such an addition to our monthly journal would be an immense aid toward the building up of our U. B. in the

Island and as our organization in the United States is strong it appears to me as being our duty to use every legitimate means to help our down trodden brothers in our little island possession, who are comparatively weak. They are facing conditions which to overcome they need our assistance.

Why not comply with Brother Becerra's request and thereby help our fellow workers to help themselves.

Brothers, let us take this plea to heart and let us express our candid opinion on the subject through the columns of our journal.

Fraternally yours,
J. H. CRIBBS, L. U. 500.
Butler, Pa.

From Green Bay, Wis.

Editor The Carpenter:

On January 1, 1910, the Building Trades Council first saw light in Green Bay, Wis., and, judging from its efficient work of the past thirty days, the youth has a bright and useful future before him. No sooner than born he gets into harness, and with a working card goes out on the field of labor and invites (?) all backsliders and others in the same boat to join the union ranks while there is time and hints on the side that there is going to be war; and as General Sherman said, "War is hell!"

Many, mostly all, have heeded the invitation and are not only swelling the ranks but also the coffers of Local Union 1146.

While out the youth beckons to the contractor who is in his self-constructed throne overhead to come down for a minute as there is a little matter to talk over. Will he come? Yes; he moves, steps down, listens and talks. He asks the youth, "Do you think a labor union has any right to prevent a man who does not belong to the union from obtaining work at any wages he may be willing to work for?" And the youth replies, "It certainly hasn't the right, but it has the power! No man or combination of men have the right to interfere in any way or to prevent a man from doing any honest work for such wages as he chooses to accept. If the unions directed their course along the straight and narrow path of legal and moral right the world would laugh at them. We believe in an age where the question is not, 'What are our rights?' It is more correctly expressed in the question, 'What are our mights?' "

Men are not anxious about the exact limitation of the rights, but govern their conduct and determine their policy by exacting all within their might and power. The same rule holds true with corporations, states and nations. When we see corporations brazenly defy the law framed to protect the people against them, when we know that the world is ruled today not by the law of right, but by the hand of might, there is no call to become excited because the labor unions followed and profited by their example.

The time was when a man had the right to work. That right has been repealed ever since the present wage or industrial system was installed. His right now consists solely in the privilege of asking for work. He has the right to petition. His prayers may be refused again and again until he and his wife and children perish from starvation.

When we admit that man cannot exist without work and when we compel him to secure the permission of another before he can toil, his right is not a very sacred one. Unions were not organized until it was realized that the right of a man to work and his products had been abrogated. They are as selfish and as savage as the conditions which breed them. What they know of battle-craft was learned on the field of industrial warfare. The chains they fasten on others were fashioned for their limbs. The rights which they deny to others were denied to them. The slave will ape his master. If monopoly be right, the labor union is justifiable. If combinations for gain over one's fellows be right, labor unions are right. If the massing of money for the accumulation of money be a fair experiment, the massing of labor for the accumulation of jobs is a logical sequence. The workman has lost nothing by the success of unionism. He has always been compelled to ask for a job. All that has occurred in his case is a change of masters. The labor union is an employment agency and is offering better conditions to all applicants.

Fraternally yours,
P. P. WALSH, L. U. 1144.
Green Bay, Wis.

From Amsterdam, N. Y.

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union 6 of Amsterdam, N. Y., not having been heard from in The Carpenter for a long time, we deem it but fair to let the Brotherhood know that we are still alive and holding our own. There are but few carpenters in this city who are not members and they are not of enough importance to give us any concern. Our members are all employed and prospects are good for the coming season. On January 19 we held our annual banquet to which we took our wives and sweethearts and had a grand time. Addresses were delivered by three of the ablest clergymen of the city (McEwan of the Presbyterian, Pratt of the Methodist and Daily of the Trinity). Music was furnished by an orchestra of four pieces.

We secured another hall in the same building as our own, and had the crowd been any larger would have had to get another.

The tables were laden with the best the markets afford of dainties and substantials. We believe such gatherings are conducive to the welfare of the local, and help to keep up the interest in it. Would be very much pleased to entertain our general officers at any time, and hope to be able to do so in the not too distant future.

C. B. BROEFFLE,
Business Agent Local 6.
Amsterdam, N. Y.

The Erection of Sheet Metal Trim.

Editor The Carpenter:

Can the carpenters of New York afford to give up the erection of sheet steel trim? By the action of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in awarding the manufacture and erection of sheet steel trim to the sheet metal workers the carpenter is compelled to relinquish this kind of work. The New York Joint District Council, U. B. of C. & J. of A. and the A. S. of C., in their district by-laws, under the head of "Objects and Powers," make the following declaration:

"We assert a prior claim to the manufacturing of all classes of wooden building material and the construction of same, that through the advance of science and invention may tend to displace our members and will demand due consideration of said claim when such is consistent with the autonomy of trade organization."

In the applying of steel trim the walls or rooms have to be grounded for base, chair rail, picture molding and around the door openings, just the same as they would be for wood trim. The sheet metal worker has not claimed the grounding of same up to the present time, and it seems out of place for the carpenter to apply grounds with another trade applying trim to same, steel trim being fastened to grounds with wood screws. At the present time there is in course of erection in the city of New York a large number of modern office buildings. In the erection of same all inflammable material is entirely eliminated, and where wood is used, if any, such as bucks, lintels or grounds, same must be fireproof. These are made of cement laid over concrete or hollow tile construction, cement base with sheet metal or kalomined window frames with hollow steel trim on windows and doors.

In some cases no wood bucks are used, same being cast whole out of malleable iron or otherwise with rabbeted jambs tapered for hinges and hung with hollow steel doors. The aforesaid buildings range from twelve to twenty-two stories and are superseding buildings that heretofore were finished with wood trim and floors, leaving practically nothing for the carpenter to do after the roof is on. That is going to be the mode of construction of subsequent structures in the city of New York. The reason is not far to seek. There is no fire apparatus, with the exception of a few water towers in the fire department that can reach twelve, much less twenty-two stories to fight a fire in such buildings, consequently the fire insurance on buildings finished with wood, owners claim, is exorbitant. Then it follows that structures that are as near fireproof as possible can be insured by the owner at a very much reduced premium that more than covers the extra or first cost of a building finished in the ordinary way. At a reduction of 5 per cent on the premium the absolutely fireproof building will even up the cost in five years. That is the owner's part of the transaction. The tenants occupying such a building will probably have to pay more rent than they would have to pay in an old type building,

but tenants as well as owners insure their goods and chattels whatever building they may occupy, consequently they get their goods insured in an absolutely fireproof building at a much lower cost, which more than covers the slight increase in annual rent, saying nothing about the additional security against fire.

If the carpenters mean to sit idly by and let the sheet metal workers take the erection of work from them that they have been doing ever since there was a carpenter, in the near future in large cities numbers of carpenters will have to transfer their membership to the Sheet Metal Workers' Union or else go digging ditches. In this city there are miles of streets paved with granite blocks and as many more paved with asphalt and both are being superseded by creosote wood blocks. If creosote wood blocks make a useful and lasting roadway why not creosote wood bricks in buildings as the great aim seems to be lightness of construction. Then will the carpenter have a right to claim the laying of such bricks for the simple reason that they are wood. Will the bricklayer hand it over to him (not much). He will claim the laying of brick no matter what material they may be composed of and the carpenter will claim the hanging of doors and windows, the erection and setting in place of jambs, trim base and chair rail regardless of the material that may be invented in the future. The aggregate cost of new buildings in this city at the present time is more than it has been in any past year. One New York firm, Thompson & Starrett, having $26,000,000 worth of work in the United States with eight of their jobs in this city. Still at the present writing over one-third of the carpenters are idle with 16,000 in the city. Three years ago our membership was 18,000 with very few men on the street.

Last summer there was an average of 250 men engaged in the erection of steel trim in this city with a weekly wage bill at $27.50 for each; total for whole for week, $6,875.00. That is what the carpenter stands to lose in this city alone if the erection is taken away from them, and which the architect, owner, contractor and the general arbitration board says he is the only capable party to install. Steel trim is being erected in every large city in the country and the industry is increasing by leaps and bounds. In this letter I am not alone defending the interests of the carpenter in New York but of all the United States and Canada. Doubtless thousands of our members have never as yet seen a piece of steel trim, still in the cities it is rapidly supplanting wood. To these members I would like to call their attention to the fact that in the near future all public buildings may be finished with steel trim for the simple reason that the underwriters will take the fire risk at a lower premium, which, as I have said before, will, in a few years, more than equalize the first cost of installation over wood.

If it is just and logical for the sheet metal worker to claim the manufacture and erection of steel trim, and this for the reason that it was of hollow sheet steel, the iron worker might as well claim the applying of locks to doors, or the setting of an overhead track for double doors, advancing the reason that they were made of iron. Sheet steel is a material recently invented that the sheet metal worker had not handled in any shape or form. He does not at the present time manufacture sheet metal or copper in the rough, he only bends and welds it into the various shapes. There is a vast difference between hollow steel and sheet metal as used by the sheet metal worker in the making of galvanized iron or copper cornices, skylights, or in any of its various applications to roofs, dormers or ridge rolls. Therefore it is up to the carpenter to look to the future and let no material that supersedes the material that he has been working in get away from the trade that he has always followed. The above is a brief statement of the present conditions in the city of New York that may be applicable to the industry in all cities and towns in the United States and Canada.

Yours fraternally,

ANDREW M'KIRDY, Local 715.

New York.

It is a good and safe rule to sojourn in every place as if you meant to spend your life there, never omitting an opportunity of doing a kindness or speaking a true word or making a friend.—John Ruskin.

The American League Baseball Grandstand at Cleveland, O., Erected by Non-union Labor.

Editor The Carpenter:

Owing to the industrial depression and a lockout extending over a period of nearly five years placing the Cleveland (Ohio) district in a most disadvantageous position, and not being able to send any encouraging news to our valuable journal, I have not made use of its columns as often as I would have had conditions been otherwise.

Even at this time, availing myself of an opportunity, I have nothing encouraging to report other than a possible busy season this coming spring.

Knowing of the valor as an advertising medium, the large circulation and the influence exercised by our official organ, The Carpenter, over the members of our U. B. and the subscribers to the journal, I desire at this time to use its columns for the purpose of explaining to my brother carpenters in particular the conditions surrounding the construction of the American League baseball grandstand in the city of Cleveland, Ohio.

When, long before any plans had been drawn for its construction, it became known that a new baseball grandstand was to be erected in this city, a committee appointed by the B. T. C., consisting of that body's business agent, in conjunction with the business agents of the iron workers, steam fitters, plumbers and carpenters, waited on Mr. Kilfoyle, the president of the Cleveland baseball club, and the proposition advanced by the committee to have a clause inserted in the contract calling for union labor on the works, was discussed and agreed upon by Mr. Kilfoyle, he assuring the committee that the entire job would be "straight." The B. T. C. and affiliated trades naturally were elated and pleased at the committee report. Nothing was heard from the management of the baseball club from that time on until shortly before the closing game was to be played in this city. At this time it was rumored that the Hunkin Bros.' Construction Co., a most notorious unfair firm, was to be awarded the contract. The business agents at once visited Mr. Kilfoyle, who represented the management, and were told that other patrons besides organized workers had taken an interest in the works, and they were deserving of more consideration from the management. The committee then visited the baseball managers almost daily in an effort to convince them that the awarding of the contract to none other than a union firm was to their best interests.

On or the day preceding the day the closing game was played in this city the contract, with the union clause scratched out, was let to Hunkin Bros., and the day following the daily papers announced that the Cleveland baseball club grandstand would be erected under open shop conditions. Thereupon the committee again waited on Mr. Kilfoyle, who gave as reasons for awarding the contract to a non-union firm, that that firm's estimate was several thousands lower than others, and the money looked good to the management. Mr. Kilfoyle, however, offered another excuse, which was obviously the real cause of the action of the management; he said the latter had received piles of letters from influential business and professional men and the Manufacturers' Association, asking for recognition, claiming they were the people who were paying the high admission fees and that the union men as a rule were only occupying the bleachers.

When the committee reported the result of this meeting with Mr. Kilfoyle to the B. T. C. it was at once decided that no trade affiliated with the council be allowed to work on the job; also that a committee proceed to Pittsburg and wait on Mr. Ban Johnson, the president of the American Baseball League. At the interview Mr. Johnson agreed to take the grievance up and do all he could to straighten out matters satisfactory to the unions, but two days later he informed the B. T. C. business agent that he could do nothing in the matter.

The B. T. C. thereupon found it necessary to at once start out on different lines —communications and literature, informing organized labor of the action in this matter of the Cleveland B. T. C. is being sent to the cities where games are to be played.

The foregoing is a statement of what transpired at that time. Evidently the Cleveland baseball club played for time when it put off the awarding of the contract until the last game at home was over, thinking that by adopting these tactics—which no doubt they did upon the advice of those influential business men—the entire matter would be forgotten by the "ten per cent.," which, in the opinion of the management, constitutes the union labor patronage at the games, before their reopening next season.

Now, brother carpenters, I can assure you that the antagonism to union labor displayed by the management is not and will not be forgotten. Plans are being laid out whereby the baseball world, particularly the union men interested in the games, will be made acquainted with the action of the management of this team, and if the brother unionists in cities where the Cleveland club is to play will give us their moral assistance, I think we will convince these gentlemen that the ten per cent. of patronage of which they speak is more likely to be a fifty per cent., and that the bleachers are more likely to be filled, not with union men, but with men who erect scab-built structures and working for wages allowing only bleacher admission, while the higher priced seats are occupied by union men and their friends.

It should be observed by the union carpenters that it was their craft and the laborers the management discriminated against (all other contracts were let to fair concerns). Hence these two crafts especially should lend this movement their utmost assistance. When circulars or other literature advertising the games of this cheap baseball team is handed to you, ignore it! Keep away from the games and induce your friends to do likewise. If union men do their duty we will teach these cheap skates a lesson they will not soon forget, and it will act as a warning to the managements in other cities where the erection of like structures is contemplated.

Fraternally yours,

JNO. B. MELCHER, B. A.

Cleveland, Ohio.

The Tri-City District and the Mill Question.

Editor The Carpenter:

As no carpenter or millman of our Tri-City (Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa) district has ever attempted to tell the rank and file of our grand U. B., on what spot of our organization's planet we are located, or explained our jurisdictional boundary lines, the undersigned would make this, his first attempt, to give publicity to our geographical jurisdiction, our surroundings and situation.

Our District Council holds jurisdiction over four counties, and at present meets every alternate Wednesday in the city of Rock Island, overlooking the gently flowing Mississippi, made historic by its hundreds of miles of navigable water and seagoing traffic before the advent of railroads, which now is used by Uncle Sam, who owns and operates one thousand acres of an island in the river, girded by rocks and water on the outside, and inside rearing one of his big arsenals that gives employment to nearly two thousand workmen. These workmen compose several trade unions, among them Local Union 227 and a mixed Local Union of millmen and carpenters, both of the U. B., all working eight hours per day.

The Tri-City district is the mill question pivot in this Mississippi Valley, wherein are studded along the water's edge, from Minneapolis to St. Louis, reaching out on either side from fifty to one hundred miles into cities, towns and hamlets that, with few exceptions, contain mills of large and small proportions, producing sash, doors and building trim of various description.

Our nearest sister locals are located in Clinton and Muscatine, cities where, almost as a rule, union members engaged at work have to remain mute in order to hold their jobs. The millmen's union here is a dead letter. Then, towards the limit of our jurisdiction line, having union millmen in mind, we have Chicago on the east, Des Moines on the west, St. Paul and Minneapolis on the north and St. Louis in the south. Taking these cities in a circle, our jurisdiction boundary is unlimited as far as marketing the Mississippi mills' product is concerned, as this product is shipped in and

out in the wide opening between and beyond the union firing lines of the latter named union millmen cities.

Having thus defined the sphere and boundaries of our jurisdiction, the brothers cannot fail to understand why the millmen question is agitating the minds of hundreds of our members who have the best interests of our organization at heart. All are trying to solve some problem and thus smooth the way for the obtaining of thorough control over the mill situation and guide the thousands of non-union millmen into the folds of our U. B. A plan should be outlined and put into operation whereby we could thus line them up within the next ten months, or else we will have worse mill conditions and a harder fight on hand in the near future than we had in the past years. And here let me point out where the future trouble may arise.

The last A. F. of L. convention has ordered the Amalgamated Woodworkers to consolidate with our U. B. not later than November, 1910. But if we can judge their future action by their past, can we rely on their calm surrender and walkover to the Brotherhood? Some of the brothers may say, "We will cross that bridge when we come to it." This, however, may be too late, as the mill owners may add new fuel to nearly burned-out embers by themselves starting or encouraging a movement for the separation of this branch of carpentry from our jurisdiction, a policy pursued in recent years by the mill owners in several of our largest cities in the East and West. On the other hand, many of the unfair contractors and sheet metal and cement manufacturers are at work now trying to substitute this latter building material wherever they think jurisdictional trouble may arise. Therefore it behooves every member of our U. B. to get into the thinking and planning mood for the best interest and advancement of our organization. And not only should the mill situation receive our closest attention, but we must also work and strive for a more thorough and complete organization of the inside and outside carpenters throughout the land.

And now, as prosperity apparently is returning and reports from all points have it that there will be a boom in the building industry next summer, let us all take up the missionary work and let each and every one of us make an energetic effort to get new members to join our folds. Should any brother have to offer any suggestion that may bring us nearer to a solution of the mill problem, let us all know it, submit it to our general officers and send it to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication. Any plan thus suggested should be read by all Local Unions at least three successive meetings, for, I regret to say, many of the brothers do not attend every meeting nor do they read their trade journal, a publication that is up-to-date to say the least.

In conclusion allow me to say a word about our next convention: Our Tri-City is the gateway through which the vast majority of delegates will pass on their way to Des Moines, 175 miles west of Davenport, Iowa., and Rock Island and Moline, Ill. Although it may seem rather early to extend an invitation to the delegates at this time, we would be exceedingly pleased if many of them, especially the old millmen and house carpenters, would stop off here for a day and a night and give us members in this Mississippi Valley and mill center their best advice as to the solution of the millmen problem.

Fraternally yours,
H. PAYNE, Pres. Tri-City D. C.
Rock Island, Ill.

Help to Organize the Women Workers.

Editor The Carpenter:

At a recent convention of the union label trades department, held at Toronto, Ont., especial attention was called to the Women's International Union Label League, and Trade Union Auxiliary, and its splendid helpfulness to the trade union movement was highly commended and all labor was urged to assist in building up and maintaining this organization. All agree that women spend the greater part of the family income especially in so far as the actual living expenses are concerned. In these times of high prices the organized worker should at least see to it that his money is expended for

union products wherever possible. In order to accomplish this it is necessary to first organize the purchasing agent of the family, and the Woman's Union Label League and T. U. A. presents the easy means to accomplish this purpose.

The initiation fee and the dues are nominal and always left to the wishes of the majority of the local leagues. There are no restrictions as to membership which embraces all women regardless of occupation, and men are accepted as members but without vote. It is said that the hand that rocks the cradle governs the world. Regardless of whether this is true or not, we know that the hand that rocks the cradle spends the most of the family income.

Increased wages, shorter hours and improved shop conditions for the head of the family means better conditions for all of the family. If it is right for the men to strive for better conditions through the unions, it is right from all standpoints for them to see to it that the women spend the money for union products. The Woman's Union Label League and T. U. A. is the ready means whereby they can be taught to do this. Help yourself, the family, the little children and all concerned by helping us to organize and maintain locals of the W. I. U. L. L. and T. U. A.

Information concerning the league, how to organize, etc., can be obtained from Anna Fitzgerald, President, 3309 Adams st., Chicago, Ill., or from Mrs. Anna B. Field, Horting block, Elwood, Ind.

Fraternally yours,
ANNA FITZGERALD, President.

1910 For Success.

Editor The Carpenter:

The above is at this time perhaps the motto of us all, but how many of us will succeed and how will we succeed in making the best possible out of it for ourselves, for the Brotherhood and humanity at large? That is indeed a big question, one that perhaps cannot be answered at all or answered in a good many different ways.

As an individual member, and writing this on the third day of the year and not giving the question very much thought myself, the only answer I could give would simply be, give the entire matter sober, earnest thought and act accordingly. Yes, let our New Year's resolution be, that we will be loyal to the cause, give proper thought to all matters before action and go at it in real earnest, not in that half-hearted earnestness that cannot be relied upon, and something will surely be accomplished.

Don't go out on the streets or down to the bar and spend all your strength and energy, as well as much of your time "blowing off," telling what you have done, or what you are going to do, but just spread your time in sober thought and action. Don't waste your time telling about the mistakes the business agent, officers and others have made—devote a little time to correcting your own mistakes and do not delay in that either, and again I say, get right down to sober, earnest action.

Don't tell the contractors and the general public that now, as the building industry is flourishing again, we are the "whole thing" and from now on they must bow down and come to us for everything, for they know as well as we do that we are not the whole thing. If we were we would not find ourselves working the entire season at their dictation, and at the end of the season find ourselves snowed under with no coal in the shed or flour in the barrel.

I think it would be better to let the general public realize that we know we have been awfully good and kind to them for ages and that after labor's kindness towards them for thousands of years, we feel as if it was high time that they were just a little bit good to us for one year, for a trial anyway. Of course we greatly appreciate the fact that we have been allowed to work; it is a great privilege, a privilege that thousands would be glad to enjoy these cold winter days. But do not depend on your brother worker to assist you in holding your job; be active yourself and put forth your most earnest individual efforts to establish conditions where your own job may be made more secure and your brother workers be afforded an opportunity to earn a comfortable living.

Let every member of the Brotherhood be determined to do his full duty in an effort to attain these results, regardless

whether the other member does his duty or not.

Don't wait for all the rest to do something and then follow up in the rear, but act at once; do your full duty yourself, instead of complaining about what the others have done, or did not do; get at it and insist that something be done, and done right.

Do you suppose that any of our captains of industry would ever have succeeded had they been waiting for some one else to act in their behalf and then complaining about their actions? Oh, no; they got at it and did something and saw to it that others who were also interested in the scheme did something, too. But that is just where you are lacking, and unless you take the interest in your affairs the captains of industry take in theirs, you will never succeed.

You may consider yourself of little account being simply one of the members, same as I am myself, but don't think that you are nothing and can do nothing besides kick and whine about what the rest of the members are doing.

If each member will do his full duty and see that he himself is right, and if the men he works with are right, and if he will see that his neighbor is right, he need not worry much about the business agent, or the local officers and the general officers will do their duty and everything will be right and 1910 will be a success.

Fraternally yours,

D. L. STODDARD, L. U. 75.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Advertise Fair Instead of Unfair Concerns.

Editor The Carpenter:

There is certainly something wrong with our system of government when the Sherman act is held applicable to labor organizations and the boycott declared unlawful by the highest tribunal of the land and so many of our learned judges in cases emanating from labor disputes are basing their decisions on this ruling. We must under all circumstances continue to refuse patronizing those concerns who are unfair to us. We must insist on the right to do what any one man has a lawful right to to do. Yet, as regards the "unfair list," it strikes me that in many instances, to make it effective, organized labor is pursuing the wrong course and applying methods which are only benefiting the very parties against whom they are directed.

The idea prevails among labor organizations that by informing the people of the unfairness of a certain firm they will refuse to purchase the goods said unfair firm or concern is placing on the market. This assumption, in my opinion, is all wrong. By making it public that a certain firm is unfair, that firm is getting their advertising for nothing; they can sell their goods as much cheaper, as they save in advertising for which the good union man is paying the bill. This I call helping the scab firm.

How is it we never see a company that is fair and square with labor advertised? We always advertise the other fellow's goods, and consequently he has the laugh on us.

My friends, we are a misguided bunch. We are advertising the wrong people. We place the wagon before the horse. Let us instead hitch the horse before the wagon and we will travel along much better. When we do any advertising let it be the fair party, and the result will be an increased demand for union-made goods. These will disappear from the shelves, make room for more goods to replace them and more employment for union people. To prevail upon and induce our friends to purchase fair goods, to let them know that Mr. Griffin or Mr. Smith, or whatever the name of the firm may be, is handling union-made shoes, clothes, stoves, implements, etc., is in my opinion the proper course to pursue in discriminating between fair and unfair concerns. By adopting this course we will know where and from whom to buy the goods we want. In the loose way this discrimination is carried on now I may go into a store and ask to be shown some shoes. Down comes a pair of unfair make. I say then, "I see no union label on these shoes," and the owner or clerk replied, "No, they do not bear the label but they are made under the same conditions as those that do." Now, we know better,

and still, who but a union man or woman does? And, in fact, many who belong to a union, scarcely ever attending the meetings, are not posted in the least on this matter, and consequently he or she buys any kind of goods, union or non-union, as long as they are cheap. In these days of "rush and push" the pocketbook is both heart and conscience with these kind of people. If you want to touch either just make the person believe you are saving him or her a dollar and you will get their support in any scheme.

I have heard people say they could not see the reason why they should pay a quarter or more extra for label goods, as the label did not make the goods any better and was no ornament either.

By properly advertising union firms and union-made goods, and by this means making the latter easily available to these people, they will soon find out that goods bearing the union label as a rule are of better make and of better quality, and even should they cost a little more, they are of greater durability and thus cheaper in the long run. The wife or daughter who spends union-earned dollars for non-union goods is doing herself and her entire family a great wrong, as by doing so she is doing her level best to throw her husband or father out of a job; she is helping her own enemies; helping them to grind her and hers down to a lower level than that of non-union days of yore.

If labor organizations would only adopt some plan by which the union label and union firms would be more widely and more effectively advertised, how quickly we would whip all manufacturers and merchants into line and the non-union working people at the same time; for then the manufacturers would compel the scabs to change their cloak and be good. It would mean more money in the manufacturer's pocket and, realizing this, he would employ union help only and induce his non-union employes to join the union. Therefore I say again, advertise the article that bears the union label, also the firm that handles it, but for goodness sake stop advertising the unfair stuff.

Yours fraternally,

J. H. CRIBBS, L. U. 500.

Butler, Pa.

Idleness Still Rampant in New York City.

Editor The Carpenter:

When the last quarterly circular of our General Secretary was read in one of the well-attended meetings of Local Union 309, New York City, the first part of it, quoting work to be plentiful and our members all employed, called forth a general debate, which terminated in the adoption of a resolution to the effect "That the secretary of the Local Union be instructed to write an article for publication in The Carpenter, dealing on the above mentioned statement, in the sense expressed by the majority of those who spoke on the subject."

It is not with any pleasure we are compelled to state that, although conditions of our trade are somewhat more encouraging for the near future, a large number of the members of the New York district have been for a long time and are still suffering from the consequences of idleness and want of work. And we know that, even when "the prosperity" which, according to the circular, reports from all sections indicate, will reach our great metropolis, there will be more than one man looking for every job. The conditions of the wage slaves, who dispose of nothing but their labor power, are, if not exactly alike, very similar throughout the civilized world. Organized labor throughout Europe, under the intelligent husbandry of a powerful Socialist party, is taking due notice of the developments of labor conditions in the United States, and has often warned its followers against emigration to "our land of the brave and the free," where fluctuations are so common, and where the majority of the working class exists, you may say, by mere chance, and an army of unemployed is always at the disposal of the employer as in no other land. But still, when the prosperity trumpet is sounded many an ill-advised, or fortune seeking, or discontented toiler, will leave his native land in a hurry to reach the shores of this promised and promising land in time.

The labor question is a social problem and the issue of the day, and to understand it it must be viewed from a broad standpoint, especially by those who stand at the head of a large labor organization.

We know that it cannot be solved by pure and simple trade unionism, even not when every man and every woman will be organized. The social problem will still confront us until such a time when the system of profit and wage slavery will make room for a better order of things and men will not depend upon men for a livelihood; when houses, ships, shoes or bread will be made for their real purpose and not for the gaining of profit and dividends.

But we also understand that, under the present conditions, the existence of labor organization is an absolute necessity as a bulwark against the greed and injustice of our oppressors and as a medium of education to the disinherited class. But the education of labor organization ought to be of such a nature as to enlighten all its members on the real causes of their sufferings and teach them to understand the workings of the huge machinery which grinds down the poor and the weak and the industrious, while the useless drones of society live in sunshine and luxury.

On these lines we could well afford to learn a thing or two from the wood workers' organization of Germany. On the first page of a recent issue of their official journal we find their annual report from which we quote the following sentence:

"Not less than 12,651 brothers, nearly 9 per cent. of the membership, were unemployed at the last day of the year."

This one little sentence reveals to us a system of statistical research which enables this large labor organization to collect correct data and make true and reliable statements, which tend to show that the education of this organization has reached a high standard, and we cannot help asking the question, "Why can't we learn from our headquarters the real condition of our trade, the number of members employed and unemployed?"

In another issue of the German Wood Workers' Journal we find the following valuable and instructive tabulation:

Unemployment During the Month of October, 1909.

Districts.	Locals reported.	Membership at end of the month.	Number of Unemployed. From last month.	This month.	Total.	Last day of month reported.	
Danzig	32	2,668	14	46	60	38	1
Stettin	37	3,111	56	123	179	46	3
Breslau	43	6,784	91	149	240	119	3
Berlin	93	33,310	838	3,365	4,203	1,010	2
Etc.	..	.....	...	....	....	....	..
October, 1909	786	147,380	...	....	....	....	..
September, 1909	786	146,729	...	....	....	....	..
August, 1909	793	146,645	...	....	....	....	..
July, 1909	791	146,464	...	....	....	....	..
Etc., 1909	791	144,766	...	....	....	....	..

Follow the names of about thirty small towns which failed to send in their report.

Through the columns of the same paper we learn that this organization is paying its members a traveling benefit. When work is slack in one locality, or a strike or lockout is on, the organization will send all members who may so desire, to places where help is in demand, and these men draw that benefit until they have secured work.

The European labor organizations are endeavoring to keep step with the industrial development, the progress and requirements of the times and the increasing power of capitalism.

They have learned that a labor organization, to be effective and profitable to its members, cannot rely upon mere reports, but must have exact figures. No government today could exist without statistics. The financial department of our own organization should receive exact data from each Local Union as to its membership; but no Local Union seems to be in a position to give any reliable information in regard to the employment or idleness of its members.

For more than two years Local Union 309 has been following a system whereby we semi-annually gather statistics on the state of work, etc., and when our employers talk about the high wages and the high standard of the American workers, we can serve them with some figures. But as long as these statistics are not adopted by the organization as a whole,

they are of but little avail, and not even our General Secretary is in a position to give any reliable information, but must form his opinion regarding this subject from the reports of about a dozen organizers or the colored reports of a subsidized press.

The purpose of this article is not mere criticism, but we hope that it will have the tendency to bring forth a general discussion of the subject and an improvement on these lines.

The following table is the result of the last semi-annual statistics gathered by Local Union 309:

Statistics Showing Wages Received by Members of Carpenters' Union No. 309, During the Time from April 1, 1909, to October 1, 1909.

Number of Members reporting.	Wages per Week.	Hours of Labor.	Weeks each Member was Employed 6 Months, Ended Sept. 30, 1909.	Average Working Time.			Earnings of each Member.	Total Earnings.
				Weeks.	Days.	Hours.		
1	$30.00	44	26	26	...	...	$780.00	$ 780.00
41	27.50	44	20—26	24	...	...	660.00	27,060.00
28	27.50	44	10—19	15	...	4½	415.44½	11,632.50
16	27.50	44	1— 9	5	...	24¾	152.97	2,447.50
14	24.75	44—53	12—26	17	...	31	438.43	6,138.00
3	24.75	44—53	6— 9	7	...	...	173.25	519.75
5	24.00	44—53	15—26	21	...	35	523.20	2,616.00
1	26.86	44	26	26	...	...	698.36	698.36
2	25.75	52	12—21	16	...	26	428.87½	849.75
1	23.38	48	26	26	...	...	607.88	607.88
228	22.00	44	20—26	22	...	41	505.52	115,852.00
191	22.00	44	10—19	14	...	42	329.08	62,854.00
68	22.00	44	1— 9	6	...	1	132.34	8,998.00
45	20.75	44—54	6—26	16	...	5	349.98½	15,749.25
2	21.00	44—59	26	26	...	...	546.00	1,092.00
1	20.80	44	15	15	...	...	312.00	312.00
7	20.50	44—52	12—20	18	...	31	386.64½	2,685.50
13	20.00	44—54	3—26	19	...	...	338.00	4,940.00
4	19.50	44—54	8—20	12	4¾	...	248.62	994.48
11	19.25	44—54	7—26	17	3	...	334.25	3,676.75
11	19.00	44—54	16—26	26	...	...	437.00	4,807.00
42	18.00	44—54	20—26	23	4	...	421.72½	17,712.00
34	18.00	44—54	10—18	14	...	14⅛	257.03	8,748.00
15	18.00	44—54	2— 9	5	...	9½	111.60	1,674.00
20	17.00	44—54	2—26	17	...	4½	298.35	5,967.00
48	16.00	44—54	10—26	17	5⅞	...	287.66⅔	13,808.00
9	15.00	44—54	1— 9	4	4⅛	...	76.44½	688.00
43	15.00	44—54	10—26	18	5½	...	283.25½	12,180.00
8	15.00	44—54	2— 9	5	2¼	...	80.62½	645.00
8	14.00	44—54	3—26	14	5¾	...	208.25	1,666.00
7	13.00	44—54	8—26	20	3½	...	267.43	1,872.00
10	12.00	44—54	2—25	12	4¾	...	153.60	1,536.00
4	11.00	44—54	16	16	...	...	176.00	704.00
3	10.00	44—50	24—26	24	4	...	246.66½	740.00
4	9.00	44—50	13—26	19	3	...	175.50	702.00
8	$30 to $80 per month	44—48	13—26	In hotel	board.	...	353.75	2,830.00
956	$13.95⅓						$362.74⅓	$346.782.72

956 Members reported
Average wages per week.....$ 13.95⅓
Average wages per 6 months..... 362.74⅓
Total amount of wages..... 346.782.72

Fraternally yours,
BENJ. FRIED, R. S., L. U. 309.
New York City.

A Correction.

In an article entitled "Men and Conditions," printed in the January issue of this journal, Brother N. E. Duffy of L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., was erroneously quoted as soliciting for the American Carpenter and Builder. It should have read The National Builder.

The world is a comedy to those that think, a tragedy to those that feel.—Horace Walpole.

Handsome is that handsome does.—Goldsmith.

'Tis always morning somewhere in the world.—Horne.

NEWS NOTES FROM LOCAL UNIONS

Quincy, Ill.—Traveling brothers and all carpenters are urgently requested to keep shy of this city for the next two months at least, pending our trade movement which will come to an issue on May 2 this year.

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Kansas City, Mo.—All carpenters are urgently requested to keep away from this city until further notice as we are making a demand for better conditions and an influx of idle men at this time would hamper our movement. Due notice will be given through the columns of our journal as soon as a settlement is reached.

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Mount Kisco, N. Y.—Kindly remove the name of this locality from the dull list in The Carpenter as all our members and some of the newcomers are at work and prospects fair for the future. Under these favorable conditions we do not want to discourage or stand in the way of members of the craft who desire to journey our way.

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Pine Bluff, Ark.—Union carpenters contemplating a change of locality and coming to this place, will please bear in mind that the Southern Construction Co. of Louisville, Ky., which is doing some work here, has shown its unfriendliness to organized labor by sub-letting its work to non-union men and ignoring Local Union 576 of this city.

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Gloversville, N. Y.—We would be greatly obliged to our sister Local Unions if they would make an effort to stop the rush of their idle members to this city, and try to keep carpenters generally away from this city at this time. We have had a prosperous season, but are now crowded out by newcomers to such an extent that most of our own men are idle.

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Pittsfield, Mass.—Owing to a trade movement pending in this city and meeting with opposition from some of our contractors to our reasonable demand, we would hereby urgently call on all traveling carpenters to keep aloof from this city until May 1, when we expect our new wage rate to take force and until we notify the brothers through our journal that everything is serene.

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Kenosha, Wis.—Trade here is in a deplorable condition; most of our members have been out of work all winter and there is not much doing now. The flocking in here of out-of-town brothers is aggravating the situation as in many instances they obtain a job while our members have to go idle. We would request migrating brothers to steer clear of Kenosha, and the editor to place its name on the dull list in our journal.

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DeKalb, Ill.—We desire to notify the brothers of the U. B. and all members of the craft, through the medium of this journal that we have more than enough carpenters in this place at present to do all the work on hand. Any advertisements in the papers for carpenters wanted here are misleading; there is a slump in building operations, and traveling carpenters are advised to remain away from DeKalb, Ill., pending an improvement in trade conditions and until further notice.

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Jersey City, N. J.—Local Union 139 of this city on Thursday, January 13, celebrated its 12th anniversary by a grand smoker at which over one hundred of the members and their friends were present. The Hudson County D. C. attended in a body; also a number of brothers from sister Local Unions. An excellent program was presented and highly enjoyed by all present. After refreshments and a jolly good time in general every one adjourned to their homes highly satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

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Newark, N. J.—All the jobs going on here at present, with the exception of two, are fast nearing completion and little new

work being started, as a result, at least 25 per cent. of our men are walking the streets. To aggravate the situation, outsiders are flocking in in large numbers and as a result the supply is greatly in excess of the demand and we find ourselves seriously hampered in our efforts to secure improved working conditions. We trust that carpenters reading this notice will realize the necessity of staying away from Newark, N. J., at this time and until further notice.

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Prince Rupert, B. C., Can.—Owing to a public meeting being held at the court house, where we have met so far, and a change of commissioners, we were unable to hold a meeting last week. We are now glad to say that our own hall will soon be completed. It is centrally located, is 24x40 and has two ante-rooms. We will open it by a smoker in two weeks when we will give a fuller account of it. We think it very creditable, and it is certainly no small undertaking to organize a Local Union and within six months erect a hall of our own. It is doubtful whether there is another Local Union in our U. B. with such a record. We hope to have a membership of 150 and the eight-hour day this coming season.

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Kingsville, Tex.—Our Local Union, 1666, is in good shape and prospering. January 1 we demanded the closed shop and all contractors acceded to our demand at the start, excepting two, who fought us for a month. They soon found out, however, that they were up against a sturdy bunch. We would not concede an inch and today we are glad to say, we have not a non-union job in town and only three or four men idle. These favorable conditions will obtain unless this place is overrun with men from outside districts in search of employment and unwilling to assist us and do their share in the maintenance of union conditions. We had a fine meeting last night; we initiated eighteen new members and have about as many applicants for initiation at next meeting night. The membership of our little local will treble itself by the last of this month.

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Colinga, Cal.—This is to warn all mechanics, carpenters especially, not to pay any attention to advertisements appearing in eastern papers to the effect that mechanics are needed in this city. These ads are misleading and calculated to do great injury to those coming here expecting employment at once and spending their meager earnings before, if ever they succeed in obtaining a job. This is exactly the predicament a large number of resident mechanics have been in for weeks. It is evident that those responsible for these ads are endeavoring to work the time-worn dodge of flooding this section of the country with surplus labor to reduce wages and make a market for employment agents and real estate sharks and thereby demoralizing industrial conditions. Living expenses here are very high; you can not figure on less than $10.00 per week for the cheapest living. Migrating carpenters, be wise and stay away from Colinga, Cal., until further notice.

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Macon, Ga.—The Central Railroad Company of Georgia is building new shops in this city and the contract has been awarded to Swift & Co. of Chicago. This firm is now advertising in the papers all through the country for carpenters at good wages and a long job. These ads have lured men here from the adjoining states and even from Texas to find that the wages this concern is paying range from $1.50 to $2.25 per day at the most, and working hours unlimited. The men coming here to work for these starvation wages are naturally incapacitated for the work; they work two or three days and are then laid off; men are discharged every day. Were our local contractors awarded the contract and doing the work all our home men would be in employment, receive from $2.25 to $3.50 per day and ten hours would be the limit. Besides the railroad job there is very little doing here at present in our line; trade is dull and all carpenters are advised to stay away from Macon, Ga., for the next few months.

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Oneida, N. Y.—Local Union 124 of this city is very much alive as will be seen by the following. On January 26 we held a smoker, starting in with the new officers taking their respective places. Saying "new officers" is not presenting the event quite correctly, though, as they were all re-elected,

hence it was easy getting things going after the transaction of business. The business meeting over, refreshments were served and before long the atmosphere was blue with smoke, just smoke only, that is all that was blue. The boys were feeling fine; just at home in their old local. There was an all around hand-shaking and then more smoke to good old Brotherhood. No speech-making; O yes, most everybody had something to say; but who would keep still listening to regular speakers when there was such a good time for all? Then we drank to the health of all, including the General Officers. We made no change in our working conditions for the current year, only swore off on some things. A motion prevailed that our schedule of hours and wages remain the same as in 1909. Prospects are bright for this coming spring, so let the saw cut wood and the hammer ring.

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Great Banquet of U. B. Carpenters in Buffalo, N. Y.

Buffalo, N. Y.—On Wednesday, February 9, the U. B. carpenters of the Buffalo, N. Y., district celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the formation of their District Council by a banquet at Convention Hall. It was the largest of craft organization ever held in Buffalo; nothing approaching this affair in magnitude was ever attempted before by a local labor organization. Over fifteen hundred members and distinguished guests were seated at ten long tables, which completely covered the immense floor space, and the building was tastefully decorated with national colors. The speakers occupied places on the stage and separated from the lower tiers by a string of box trees. Above the stage hung the insignia of the craft, and at its back were pictures of Mayor Louis P. Fuhrmann, William D. Huber, our General President, and Frank Duffy of Indianapolis, our General Secretary.

No caterer in Buffalo ever attempted to care for such a crowd, and it was evident when the feasting was over and the toastmaster, William B. Macfarlane, rapped for order, that the affair was a success.

Those at the speakers' table included: William B. McFarlane of Buffalo, general organizer; John Sayles, secretary to the mayor, William D. Huber of Indianapolis, General President; Dr. G. A. Hitzel of Buffalo, William G. Schardt of Chicago, chairman of the General Executive Board; Richard Fuelle of St. Louis, general organizer; Charles H. Stevens, business agent of the cigar makers of Buffalo; Harold J. Balliett, city clerk; Charles Hann, president of Buffalo District Council.

Brother Macfarlane acted as toastmaster. In his talk he reviewed the history of the Buffalo District Council, saying it was formed in 1890 with three Local Unions, Nos. 9, 355 and 347, with a total membership of 456. Its original officers were: President, George Lercy; vice-president, Frank Grohle; recording secretary, W. A. Tryon, and treasurer, George Enser.

Brother Macfarlane next referred to formation of the International organization "with twelve local unions, that was the foundation for one of the largest organizations of skilled workmen in the world.

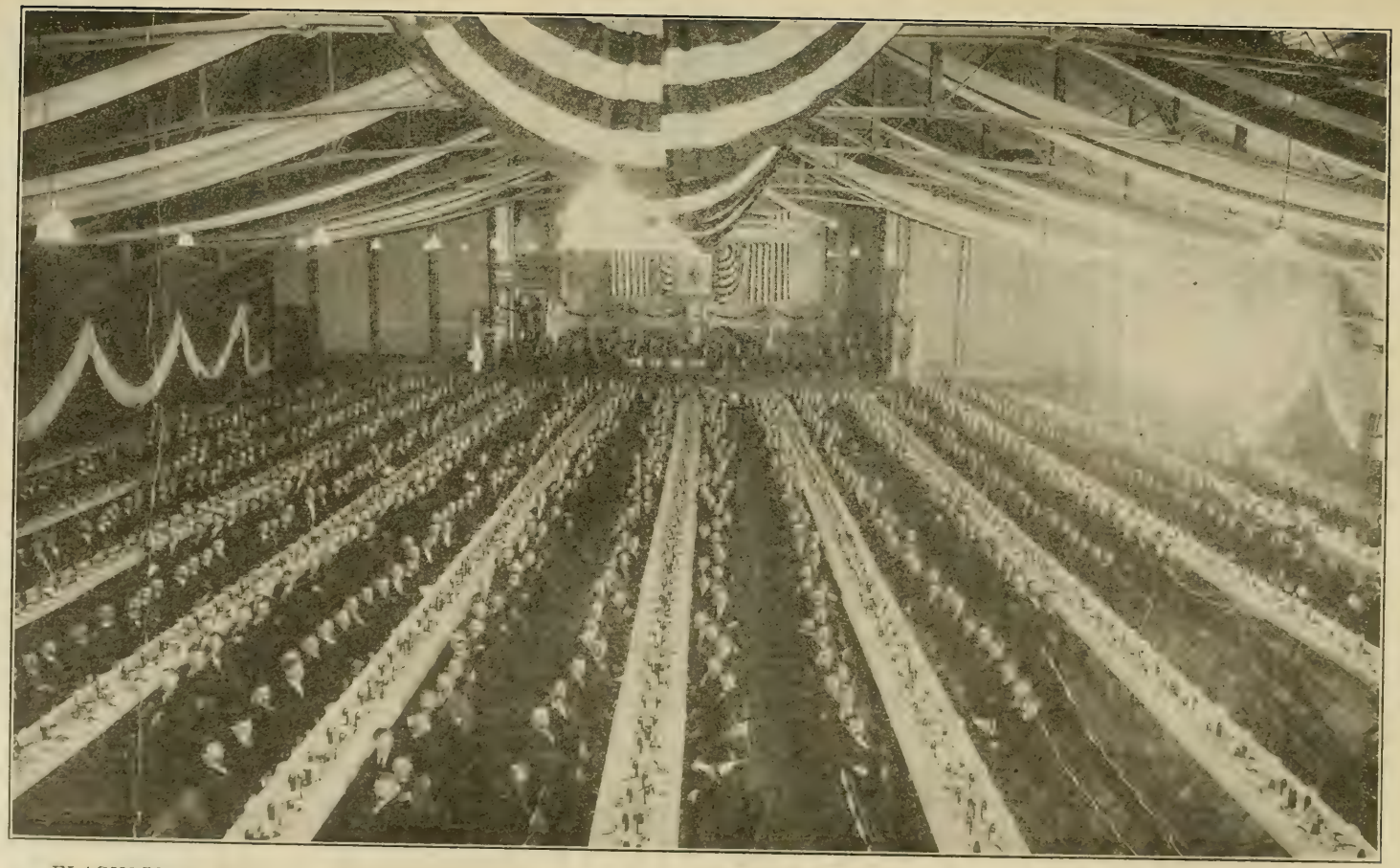
"We have," he continued, "brought the hours of labor for men of our craft down from ten hours a day to eight hours a day, and sent up the wages from 18 and 20 cents an hour in the last twenty years, to 45 cents an hour, which the carpenters of Buffalo will get on May 1 next."

Brother McFarlane referred to the increase from 40 cents an hour, granted by the contractors last month, effective on May 1, 1910.

After the Electric City quartet had sung several selections, Secretary Sayles, who was there in the absence of Mayor Fuhrmann, welcomed the visitors to the city.

"The Mayor told me," he said, "that he was sorry he could not be with you tonight. He asked me to give you his best wishes, because he said he knew you were his friends. I am indeed glad to be here, to be among men who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow and among the best people in the Queen City. I have great respect for the carpentry trade, for I remember that the great Nazarene was a carpenter, as was His father before Him."

General President Huber, the next speaker, was enthusiastically received. After saying that he had attended scores of din-



FLASHLIGHT PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING 1,500 MEN SEATED AT TEN BANQUET TABLES—SPEAKERS' TABLE ON STAGE IN REAR.

ners, Brother Huber said he had never witnessed such a gathering.

"Brothers," he went on, "do you realize that it is nearly three decades ago since the United Brotherhood was formed? We will celebrate our twenty-ninth birthday on August 12, 1910, and looking back into the past, it seems like a dream, or, if you please, a nightmare, when we consider the conditions under which we labored in those early days. Many of us who were then in the springtide of our lives are now passing toward the evening shade; many on whose heads the hair was thick with the resplendent glory of young manhood are now covered with a frost that never melts; silvered, we may say, for the cause in which we have all served our apprenticeship and come out seared, scarred and seasoned veterans, fighting for the uplifting, the upbuilding and the elevating of the physical, moral and intellectual advancement of the men of our craft."

Brother Huber held that three principles were responsible for the success of his organization: First, the elimination of piecework, the advocacy of the union label and the right of collective bargaining.

City Clerk Balliett spoke for the Common Council; Brother Schardt spoke on "Chicago, the Windy City of the West," and Brother Fuelle spoke in German on "Greater St. Louis." Dr. Hitzel also addressed the carpenters in German.

The anniversary banquet committee who contributed much to the success of the affair consisted of the following brothers: James Hopkins, chairman; Geo. H. Waldow, Vincent Roth, W. W. Vantine and B. M. Anstett.

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Information Wanted.

If John Mitchell, carpenter, a son of the deceased John Mitchell, farmer or farm servant, at Coulard Hill, Lossiemouth, Scotland, and the deceased Mrs. Susan Grant, or Mitchell, Clifton road, Lossiemouth, Scotland, who is believed to have emigrated with his wife to America about forty-five years ago, or, if dead, his heirs will communicate with Robertson & Gordon Shaw, writers, 97 Wellingston st., Glasgow, Scotland, they may learn of something to their advantage.

An Absconder.

H. A. Lund, treasurer of Millmen and Cabinetmakers' Local Union 1233, San Antonio, Tex., has absconded with money intrusted to him by the Local Union. He is of light complexion, weight about 165 pounds, gray-blue eyes, sandy hair, height about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches; nationality, Swede; has worked in California, Seattle, on the coast; also in Chicago, Ill., as a millman. Any one knowing of his whereabouts will please notify the F. S. by addressing

W. F. BUSCHING.
116 Montana street, San Antonio, Tex.

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Beware of Him.

C. W. Morris, a man a little above average height, slim build and light complexion; professing to be a dancing teacher as well as a journeyman carpenter, has borrowed money in quantities on false promises and misrepresentation from brother members of L. U. 1116, Twin Falls, Idaho. He also procured clothing and other articles from our merchants on time and deliberately left the city on a night train for parts unknown. Any one knowing the whereabouts of this man will please communicate with the undersigned secretary of L. U. 1116.

G. W. GARDNER.
Box 864, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Bread Upon The Waters.

Comfort for the heavy hearted,
Love to help the world along—
For the weary and discouraged,
Just a bit of hopeful song;
When life's cares would crush us earthward
And our cross seems hard to bear,
Turn where other hearts are troubled
Haste sweet sympathy to share.

There's no time for grief's indulgence
In a world so full of woe,
There is pathos all around us—
Men and women need us so!
Hearts may find their speedy healing
Though their wounds are sore and deep,
When we love and bless our neighbor—
When we comfort those who weep.

In this ministry of mercy
And the low, sweet song of cheer,
Our own hearts in joy grow lighter
And our heav'n begins right here;
Somewhere from the vast forever
Comes a soft and sweet refrain—
Lo! the bread upon the waters
Surely shall return again.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

TRADE NOTES

Movements For Better Conditions.

Local Union 1835, Waterloo, Iowa.—The revised trade rules recently adopted by this Local Union provide for a minimum rate of 40 cents per hour or $3.60 per day of nine hours. Our present rate being $3.25 per day, this means an increase of 35 cents per day. We have presented a demand to that effect to the contractors, fixing May 1 as the day for the new scale to take place.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1393, Boston, Mass.—This Local Union, composed of wharf and bridge carpenters, is demanding for its members a raise in wages and the Saturday half holiday during the months of June, July, August and September. Our present scale is $3.00 and working hours eight per day. We have submitted our demand to our employers sometime ago and as yet have not learned of any opposition to its enforcement. As it is very reasonable, we expect it to be readily complied with on and after May 1 next.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1143, La Crosse, Wis.—In this city we have seven fair contractors and seventy-five carpenters in the union, and on the outside we have five unfair contractors and thirty non-union men. Despite these unfavorable conditions we have decided to demand an advance in wages from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour and eight hours' work per day. By this move we expect, when trade is brisk, as it promises to be next season, and contractors are compelled to hire union men to carry out their contracts, to enforce our new scale upon unfair contractors and at the same time force the non-union men to join our organization. Prospects for gaining our demand on May 1 are very good and we anticipate no trouble of serious nature.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 943, Tulsa, Okla.—At a called meeting held December 28 we decided to make a change in the wage clause of our trade rules, viz., that on and after April 1, 1910, the minimum rate for journeymen shall be 50 cents an hour instead of 45 cents as at present; foremen shall be paid 55 cents an hour. We are confident of success and do not anticipate any trouble in getting our demand granted. We are working eight hours per day.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 757, Manchester, Conn.—We are not demanding any advance in wages of $3.60 per day of eight hours this year, but we have voted to amend our by-laws making our working hours forty-four per week and making a demand for the Saturday half holiday, to go into effect May 1, 1910.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 594, Dover, N. J.—Deeming the time opportune for a successful move for the eight hours and a Saturday half holiday, we have made a demand upon the contractors to that effect; also that on and after May 1 next our minimum rate be 42½ cents per hour. Our present rate is $3.33 per day of nine hours.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 155, Plainfield, N. J.—In view of the fact that times are better now and prosperity with us again, we have decided to demand an advance of our present minimum rate of $3.50 per day of eight hours to $4.00 a day, beginning with May 1, 1910. This latter rate we were promised by the contractors two years ago, but the panic then making its appearance and work being scarce, we dropped the matter. Now we consider the time opportune to insist on the advance promised; nor do we expect any difficulty arising from our demand.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, North Shore, Mass.—With trade conditions fairly good at present and two-thirds of our contractors being friendly inclined towards our organization

and endeavor, we feel that we are not running any great risk in demanding an advance in wages from 41 cents to 47¾ cents per hour and the Saturday half holiday, beginning May 1, 1910.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, Cincinnati, Ohio.—The membership of this district believing that, considering the enormous increase in foodstuff prices and all necessaries of life, they are justly entitled to an increase in their pay, they have voted to make a demand for an advance in wages from $3.60 per day to $4.00 per day, or 50 cents per hour for eight hours per day, the working time now in force. The increased rate is to go into effect May 1, 1910.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 444, Pittsfield, Mass.—Having requested to the Master Builders' Association of this city and vicinity to appoint a committee to meet a committee of our Local Union to confer with them on our demand for an advance in wages from 41 to 48 cents per hour, to take effect May 1, the above association, in a letter, notified our secretary that they denied our request and had voted that the open shop now in force (?) should continue for another year. The employers holding membership in this association are those who have broken our yearly agreement by declaring open shop last June. We have also entered into negotiations with the independent contractors and hope that we will not be compelled to resort to arbitrary measures in enforcing our demand.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 189, Quincy, Ill.—Our Local Union has notified the contractors of this city of our demand for an increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour, the increase to take effect May 2, 1910. We also notified the Builders' Exchange of our demand about a month ago, but we have not heard anything from them as yet. However, we are not looking for any trouble and expect to get our demand conceded without resorting to arbitrary measures.

❖ ❖ ❖

Hannibal, Mo.—The committee appointed by this Local Union to wait upon and notify the contractors of the adoption, at our first meeting in January this year, of new trade rules, found seventeen contractors in this city, fifteen of them fair and two unfair. The former have accepted and agreed to abide by our revised rules, and the falling in line of the two unfair contractors is but a matter of a short time.

❖ ❖ ❖

Coalgate, Okla.—Our expectations as to the outcome of our trade movement have come true. We have secured the advance in wages from $3.00 per day of eight hours to $3.50 per day without any trouble the first of this year. We have thus met with success and everything is now O. K.

❖ ❖ ❖

Rockford, Ill.—We are elated to state that we have reached a most cordial and friendly agreement with our bosses; it is satisfactory in every particular to both sides—eight hours per day, closed shop, to run three years, 40 cents an hour for 1910, 45 cents for 1911 and 50 cents for 1912. We feel that we have accomplished a good deal and scored a decided victory. The new scale will become operative June 1, 1910.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, Wyoming Valley, Pa.—The Local Unions under the jurisdiction of this body have almost unanimously voted to make a demand upon the contractors for a rate increase from $2.60 to $3.00 per day of eight hours. We feel that considering the greatly increased cost of living and the consequent impossibility for the carpenters to decently subsist on present wages, will appeal to the employers, and we anticipate little trouble in getting our reasonable demand acceded to. The increase is to take effect April 1, 1910.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, Kansas City, Mo.—The various Local Unions of Kansas City and vicinity, by an overwhelming vote, decided to demand a half-holiday on Saturdays and a wage scale as follows, to go into effect May 1, 1910: Foremen's wages shall be 65 cents and journeymen's wages 55 cents per hour; half-holidays on Saturday, to be observed not later than sixty days after the taking effect of the raise in wages. Journeymen's wages at present are $3.60 per day. Prospects for gaining our demand are very favorable.

(Continued on page 53.)

CRAFT PROBLEMS

Some Problems in Stairbuilding.—X.

(Morris Williams in Carpentry and Building.)

Our next subject for consideration is a stairway starting with a large curve of 32 in. radius, the curve containing eight risers, as shown from the newel at A to the springing line at C of Fig. 65, which represents a plan of the cylinder stairway. Between risers 6 and 7 is a platform, while a second one is shown between risers 17 and 18, the risers in both curves being placed at equal distances apart. At the top of the upper flight a goose neck curve will be formed to connect with the landing newel, as indicated in Fig. 71. It is the intention of the writer to show at this time how to construct the rail from the newel on the first floor to the newel on the second floor.

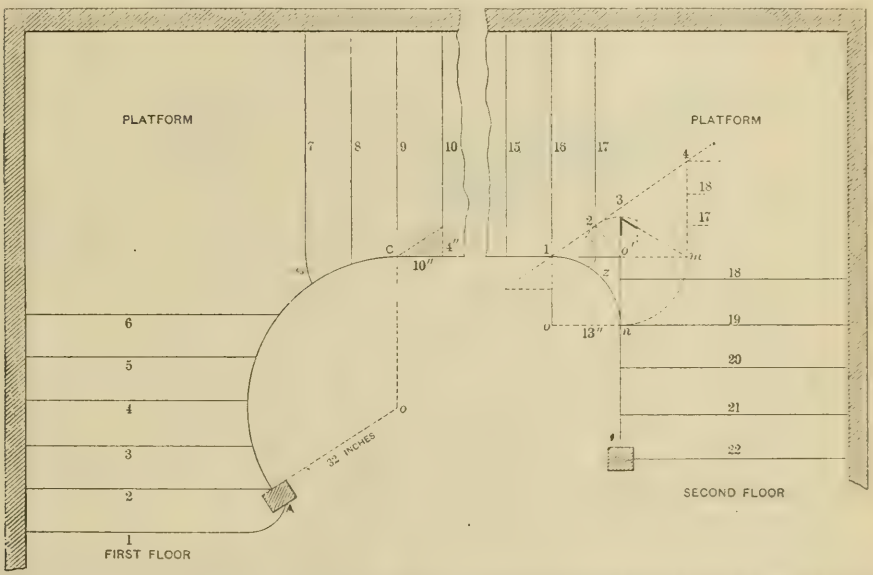


Fig. 65.—Plan of a Cylinder Stairway Containing Stretchout Curve More Than a Quadrant at the Starting, a Quarter Turn at the Intersection of the Two Flights and a Goose Neck Curve on the Rail Connecting the Newell of the Second-Story Landing.

We show in Fig. 66 how to lay out the face mold for the wreath over and above the curve at the bottom from the newel on the first floor to the hight of the eight risers contained in the curve. The first process is to draw the elevation of these risers, as indicated from *c* to *c′*, in Fig. 66. From the point *c′* draw a few of the straight steps with the pitch board, as indicated by the shaded portions above the point *c′*. Prolong the pitch of these steps to *b′*, or anywhere it is desired to have the hight of the wreath, at the end *a* connecting to the newel.

From *b* draw the short line *b′ b*, and from this last point draw a line to *a*. This last line will be the bottom level tangent, and because it is drawn from *b′* and level, it follows that it will be the same hight all along from *b* to *a*, which is, as shown, a trifle higher than the third riser. This means that

the wreath according to this arrangement will be the hight shown from *b* to *b′*, higher above the nosing at the newel than at the end *c′*, where it is shown to be upon the nosing of the ninth step.

If it is desired that the wreath follow the nosing line of the steps all around the curve from *c* to *a*, then the pitch line *c′ b′* must be continued beyond the point *b′*, as shown to

plumb line from 3′ to 4 and revolve 4 to *a″*, as shown by the dotted arc 5. Now connect *a′* with *b′*, which will be the level tangent transferred to the face mold. The angle at *b′* between this line and the pitched tangent *b′ c′* will be the one required between the tangents of the face mold to square the joints at each end.

To find the major and minor axes draw a

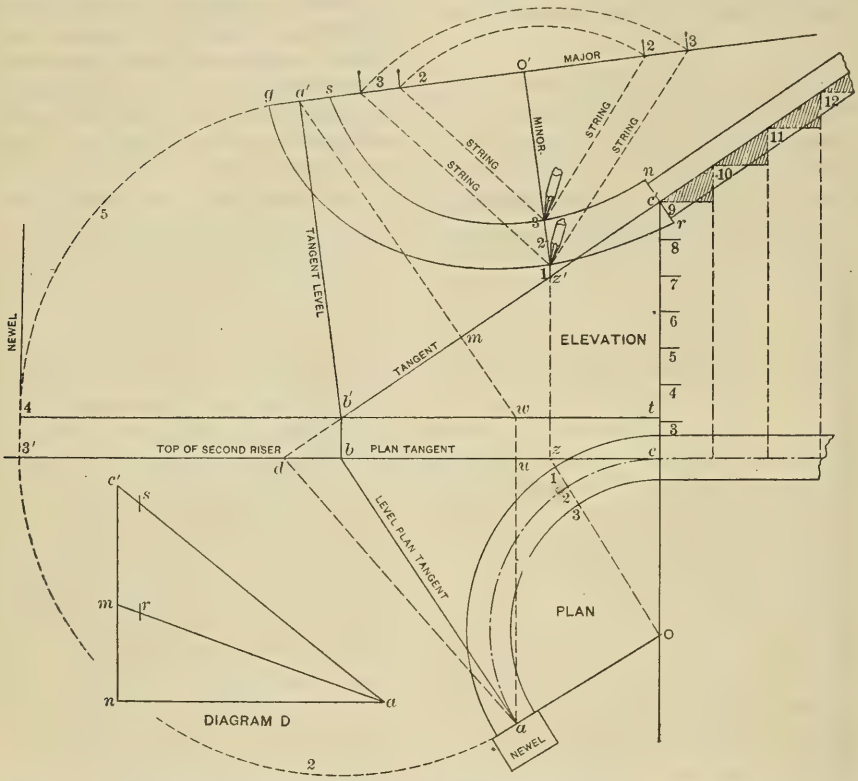


Fig. 66.—Plan, Elevation and Face Mold of the Stretchout Rail at the Starting of the Stairway Shown in the Previous Figure.

d and the level tangent drawn from *d* to *a*, as indicated by the dotted line *d a*. By this process the hight of the wreath at the newel *a* may be determined at will.

To lay out the face mold the bottom level tangent *b a* must be transferred to it, as shown from *b′* to *a′*, and it is accomplished by drawing a plumb line from *a* at the newel to *w*, and from *w* to the point indicated. A line is drawn square to the pitch board tangent *c b*, as shown from *w* to *m* and *a′*. Now revolve the point *a* of the plan to 3′, as indicated by the dotted arc 2. Draw a line from the plan center O parallel to the plan level tangent *a b*, as shown by the dotted line O *z*. This line will be the plan of the minor axis. Now draw from *z* the plumb line *z z′*, and draw *z′ o′* parallel to the level tangent *b′ a′* of the face mold. Make *z′ o′* equal in length to *z* O of the plan. The line *z′ o′* will be the minor axis, and by drawing a line from *o′* to *a′* will give the major axis.

Upon the minor axis mark the points 1, 2, 3 at the same distance from *o′* as the same figures are shown to be from the plan center

O across the plan rail. To find the points upon the major axis to which to fix the pins, place the length *o′ s* of the major axis in the dividers, and with 3 on the minor axis as center draw the arc cutting the major axis in the points 2 and 2, which will be the location for the pins to strike the inside curve of the mold, as shown from *n* to *s*. Again place in the dividers the length of *o′ g* on the major axis, and with 1 on the minor axis as center strike the arc cutting the major axis in the points 3 and 3. Now will be observed that the material is cut out square to the face of the plank. The bevels are applied, as shown, to both ends; in this case reversely; that is, at the end *a′* toward the inside and at the end *c′* toward the outside of the wreath.

In Fig. 68 is shown the wreath after it is twisted and the bevels applied.

To lay out the face mold for the quarter turn placed between the second and third flights of stairs as indicated in the plan view, Fig. 65, place one leg of the compasses in

Fig. 68.

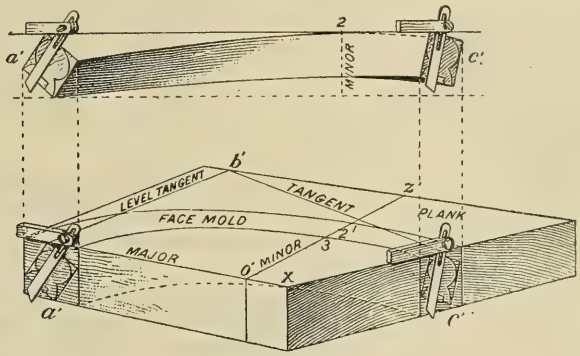


Fig. 67.

Fig. 67.—View of the Plank from Which the Wreath Is Cut Square to Its Surface and the Bevels Applied at Each End, Showing How the Wreath Is Twisted.
Fig. 68.—View of Wreath After It is Twisted and the Bevels Applied.

fix the string to the pins, as shown, and with the pencil on the minor axis draw the curves, as shown, from the end *a′* of the mold to the end *c′*. Make the joints at each end square to the tangents, thus completing the form of the face mold.

The width of the mold at each end was taken from the bevels shown in diagram D. In order to find the bevels made *a n* of the diagram the same length as *a u* of the plan. Make *n m* the same length as the line *w m*, shown in the elevation; connect *m* with *a* and the angle at *m* will be the bevel to apply to the end *c′* of the mold.

Make *n c′* of diagram D equal in length to the line *c′ t* of the elevation and connect *c′* with *a*. Then the angle at *c′* will be the bevel to apply to the end *a′* of the face mold, where the wreath connects to the newel.

The face mold is shown applied to the plank in Fig. 67, indicating the method of cutting out the material for the wreath. It

the point *o′* as center and extend the other to *n*; turn over to *m* and then make *m* 4 equal in hight to the three risers which are contained in the quarter turn, namely, the 17th, 18th and 19th. From 4 draw the pitch of the flight above to 1, as shown in Fig. 65. Square to this line *o′* draw a line to 2.

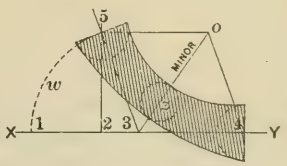


Fig. 69.—Face Mold Curves Described by Means of a Flexible Lath Bent to Touch Points Contained in the Curve.

Now draw the straight line X Y, as shown in Fig. 69, and transfer to it the points 1, 2, 3, 4 from the pitch line in Fig. 65, and from 2 in Fig. 69 draw a perpendicular line to the point 5. Now place one leg of the

compasses in the point 3, extend the other to 1 and turn over to 5, connect 5 with 3, which will give one tangent of the face mold, the other being from 3 to 4.

Make the joints at 4 and 5 square to the tangents. Place on the minor axis the point *z* at a distance from 3 equal to O *z* of the plan, Fig. 65. Make the width of the mold at this point equal to that of the plan rail and at each end ½ in. wider. Now draw the curves by bending a thin lath to touch the points thus found.

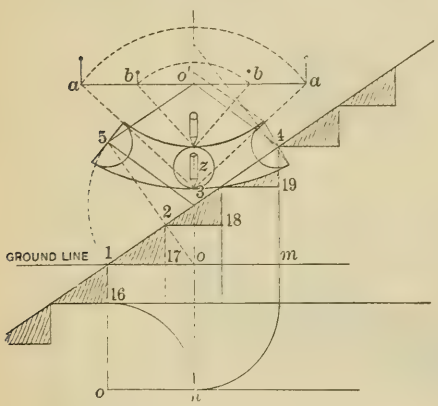


Fig. 70.—Diagram Showing How to Draw the Face Mold with String and Pins.

In Fig. 70 is shown the manner of laying out the mold by means of a string and pins, which needs no explanation further than what has already been given in connection with similar examples.

In Fig. 71 is shown a method of drawing the goose neck curve referred to earlier in this article. Commence by continuing the bottom of the landing rail through *b* to *o*. Drop a line from *b* to *a*, and make the line *a c* equal to *a b*. Draw a line from *c* to *o*

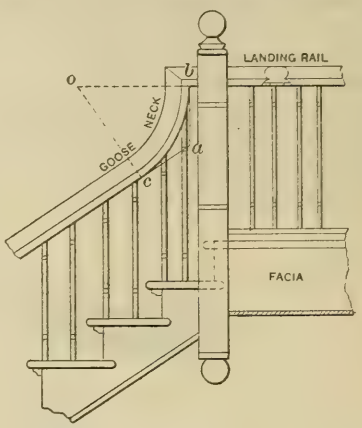


Fig. 71.—Partial Elevation of the Landing Newel, Landing Rail and Goose Neck on the Pitch Rail.

square to the pitch line of the flight rail. Now with *o* as center draw the curves as indicated from *c* to *b*.

Note that the bottom curve in this stairway is similar to the curve shown in Fig. 60 for a wreath over a scroll curve. Study diligently the constructive lines as explained in that figure and also the view of it as presented in Fig. 64, demonstrating that with a knowledge of a method to develop a section cut obliquely through an irregular based block as shown in these figures a rail over a curve of the kind under consideration can easily be constructed.

To Find Lengths of Rafters and Area of Roof by Simple Multiplication.

(By a Member of Local Union 493.)

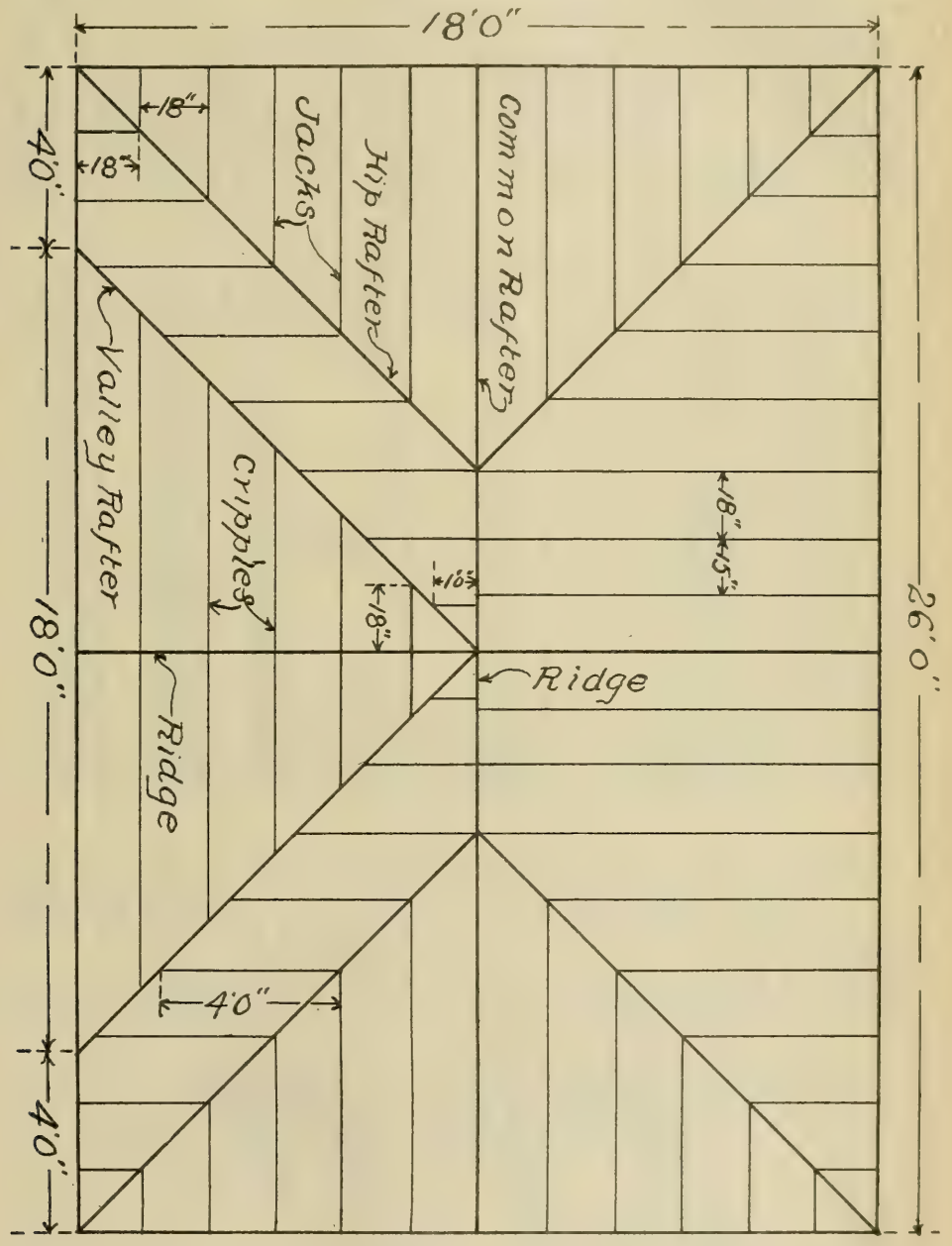
The following tables are taken from my note book and will, I hope, be of some help to my brothers in taking off quantities of materials for roofs from plans and in checking up lengths of rafters when laying them out with the steel square.

The lengths of all rafters and area of roof can be obtained by simple multiplication, when length and width of building at plate line, pitch of roof and spacing of rafters are known.

In Column 1 are listed the various pitches from 1 inch rise to one foot of run to 24 inches rise to one foot of run.

For illustration, I have used a hip and valley roof (see sketch), having the rafters used in roof framing, common hip, valley, jack and cripple; 18 feet wide or a run of

9 feet and 26 feet long, and a pitch of 10 inches rise to 1 foot run, rafters spaced 18 inches.



Find decimal in Column 2, opposite pitch of roof; multiply width of building by decimal and it gives length of common rafter, as, .651×18′=11′ 8¾″; or find decimal in Column 3 opposite pitch of roof, multiply run of common rafter by decimal and it gives length, as, 1.302×9′=11′ 8¾″.

As the rafters are spaced 1′ 6″ O. C., the run of first jack or cripple is 1′ 6″.

Multiply run of jack or cripple by decimal in Column 3, opposite pitch of roof,

and it gives length, as, 1.302×1′ 6″= 1′ 11 5-12″.

Multiply width of building by decimal in Column IV and it gives length of hip on valley rafter, as, .8207×18′=14′ 9¼″.

Multiply run of common rafter by decimal in Column 5 and it gives length of hip or valley rafter, as, 1.6414×9′=14′ 9¼″.

Multiply run of hip or valley rafter, as obtained with square, by decimal in Column 6 and it gives length, as, 1.1587×(√2×9²) or 12′ 8¾″=14′ 9¼″.

Multiply area of plan of roof by decimal in Column 3, opposite pitch of roof and it gives area of roof, as, 18×26=468 sq. ft. area of plan, 1.302×468=609.34 sq. ft. area of roof.

It is not necessary to use more than three figures after the decimal point for very accurate work, as, .8207, Column 4, use .821, etc. The reader will find these figures useful for finding lengths of braces, diagonal headers, and in many other ways:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1-inch rise to 1-foot run.....	.50174	1.00347	.7083	1.4166	1.
2-inch rise to 1-foot run.....	.5069	1.0138	.712	1.424	1.00518
3-inch rise to 1-foot run.....	.5204	1.0408	.71807	1.43613	1.0137
4-inch rise to 1-foot run.....	.527	1.054	.722	1.444	1.019247
5-inch rise to 1-foot run.....	.5416	1.0832	.737	1.4784	1.0408
6-inch rise to 1-foot run.....	.559	1.118	.75	1.5	1.05883
7-inch rise to 1-foot run.....	.578	1.156	.7648	1.5295	1.0796
8-inch rise to 1-foot run.....	.6009	1.2018	.7818	1.5635	1.1036
9-inch rise to 1-foot run.....	.625	1.25	.7993	1.5986	1.12284
10-inch rise to 1-foot run.....	.651	1.302	.8207	1.64141	1.1587
11-inch rise to 1-foot run.....	.6782	1.357	.8426	1.6853	1.1896
12-inch rise to 1-foot run.....	.707	1.414	.86499	1.72999	1.22117
13-inch rise to 1-foot run.....	.7371	1.4742	.8907	1.7814	1.2575
14-inch rise to 1-foot run.....	.7683	1.5366	.9166	1.8333	1.294
15-inch rise to 1-foot run.....	.797	1.594	.94437	1.8874	1.3323
16-inch rise to 1-foot run.....	.83	1.66	.9718	1.9436	1.3719
17-inch rise to 1-foot run.....	.867	1.734	1.0008	2.0017	1.4129
18-inch rise to 1-foot run.....	.901	1.802	1.0375	2.0615	1.4552
19-inch rise to 1-foot run.....	.9428	1.8856	1.06148	2.12295	1.4985
20-inch rise to 1-foot run.....	.9718	1.94365	1.0929	2.1858	1.5429
21-inch rise to 1-foot run.....	1.00848	2.01696	1.125	2.25	1.58823
22-inch rise to 1-foot run.....	1.0442	2.0883	1.1509	2.3017	1.6247
23-inch rise to 1-foot run.....	1.0809	2.1618	1.191	2.3819	1.6813
24-inch rise to 1-foot run.....	1.11803	2.2367	1.22474	2.44948	1.7295

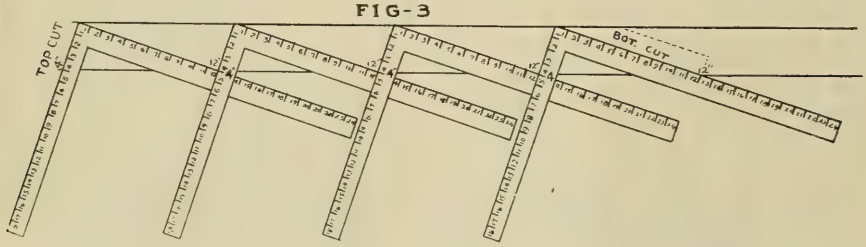
Laying Out Common Rafters and Other Problems.

Editor The Carpenter:

I am glad to see that so many of our brothers from different parts of the country are beginning to take an interest in our journal, and there is no good reason why it should not be the best publication in the United States in the interest of carpentry, and I shall try to contribute my share of limited knowledge.

In the September number I see where a brother from L. U. 447 asks for a short way to lay out common rafters. The accompanying sketch, Fig. 3, will work on any roof by

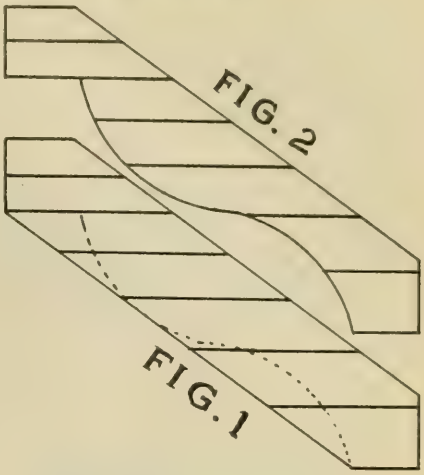
FIG-3

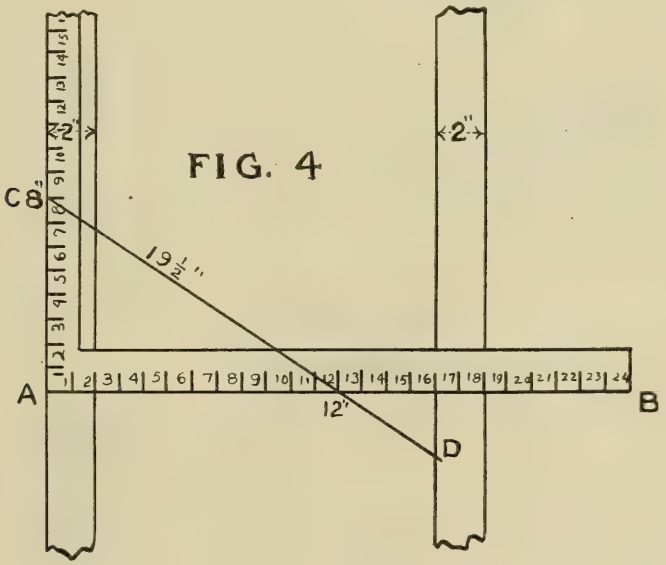


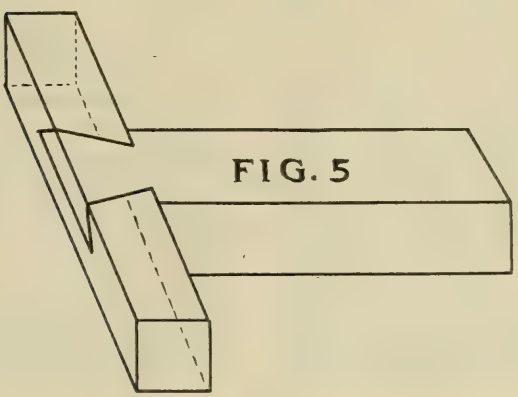
first finding how many inches the roof rises to the foot taking this on the tongue and 12 on the blade of square and moving along as many times as half the width of building —in feet.

Figs. 1 and 2 in answer to the brother from L. U. 403, will work on any circle if properly gotten out. Fig. 1 shows how the material is prepared for the sticker or plane; it may be glued with paper between joints or bradded together. I have often used this method and find it the best way to get around a circle. It is put up piece at a time with all joints broken making one continuous length.

Fig. 4 is entirely original with me, and as I have often used it and I know it will work,







it is in finding how much shorter one jack rafter is than the other, and is as follows:

Lay off two parallel lines representing the thickness of common rafter and distance apart; lay a framing square across the line A-B. On this line mark at 12; for instance, if the roof rises 8 inches to the foot mark at 8, draw a line through these points, C-D, from one side of rafter to the other, the distance on this line is the relative shortness of each jack. It don't make any difference what pitch the roof has or how far apart the rafters are placed, it will work.

Fig. 5 shows two pieces of wood dovetailed together both ways. It can be done. Will some brother show how?

Fraternally yours,
JACOB WONNALD, L. U. 698.
Newport, Ky.

Country Carpentry.

(By George Rice.)

Recently I observed some of the methods employed by country carpenters in making joints. The annexed sketches explain the details of the same. Figure 1 is a view of the once famous French pattern of scarffing two pieces of timber. The name is derived from "Jupiter" in the French, because the form resembles a flash of lightning. Sometimes, in addition to the bolts which pass through the joint, there are wrought iron straps forged to fit snugly and firmly about the piece. Often there are three of these straps, resulting in quite a strong union. If the joint is intended to resist a downward strain the bolting feature is important and the bolts should be securely applied. In some of the houses in which dens are fitted up, or in which halls are ornamented with old-fashioned forms of joints, these odd connections are applied with good results. I saw some timbering in an arbor braced with bronze straps and brass bolts. The wood was finished oak and a very pleasing combination resulted. A smoking room in a house occupied by a rich party had stringers exposed to plain view with joints of this character finished to represent antique effects.

The key joint is shown in figure 2. While this style of joint was designed for uniting the ends of two pieces of timber as shown, there are designers of oddities in the house furnishing line who admit these characters for ornamental reasons. Some of the applied designs of this nature were made with a black wood key fitted into a white wood union.

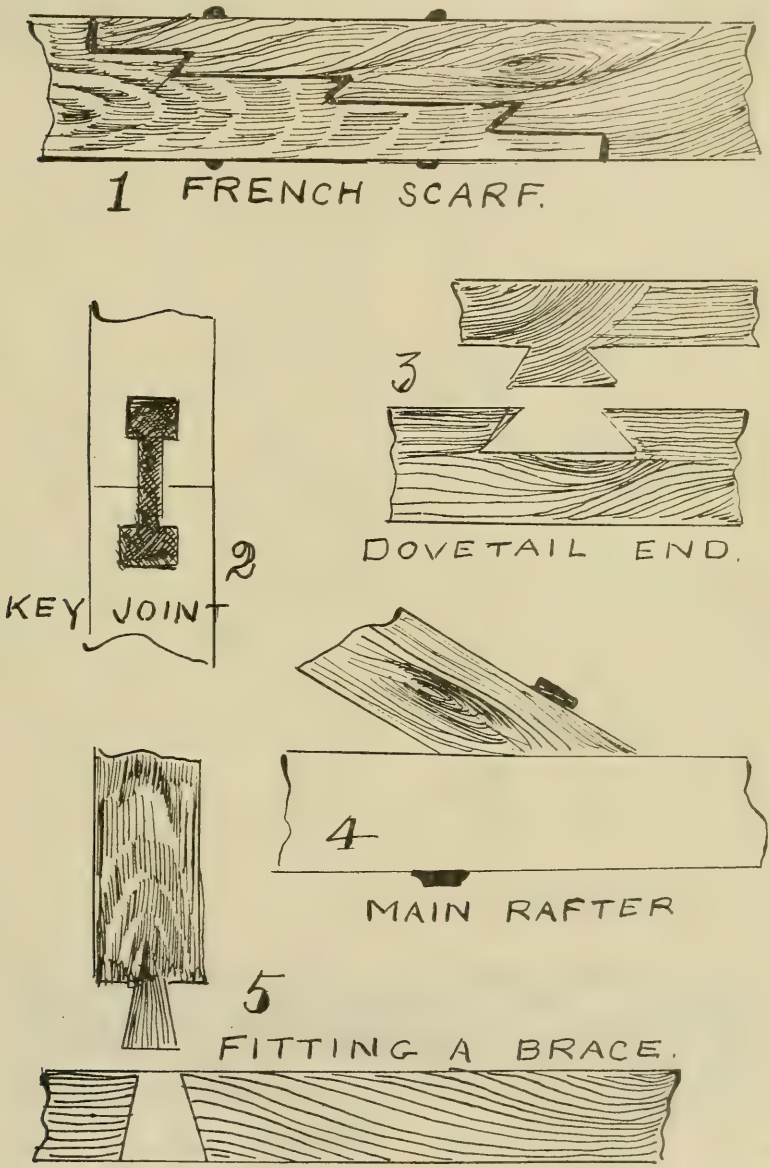
The distribution of this manner of jointing, with the high polish finish, resulted in quite attractive figures. The dovetail system of jointing timbers in rough-finished libraries or apartments in which the rustic is a feature, is shown in figure 3. Dovetailing of timbers has been practiced since the beginning of building as is known. But in recent years the dovetailing patterns have been applied for special uses. The modern carpenter has drawn upon the methods of the old-fashioned country wood worker in order to get novelties for the utilized. The keyed scarf shown in figure purchasers of articles for home decoration. Hence we see the ever-increasing demand for home-made furniture, so-called, although the parts are created in the machine woodworking shop. There is also the request for mission furniture and mission finishing to the parts of the house.

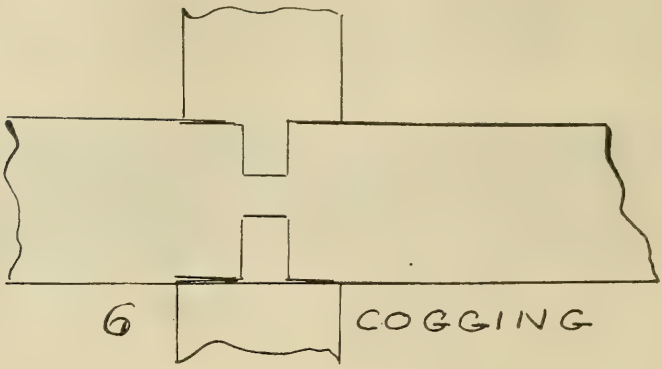
The main rafter union in figure 4 is not confined in its application to rafters for supporting roofing. You will find the main rafter system of jointing employed in some of the light finishing wood work of the interior. To witness some of the common wood trimming work of the interior finish created with joints of this order is pleasing and attractive to some householders who strive for novelty in house-finishing ornamentation. We also see braces fitted in furniture and in overhead exposed rafters of the house as in figure 5. The cogging joint in figure 6 is another form that we notice used for making joints and for getting a certain effect in a union.

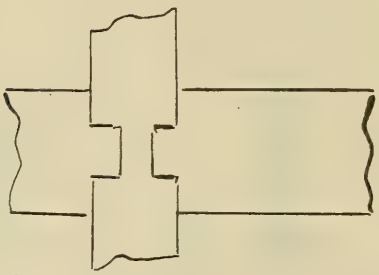
Figure 7 is a king post combination and figure 8 is a calking joint. Calking joints are being employed with varied woods in such way that some excellent results are often obtained. Tie beams are frequently united in this manner. A shallow recess is made on the under surface of the wood to correspond with an equally cut recess on the adjoining timber. Sometimes two notches, or the double recess system in

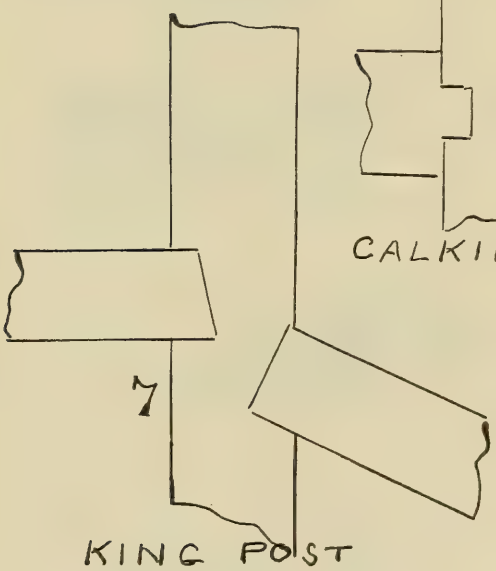
9 is of the mission furniture order of union. The keys are often employed in such manner as to get a striking effect. I saw some nicely finished black walnut keys driven into the joint of two light-colored pieces. Sometimes the keys are of the white wood order and driven into dark pieces.

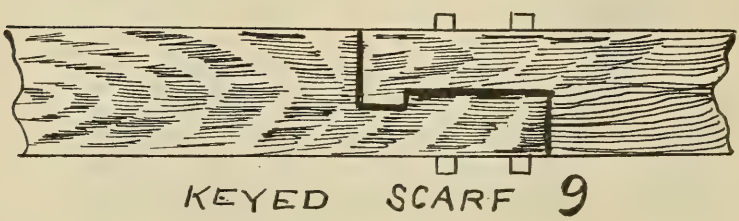
I also saw brass keys in use. In fact, there appears to be an unlimited number of varied kinds of joints promoted in the woodworking line for the sake of novelty in connection. And one can hardly avoid observing that these numerous joints, some of them quite fantastic in style, are but











modifications of the old-time standard unions. The country carpenter employs many of these unions today for business reasons. The city artisan employs them to derive novelty and antique representations in finished wood work of buildings and articles for use in the home, office and public building.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Unser Stand und Aussichten.

Nachdem sich im Laufe der verflossenen Monate die Geschäftslage im allgemeinen etwas gehoben und die Industrie sich von den Wirkungen der letzten Krise etwas erholt hat, hat sich auch der Stand unserer Organisation, in numerischer und anderer Beziehung, erheblich gebessert und wir haben erfreuliche Fortschritte zu verzeichnen.

Unsere Mitgliederzahl die im Februar 1907 den niedrigsten Ebbestand in der Zahl von 157,000 Mitgliedern aufwies, ist im Monat Dezember 1909 wiederum auf 180,-000 gutstehende Mitglieder gestiegen. Außer diesen beträgt die Zahl der Mitglieder die nicht über sechs Monate mit ihren Beiträgen im Rückstande sind und deren Namen daher noch in den Büchern unserer Lokal-Union weitergeführt werden, von 40 bis 50,000. Diese nichtgutstehende Mitglieder rekrutiren sich diesmal nicht, wie es in Prosperitätsperioden der Fall ist, aus unzuverlässigen Kantonisten, solchen die der Organisation nur unfreiwillig angehören und diese wieder verlassen wenn es ihnen keinen momentanen Nachteil bringt. Wie oben bemerkt, die Geschäftslage im allgemeinen hat sich etwas gehoben; doch läßt diese an vielen Orten noch viel zu wünschen übrig; besonders in den größeren Städten des Ostens herrscht noch großer Arbeitsmangel und die Zahl der Arbeitslosen hat auch in unserem Gewerke an diesen Orten kaum eine Verminderung erfahren. Zieht man nun noch die unerhört hinaufgeschraubten Preise der Lebensmittel und den strengen Winter in Betracht, so ist es nicht zum verwundern, daß so viele Tausende unserer Mitglieder noch nicht in der Lage waren ihren finanziellen Verpflichtungen der Organisation gegenüber nachzukommen und sich in den Büchern wieder gutstehend zu machen. Indessen ist die beste Aussicht vorhanden, daß sich die Lage unseres Gewerkes im Laufe der nächsten Monate noch weiter heben und die Zahl unser gutstehenden Mitglieder beträchtlich steigen wird.

Unsere diesjährige Frühjahrsbewegung ist lebhafter, und die Orte wo unsere Lokal-Unionen Lohnforderungen, oder solche auf Verkürzung der Arbeitsstunden stellen, sind zahlreicher denn je zuvor. In richtiger Erkenntnis der Tatsache, daß eine Verbesserung der materiellen Lage der Lohnarbeiter sich in erster Linie in Form von Lohn und selbstverständlich höherem Lohne äußern muß, und daß sie sich nur durch Erhöhung des Lohnes für die gesteigerten Kosten des Lebensunterhalts schadlos halten können, haben unsere Lokal-Unionen und Mitglieder fast auf der ganzen Linie dahingehende Forderungen gestellt. An dem von der Mittelklasse inszenirten Fleischboykott, haben sich unsere Mitglieder unseres Wissens nicht beteiligt. Diese lächerliche Farce hat bei ihnen nicht verfangen, sei es daß sie in ihrem gesunden Menschenverstande das Fiasko voraussahen, sei es daß infolge der hohen Fleischpreise ihr Fleischkonsum gezwungenermaßen schon so zusammengeschrumpft war, daß eine gänzliche Enthaltung des Fleischgenusses den Boykottbrei nicht hätte fett machen können.

Unter gegebenen Umständen, wo selbst die kapitalistische Presse zugeben muß, daß die Arbeitslöhne bei weitem nicht mehr in normalem Verhältnisse zu den Kosten des Lebensunterhaltes stehen, sind denn auch die Aussichten auf Erfolg der gestellten Gewerksforderungen sehr günstige. An sechs verschiedenen Orten sind die Forderungen bereits bewilligt und wir erwarten, daß ehe der Monat Mai in's Land gegangen unsere ganze Frühjahrskampagne siegreich beendigt sein wird. Im Anschluß hieran müssen wir aber entschieden davor warnen Verträge einzugehen die sich über das laufende Jahr hinaus erstrecken, wie es an einigen wenigen Orten geplant ist; und dies nicht nur deßhalb weil keine Aussicht auf Erniedrigung der Lebensmittelpreise vorhanden, sondern weil zu befürchten ist, daß es den herrschenden Gewalten belieben wird die Preise immer noch höher heraufzuschrauben. In dieser Ungewißheit wäre es höchst verkehrt wollten

wir uns verpflichten für Löhne zu arbeiten deren spätere Kaufkraft wir heute weder erraten noch bestimmen können.

An den diesjährigen Gewerksforderungen sind auch in größerem Maße wie bisher die Shop und Fabrikarbeiter beteiligt.

Die Lage dieser, sogenannten „Insidearbeiter," bedarf längst und dringend einer Aufbesserung; es gereicht uns daher zur besonderen Genugtuung konstatiren zu können, daß in letzter Zeit diesen Kollegen seitens der „Outsidearbeiter" größeres Interesse entgegengebracht und strikter darauf gesehen wird, daß nur von Unionleuten verfertigtes Material in den Gebäuden zur Verwendung kommt. Es dahin zu bingen hat auch die General-Offize während dem verflossenen Jahre energische Schritte getan die größtenteils von Erfolg begleitet waren.

Eine anderes erfreuliches Ereignis ist der Uebertritt der Amalgamated Wood Workers in New York zu unserer Brüderschaft, durch die uns nun vollständige Kontrolle über die Fabriken jener Stadt gesichert und dort der leidige Bruderzwist aus der Welt geschafft ist.

Mit den übrigen Resten der A. W. W. sind ebenfalls Unterhandlungen zwecks Uebertritt im Gange, die nachdem nun die letzte Konbention de A. F. of L. die A. W. W. angewiesen hat, sich vor dem 1. November d. J. mit unserer Brüderschaft zu verschmelzen voraussichtlich zu demselben Resultate, wie in New York, führen werden.

Wir sehen also, daß was unser Gewerk und unsere engere Organisation anbetrifft, die Aussichten ziemlich günstige sind. Werfen wir aber einen Blick auf die allgemeine Lage der Arbeiter dieses Landes, deren Bestandteil wir doch sind, betrachten wir die Hindernisse die das verbündete Kapital ihrer Organisation in den Weg legt und die Gefahren die dieser drohen, so entrollt sich uns ein anderes Bild und wir dürfen uns die Tatsache nicht verhehlen, daß unsere Aussichten im allgemeinen sehr trübe sind.

Die am 4. Februar d. J. erfolgte gerichtliche Entscheidung im Falle der Firma D. E. Loewe & Co. gegen den General-Sekretär der United Hatters und deren Lokal-Unionen in Danbury, Conn., und Umgegend, in der letztere wegen Bohkotts zur Zahlung einer Schadenersatzsumme von $222,000 verurteilt sind, ist nicht nur geeignet die Organisation der Hutmacher zu vernichten, sondern das gleiche Schocksal droht nun allen anderen Arbeiterorganisationen wenn sie gegen irgend eine Firma eine Unfairerklärung erlassen oder ein Bohkottverfahren einleiten. Freie Rede und freie Presse sind für die Arbeiter durch diese Entscheidung illusorisch gemacht, es müßte denn eine höheren Instanz an die nun appellirt wird, die Entscheidung umstoßen, was aber angesichts der Tatsache, daß fastt alle Richter kapitalistischen Interessen dienen, kaum zu erwarten ist.

In Spokane, Wash., werden nun seit Monaten Arbeiter die in öffentlichen Versammlungen Reden halten in denen sie ihre Kollegen zum Widerstand gegen schamlose Ausbeutung und brutale Kapitalwirtschaft auffordern, zu Kerkerstrafen und Zwangsarbeit verurteilt.

In einigen der südlichen Staaten blüht tatsächlich noch die Sklaverei; Arbeiter werden ihrer Freiheit beraubt und unter Anwendung der brutalsten Gewalt zu Frohndiensten gezwungen.

Die Fleisch- und andere Magnaten, wie schon oben bemerkt, schrauben die Preise der Lebens- und Gebrauchsmittel höher und höher und das Volk läßt dies ruhig über sich ergehen oder greift höchstens zu wirkungslosen Abwehrmitteln, zu dem Fleischbohkott. Die Kapitalistenklasse, der ja die hohen Preise, direkt oder indirekt zu gute kommen, haben selbstverständlich keinen Grund sich dagegen aufzulehnen, wie sie auch mit den gegenwärtigen industriellen Zuständen im allgemeinen zufrieden sind.

Die Mittelklasse ist so entnervt, so versumpft und so ohnmächtig, daß sie keine Bewegung gegen die unerhörte Verteuerung der Lebens- und Gebrauchsmittel unternehmen kann; auch das Eingreifen der Regierungen, deren eingeleitete Untersuchungen über die Preissteigerungen, werden sich als eine klägliche Farce erweisen. Eine Krähe hackt bekanntlich der anderen die Augen nicht aus. Bleibt also nur die Arbeiterklasse, die größte und zahlreichste Klasse, diejenige die unter der Teuerung am meisten zu leiden hat von der allein die Inszenirung einer wirksamen Bewegung zur Beseitigung der himmelschreienden Mißstände auf dem Waarenmarkte sowohl als in dem Gerichtswesen dieses Landes zu erwarten wäre; letzteres umsomehr als die Arbeiter selbst und alleinig die Opfer der

richterlichen Vergewaltungen sind. Aber auch was die Arbeiter dieses Landes betrifft, so sind die Aussichten in dieser Beziehung recht traurige, so traurige, daß die kapitalistische Presse, in ihrer Besprechung der hohen Lebensmittelpreise, sich veranlaßt fühlt die Arbeiter ihrer Schaafsgeduld halber zu verhöhnen. Werden sie nun diese Schaafsgeduld endlich abschütteln? Werden sie endlich zur Einsicht kommen, daß sie nicht freie Bürger eines freien Landes sind; werden sie sich endlich ermannen und sich ihrer Haut wehren? Der uns hier zur Verfügung stehende Raum erlaubt es uns nicht bei diesen Betrachtungen länger zu verweilen, doch sind die hier oben berührten Fragen so ernster Natur, daß wir in einer späteren Nummer Gelegenheit nehmen werden darauf zurückzukommen.

Die Situation im Holzarbeitergewerbe in Deutschland.

Trotz der flauen Geschäftszeiten in obigem Gewerbe ist die gewerkschaftliche Bewegung dieses Spätjahr im Mitteldeutschland recht lebhaft gewesen. Die hiesigen Arbeitgeber befolgen das Beispiel ihrer amerikanischen Collegen, gründen Boßassociationen, und versuchten nun vergangenen Sommer, die Crisis im Bau und Möbelfache dazu zu benutzen, ihren Arbeitern den kümmerlichen Lohn zu beschneiden, oder die durch gewerkschaftliche Kämpfe errungenen Vorteile wieder abzunehmen.

Es ist wirklich merkwürdig, wie der Raubthierinstinkt bei dem internationalen Boßtum gleich bleibt, in Amerika wie in Deutschland, in Frankreich wie in England, Italien oder in den Niederlanden.

Ein solcher Arbeitgeberverband wurde nun von den Schreinermeistern folgender Städte gegründet: Frankfurt a. M., Offenbach, Darmstadt, Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Heidelberg, Ludwigshafen und Mainz. Aus nur unbekannten Gründen hielten sich die Arbeitgeber von Wiesbaden vom Verbande fern. Bestimmt wurde in einer Generalversammlung, einen Streit vom Zaum zu brechen, und einen allgemeinen Lockout in ganz Südwestdeutschland zu insceniren.

Ein willkürlicher Vorwand war bald gefunden; auf Veranlassung der Frankfurter Arbeitgeber wurden bereits vergangenes Jahr alle für obengenannte Orte bestehenden Verträge gekündigt: Zweck dieser Kündigung war, erhebliche Verschlechterung für die Arbeiter in einem bereits vom Arbeitgeberverbande entworfenen neuen Vertrage durchzuführen, bereits errungenes wieder rückgängig zu machen. Für die Arbeiter waren in besagtem Normalvertrage nur Pflichten vorgesehen, Rechte gab es darin nur für die Bosse.

Als die Arbeiter das scheußliche Machwerk zurückwiesen, wurde den Arbeitern sofort mit einem Generallockout gedroht, der jedoch deßhalb in's Wasser fiel, weil die Scharfmacher im Boßverein in der Minorität waren, und die Majorität der Arbeitgeber gehofft hatte, ihr Ziel durch einen Bluff zu erreichen, indem sich die Arbeiter durch diese Drohung einschüchtern ließen, so daß sich die Boßassociation bequemen mußte, die von den Arbeitern verworfenen Bedingungen aus dem Vertrage auszumerzen.

Dennoch wurden im Frankfurt a. M. 143, in Mannheim 16, und in Heidelberg 8 Arbeiter ausgeschlossen.

Nun gingen die Arbeiter, unter Führung des Holzarbeiterverbandes, gegen die Boßgesellschaft vor, stellten ihrerseits Forderungen, und in einigen Städten kamen bisher dann den Arbeitern günstigere Arbeitsverträge zu stande; die seit Jahr und Tag für Frankfurt angedrohte Aussperrung verlief, wegen mangelhafter Beteiligung seitens der dortigen Arbeitgeber im Stande. Es wurden dann die Bosse gefügiger, und der 5 Wochen andauernde Frankfurter Streit wurde dann auf folgender Basis beendet:

1. Der ortsübliche Stundenlohn für Arbeiter über 24 Jahre alt, 55 Pf. pro Stunde; von 1910, im Oktober ab, 56 Pf. pro Stunde und vom 1. April 1911 ab, 57 Pf. pro Stunde.

2. Für Arbeiter im Alter von 20 bis 24, 2 Pf. pro Stunde weniger.

3. Für Arbeiter unter 20 Jahren, 10 Pf. pro Stunde weniger.

4. Bauanschläger jeweilig 3 Pf. mehr.

5. Arbeitszeit, 52 Stunden pro Woche.

6. Arbeiter, die in der Regel im Shop beschäftigt sind, erhalten bei Arbeiten in Gebäuden oder Umbauten 5 Pf. pro Stunde extra.

7. Bei Arbeiten außerhalb der Stadt werden den Arbeitern in kleineren Orten

2.75 Mark, in größeren Städten 3 Mark pro Tag für Auslagen (Kostgeld) bewilligt.

8. Bei Stückarbeit wird der ortsübliche Minimallohn garantirt.

9. Ueberschreibungen abgeschlossener Akkordarbeiten ist nicht mehr gestattet.

10. Die Lohnauszahlung muß wöchentlich, und innerhalb der normalen Arbeitszeit stattfinden.

Die Einführung der 52 stündigen Arbeitszeit beginnt am 1. Oktober 1910.

In Mannheim und Ludwigshafen erfolgt ein sofortiger Lohnzuschlag von 2 Pf. pro Stunde, und ein weiterer Zuschlag von 1 Pf. pro Stunde erfolgt am 1. April 1910, an welchem Tage auch die Einführung der 53 stündigen Arbeitszeit beginnt.

In Heidelberg wird dieselbe Lohnrate wie in Mannheim eingeführt, die Arbeitszeit jedoch sofort von 60 auf 56 Stunden pro Woche reduzirt. Diese ungünstigere Arbeitszeit ist darauf zurück zu führen, daß während des 12 Wochen andauernden Streikes zahlreiche Skabs den organisirten Strikern in den Rücken fielen, und so die Position des Arbeitgeberverbandes bedeutend starkten.

In erzieherischer Weise hat dieser 3 monatliche Kampf seine Wirkung nicht verfohlt; schwer geschädigt in wirtschaftlicher Beziehung gaben die Bosse den Kampf auf; mancher Scharfmacher hat dabei seine ganze Kundschaft eingebüßt.

Architekten und Baumeister weigern sich, solch' rabiaten Meistern Arbeit anzuvertrauen, weil sie nicht willens sind, durch derartig willkürlich angezettelte Streiks oder Aussperrungen in Mitleidenschaft gezogen zu werden. So kommt es auch, daß noch viele Collegen, trotz des aufgehobenen Streikes, arbeitslos verbleiben, nicht als Gemaßregelte, sondern wegen Mangel an Arbeit. Auf die Unterstützung der Gewerkschaftskasse sind noch angewiesen: in Frankfurt a. M. 130 Mann, in Mannheim 100, Ludwigshafen 50, in Heidelberg 20 Mann, jedoch haben sich die Geschäfte seit Anfang Oktober etwas gehoben, und hofft man, alle noch Unbeschäftigten vor Weihnachten wieder in Arbeit zu bringen.

In den andern Städten sind die Unterhandlungen noch im Gange. Eine allerliebste Begebenheit erzählte bei dieser Gelegenheit ein süddeutsches Arbeiterblatt:

„In der betreffenden Stadt fanden Einigungsverhandlungen statt behufs Beilegung der bereits mehrere Wochen andauernden Schreinerausperrung. Volle 2 Stunden wogte bereits das Wortgefecht, hinüber und herüber. Ueber den letzten Punkt, die Festsetzung des Mindestlohnes, drohte die ganze Verhandlung zu scheitern. Die Meister wollten nicht über 37 Pf. die Stunde hinausgehen. Die Arbeiter aber forderten kategorisch 38 Pf. Der Gerichtsassessor war wüthend über solche Starrköpfigkeit; da kam ihm ein rettender Gedanke, da die Meister stets erklärten, sie verträten eine gerechte Sache, und die Gehilfen seien im Unrecht, sollte da nicht das Loos entscheiden können? Sicher würde der Liebe Gott das Loos zu gunsten der gerechten Sache wenden!"

Das leuchtete den Meisten ein, und sie erklärten sich hiermit einverstanden; die Arbeiter jedoch protestirten, was die Meister um so siegesbewußter machte. Flugs wurden Zettel zurecht gemacht; ein Streikender zog das Loos, und zum Schrecken der Meister verkündete nun der Gerichtsassessor: „Der Mindestlohn muß nun 38 Pf. betragen." Die gerechte Sache also, aber nicht die der Meister, hatte gesiegt, und die Arbeiter erklärten sich damit einverstanden. Brummend meinte aber ein alter Meister, als er wüthend seinen Namen unterschrieb: „Dös is do aber koa Gerechtigkeut nimmer!"

Ich möchte diese Uebersicht über deutsche Verhältnisse nicht schließen, ohne das Klassenbewußtsein unserer deutschen Gewerkschaftler rühmend zu erwähnen.

Wenn ich noch daran denke, wie schmachvoll sich in unseren amerikanischen Städten Polizei und Obrigkeit den arbeitslosen Arbeitern gegenüber benommen, und mit welcher kriechenden Unterwürfigkeit manche dieser Arbeitslosen Comites sich an die städtischen Verwaltungen um Unterstützung wandten, da wirkt das Beispiel der deutschen Genossen herzerhebend; nicht als Bettler kommen sie und bitten die Stadtbehörden um Almosen, nein, erst machen sie von ihrem Wahlzettel consequenten und intelligenten Gebrauch, wählen, trotz den ungünstigen Wahlbedingungen, zahlreiche Vertreter ihrer eignen Klasse in den Stadtrath, und diese Vertreter thun alsdann ihre Pflicht, indem sie energisch für Ausführung von Notstands-

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 53.)

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

L'organisation de notre metier en France.

Je viens d'avoir le plaisir et le grand avantage d'entrer en correspondance avec le secrétaire du conseil fédéral de l'ameublement, le camarade Arbogast de Paris, et comme nos amis des Etats Unis attendent des nouvelles de la grande France depuis longtemps, j'ose interrompre la serie d'articles sur l'assurance contre le chômage, quitte à reprendre ce fil dans un prochain numéro.

Depuis la lettre du camarade parisien, je dois conelure, que les ouvriers du bois ne sont pas organisés de la même manière que les travailleurs américains; ils forment plutôt une organisation englôtant une industrie, celle du meuble; de sorte que sculpteurs, vernisseurs et tapissiers se trouvent dans une même organisation avec les ébénistes et les menuisiers en chaises, tandis que les menuisiers en bâtiment forment une fédération à part. Ces deux organisations ont chacune leur journal officiel.

Pour plus grande exactitude je donne ici un extrait de la lettre du sécrétaire de la fédération du meuble, d'autant plus que je puis constater avec plaisir que nos membres aux Etats Unis et au Canada pourront en tirer profit. Le camarade Arbogast ecrit:

''Notre fédération se compose de 45 syndicats comprenant 2750 membres; la cotisation fédérale est de 25 cents par mois et par membre dont 15 cts. pour la caisse fédérale et 10 cts. pour la caisse de grêve.

La durée de la journée de travail est en général de 10 heures, les salaires à Paris sont pour les sculpteurs suivant leur capacité; le prix minimum est de 1 franc de l'heure; la journée est de 9 heures.

Pour les ébémistes le salaire varie entre 0.90 cts. a 1 franc de l'heure.

Les menuisiers en chaises de 0.90 cts. à 2.20 de l'heure; les tourneurs sur bois n'ont que de 0.70-80 cts. de l'heure; le plus grand nombre travaillent aux pièces; ces ouvriers ne sont pas organisés.

En province, les salaires varient suivant les centres, la moyenne générale est de 5.00 frs. par journée de 10 heures.

Les travailleurs du bâtiment ont une fédération spéciale, comprenant 55,000 cotisants.

Notre tendance syndicaliste est d'arracher au patronat tous les avantages immédiats possible, de préparer l'éducation des masses pour le renversement de la société capitaliste, par tous les moyens possibles.''

Voilà, camarades, ce que le sécrétaire de la fédération du meuble nous écrit. Leur but est aussi claire que leurs moyens sont bien précisés. Notez bien, que nos camarades français n'ont que peu de foi dans l'harmonie entre le travail et le capital, ou pour dire plus exactement, entre les travailleurs et les capitalistes, une idée si chère encore à tant de nos camarades en Amerique.

Voici maintenant quellques nouvelles de la province, tel que le journal officiel du meuble nous les offres:

Lyon.

Les ouvriers sculpteurs sur bois, reunis en grand nombre le 28 novembre dernier sous la présidence du camarade E. Regnon, député du Rhône, adhérent au syndicat depuis, 1890, décident d'adhérer en bloc à l'organisation syndicale et d'entreprendre une action enèrgique pour réhausser le niveau moral et économique de leur profession, et d'exiger dans tous les ateliers, à partir du 1. janvier, 1910, la carte fédérale.

En outre, pour attenuer le chômage qui sevit constament dans cette corporation, de refuser de faire des heures supplementaires et de travailler dimanches et les jours de fêtes; ceci en conformité de la convention du 5 decembre, 1907.

Preuilly sur Claize.

Un organisateur, qui fut délégué par le congrès de Ceurs, a essayé d'organiser les ouvriers de cette petite ville. Profitant des

salaires ridicules, payé à Preuilly, une grande maison de meuble de Paris a installée une usine dans cette ville; elle employait 27 ébénistes, a 0.50 centimes à l'heure, 13 sculpteurs à 0.60-75 cts., 5 menuisiers en siège, à 0.50 cts., 7 machinistes, 1 tourneur, 1 vernisseur et 8 maneuvres, probablement avec des salaires encore plus bas.

Rien d'étonnant, que cette maison parisienne a pu faire concurrence, et a reussi à obtenir une commande importante du Ministère du Travail.

Depuis le rapport du délégué, une chambre syndicale est en voie de formation dans cette ville.

Limoges.

Centre, où l'industrie du meuble est assez importante, le nombre d'ouvriers dans cette industrie se composant de: 400 ébénistes, 30 sculpteurs, 8 menuisiers en sièges et 80 tapissiers. Le salaire varie de 0.50 centimes à 0.85 pour les sculpteurs. La situation syndicale est médiocre, un peu plus favorable chez les sculpteurs. Les ébénistes travaillent par équipe de 8 à 10 ouvriers, sous la direction d'un camarade qualifié chef d'équipe. Chacun est spécialisé dans la construction du meuble, soit comme préparateur, soit comme monteur. Il est certain, que si les ouvriers de Limoges avait possédé un syndicate puissant, ils n'auraient pas permis l'introduction d'un système pareil, qui aboutit à l'abaissement du salaire. De Limoges aussi, le délégué annonce un progrès dans l'organisation syndicale.

Tulle.

Le délégué annonce la disparition de la chambre syndicale du bois de cette ville, et des efforts que les militants de divers autres métiers ont entrepris dans le but de réorganiser la chambre syndicale du bois.

Clermont Ferrand.

Dans cette ville sont occupés: 50 ébénistes, 10 sculpteurs, 25 tapissiers et 3 menuisiers en sièges, tous travaillant aux pièces et à de prix moyens. Très peu de camarades à la réunion. Très malicieusement, pour eviter qu'ils puissent se rendre à la réunion un certain patron, à l'occasion de sa fête, offrait à ses ouvriers un diner. Cette indication démontre l'inconscience des camarades.

Nantes.

Les ouvriers de la maison de Pallee se sont mis en grève, demandant la suppression du travail aux pièces. Après deux entrevues une accord avec le patron fut obtenu et la grève fut terminée.

Bartia (Corse).

Les ouvriers ébénistes de cette ville ont rejoints l'organisation qu'ils avaient quitté depuis un certain temps.

Hallouin.

Dans cette petite ville, sur la frontière belge, les ouvrières rempailleuses étaient si mal payés, qu'à peine purent-elles gagner de 12-15 francs par semaine, tout en travaillant la moitié des nuits. Les ouvriers chaisiers, très nombreux à Halluin, qui a une industrie très importante dans la fabrication des chaises, prenaient fait et cause avec ces malheureuses, et sè sont mis en grève en sympathie avec les rempailleuses. Cette grève dure encore.

Un fait, demontrant la solidarité de la classe bourgoise, le gouvernement a mis à la disposition d'un patron les prisoniers de Loos, pour lui permettre de finir une forte commande.

Avignon.

Un déélgué de cette ville publie dans le journal de la Fédération un rapport très détaillé et fort interessant, sur le travail dans les prisons de cette ville. Voici quelques prix qui sont payés pour les objets vernis:

Panneaux de parquets et d'armoires: 8-10 centimes, suivant leur grandeur; tables de nuits avec pieds tournés, 40 cts.; tables de chambre complete, avec pieds tournés, 50 cts.; lits, grand dossier, deux cotés, sans fronton, 40 cts. avec fronton, 50 cts. Une armoire avec une porte, sauf les panneaux 1.20 frs.; armoire anglaise à deux portes, 2 frs.

Remarquez, que le prix de vernissage d'une armoire pareille dans les ateliers de la ville est de 8 frs.

Bordeaux.

La chambre syndicale des tourneurs de cette ville se plaint de la concurrence qui leur est fait par les ouvriers espagnoles, qui abondent dans cette ville.

Marseille.

Le syndicat de l'ameublement, qui s'était retiré de la fédération nationale, annonce son adhésion à cette dernière, en payant tous les retards des cotisations.

Millau.

Les menuisiers en meuble de Millau s'étaient également retiré de la fédération, mais demandent leur réintegration, en payant leurs cotisations en retard. Ils sont au nombre de 60.

Paris.

On annonce que la maison Hugnet embôche des ébénistes pour Buenos Ayres, oû il y a des grèves dans l'ameublement, et la fédération prend des mesures pour empêcher les camarades parisiens de se faire employer comme scabs.

Encore un exemple qui nous démontre la nécessité d'une entente internationale de tous les ouvriers du bois.

C'est avec le plus grand enthusiasme que je constate du progrès sur toute la ligne en France.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Movements For Better Conditions.

(Continued from page 36.)

Local Union 1288, Lisbon, O.—Our working conditions being far from in commensuration with the present high cost of living, working nine hours per day for the small wage of $2.50, we have decided to make a demand upon our employers for an advance in wages of 10 per cent. Trade here is normal and prospects for gaining our demand are good.

✣ ✣ ✣

District Council, Memphis, Tenn.—In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a special called meeting of the Local Unions comprising this district to the effect that on and after May 1, 1910, we will demand a minimum rate of wages of 50 cents per hour, we have appointed a committee to so notify the contractors and confer with them on our demand. Our present rate being $3.60 per day, this means an increase of 9 per cent. We are working 44 hours per week. We expect no complication on account of our demand under present circumstances.

✣ ✣ ✣

Local Union 517, Portland, Me.—We have notified our contractors that on and after May 1, 1910, our wage rate for journeymen carpenters shall not be less than 41 cents per hour; this scale to remain in effect until May 1, 1912; matters concerning apprentices to be otherwise regulated. We don't think we will have any difficulty in the enforcement of the increased rate. Our schedule now in operation is eight hours and $2.75 per day.

Die Situation im Holzarbeitergewerbe in Deutschland.

(Fortsetzung von Seite 50.)

arbeiten durch die Arbeitslosen ihrer Gemeinde sorgen. Glänzende Erfolge sind auf diesen Gebiete zu verzeichnen. Hier in Wiesbaden, wo ich wohne, beschloß, auf Antrag der Arbeitervertretung, der Stadtrath, bereits im vorigen Frühjahr, eine Summe von einviertel Million Mark für Notstandsarbeitern bei Seite zu setzen, die jetzt, Anfang Winter, begonnen werden. Das geschieht in faßt allen Städten, kleine und große, aber immer nur in solchen, in denen Arbeitervertreter den bürgerlichen Collegen auf die Hühneraugen treten. Sie betteln nicht um Almosen für ihre Wähler, sie fordern nur ihr Recht, das Recht, das jedem Steuerzahler zukommt, gleichgültig ob er direkte oder indirekte Steuern zahlt.

In faßt allen süddeutschen Staaten haben deren Landtage größere Summen bestimmt, die unter solche namentlich kleinen Gemeinden verteilt werden, die nicht über die nötigen Mittel zur Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung verfügen können.

Zahlreich sind die Vertreter diesen Herbst in die Munizipalverwaltungen deutscher Städte gewählt worden. In manchen haben sie die Majorität, in vielen ist der oberste Beamte der Gemeinde, der Bürgermeister, ein zielbewußter Unionmann, aber nicht im Sinne des Unionmannes Schmitts aus San Francisco; hier, wo die Gewerkschaftler klassenbewußte Bürger und Arbeiter sind, die sehr wohl wissen, was sie wollen, und die hinter ihren gewählten Vertreter stehen, können solche Fälle gar nicht vorkommen.

In dieser Beziehung können unsere amerikanischen Unionleute noch viel von den deutschen Arbeiter lernen.

A. Heins.

CLAIMS PAID
DURING FEBRUARY, 1910

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
12234	Mrs. Victoria Endrizzi..	47	$50.00
12235	Mrs. Sarah M. Burns..	67	50.00
12236	Mrs. Lue Martain.....	69	50.00
12237	Tobias Derick	69	50.00
12238	Thomas P. Kenny	340	200.00
12239	Mrs. Ellen Sherman....	540	50.00
12240	Wm. H. Gartz	880	50.00
12241	E. McSweeney	13	50.00
12242	Charles G. Weed	15	50.00
12243	Mrs. Agnes Eichkorn....	47	50.00
12244	John B. Nelson	58	50.00
12245	John T. Watson	62	200.00
12246	John C. Forner	62	50.00
12247	Mrs. Charlotte Johnson.	105	50.00
12248	Mrs. Susan M. Markle..	211	50.00
12249	Chas. B. Rumsey	211	200.00
12250	Mrs. Flora J. Quiett....	362	50.00
12251	Geo. M. Landers	386	200.00
12252	Nicholas Klein	419	200.00
12253	Wm. M. Shaw	702	50.00
12254	Mrs. Winifred B. Clark.	804	50.00
12255	John Carlson	883	200.00
12256	Joseph Kirn	1011	200.00
12257	Mrs. Clara Mohn	1319	50.00
12258	Mrs. Julia Sutherland..	1720	50.00
12259	Geo. A. Wells	101	200.00
12260	Mrs. Francis J. White..	198	50.00
12261	Gustave Rossbach	606	200.00
12262	Mrs. Minnie Holzworth.	941	50.00
12263	Alvin Hopkins	1093	50.00
12264	Reuben H. Rockwell....	1405	198.42
12265	Wm. Thomas	528	50.00
12266	Mrs. Annie M. Roberts..	617	25.00
12267	G. M. Detwiler (Dis.)..	772	400.00
12268	Hugh McGregor	1326	200.00
12269	W. C. Johnson	1326	200.00
12270	Wm. Crowley	1392	200.00
12271	Mrs. Elizabeth Hausch..	514	50.00
12272	Dennis D. Sullivan	22	200.00
12273	Joseph Leblanc	49	200.00
12274	Aleck Borst	700	50.00
12275	Mrs. Agnes Phillips	769	50.00
12276	Mrs. Beda Hammar	36	50.00
12277	John Kister	231	200.00
12278	Mrs. Grace M. Hurrell..	512	50.00
12279	John P. Tenglin	796	200.00
12280	Mrs. Mary A. Stanton..	1407	50.00
12281	Geo. E. Bilger	1443	100.00
12282	Mrs. Elizabeth Jarecky..	1786	50.00
12283	Mrs. Francis Misek	1786	50.00
12284	August Soderlund	1790	200.00
12285	Mrs. Martha J. Hayes..	52	50.00
12286	Wm. F. Wilkin	62	200.00
12287	Robt. H. Johnston (Dis)	111	300.00
12288	Mrs. Valerie D. Donavan	131	50.00
12289	Mrs. Sophie Gerber	265	50.00
12290	John G. Anderson	381	200.00
12291	Fred Hughes	416	50.00
12292	Albert Ulrich	416	200.00
12293	Henry Cartledge	483	200.00
12294	Mrs. Mary E. Dotson...	597	50.00
12295	Mrs. Annie Kloth	727	50.00
12296	John Morris	1145	50.00
12297	Mrs. May C. May.....	1176	50.00
12298	Benjamin Clarke	1244	200.00
12299	Mrs. Marie Acton	2	50.00
12300	Henry Kath	13	200.00
12301	Mrs. Mary J. Shortt....	29	50.00
12302	Martin L. Thayer.....	43	200.00
12303	John Stephany	72	200.00
12304	Mrs. Elender E. Wimpee	103	50.00
12305	Peter Mueller	172	200.00
12306	Mrs. J. C. L. Slaughter.	339	50.00
12307	H. F. Lamb	362	50.00
12308	Sven O. Carlson	877	200.00
12309	Mrs. Emma L. Erwin...	916	50.00
12310	Mrs. Carolina R. Layer.	1090	50.00
12311	Mrs. Fannie Lemmon...	1582	50.00
12312	Joseph Lacroix	134	200.00
12313	James E. Smith	1	200.00
12314	Mrs. Emelia Anderson...	43	50.00
12315	Timothy Shay	43	200.00
12316	Mrs. Carolina Johnson..	66	50.00
12317	Lewis Armstrong	638	200.00
12318	John Sheehy	747	50.00
12319	Mrs. Alice E. Newhart..	813	50.00
12320	Mrs. Sarah J. Springman	691	50.00
12321	David A. Deemer	1603	200.00
12322	Mrs. H. Duderstadt.....	4	50.00
12323	Mrs. Mary Zeligman ..	1008	25.00
12324	Mrs. Maggie R. Clark..	1737	50.00
12325	Wm. Soderberg	7	200.00
12326	Henry Ihler	22	200.00
12327	Valentine Season	22	200.00
12328	Chas. Norden	58	200.00
12329	Chas. Erickson	58	200.00
12330	Mrs. Melissa Quickenden	87	50.00
12331	N. J. Carlson	87	50.00
12332	Alfred Peterson	202	200.00
12333	Adelard Perrault	223	200.00
12334	Mrs. Augusta Joritz....	242	50.00
12335	Charles Nelson	279	50.00
12336	Henry Gross	309	50.00
12337	Wm. H. Farabee	436	50.00
12338	Leman L. Moore	438	50.00
12339	Fritz Scholber	464	200.00
12340	Joseph Bunbry	643	200.00
12341	J. W. Sylvester	696	200.00
12342	Mrs. Florence F. Martin.	738	50.00
12343	Geo. J. Spahn	776	200.00
12344	Mrs. Ida May Reynolds.	813	50.00
12345	Mrs. Anna Neubauer....	849	50.00
12346	A. P. Wood	1218	200.00
12347	Mrs. Margaret Carnell..	1619	50.00
12348	Isaac Hoage	1717	200.00
12349	Julius F. Voelz	1748	50.00
12350	Mrs. Henrietta J. Mueller	5	50.00
12351	Nathaniel S. Brown....	67	200.00
12352	Mrs. Rebecca M. Walker	102	50.00
12353	Mrs. Louise Tupper	335	50.00
12354	Mrs. Anna Kayser	1784	50.00
12355	Mrs. Magdalena Segrist	416	50.00
12356	Joseph Koehler	45	50.00
12357	Mrs. Addie Leeder	374	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
12358	Mrs. Catherine Klinkert.	522	50.00
12359	James Stewart	715	200.00
12360	Edward H. Lambert	750	200.00
12361	Chas. Gamache	1011	200.00
12362	Mrs. Martha McRae	9	50.00
12363	August Hummel	24	200.00
12364	Mrs. Kath. M. Teffner	24	50.00
12365	Mrs. Magnolia Whitlow.	296	50.00
12366	Herman Schreiber	375	200.00
12367	Charles Parent	683	50.00
12368	O. J. Ganstrom	1	200.00
12369	Aug. Schneller	1	200.00
12370	Bernard Gay	33	200.00
12371	C. B. Curtis (Dis.)	71	400.00
12372	Mrs. Ida G. Martin	90	50.00
12373	Mrs. Susie A. Smith	256	50.00
12374	W. F. Curtis	398	200.00
12375	Mrs. Mary J. Miller	429	50.00
12376	Mrs. Sophia Kraft	521	50.00
12377	Andrew Anderson	545	200.00
12378	Mrs. Naomi L. Lamborn.	833	50.00
12379	Mrs. Matilda J. Garrison	981	50.00
12380	Wm. McRayde	1534	200.00
12381	Mrs. Katie J. Hirschman	29	50.00
12382	Charles Klonke	219	200.00
12383	John Maher	219	200.00
12384	Elton J. Super	465	200.00
12385	Mrs. Emma J. Horrigan.	550	50.00
12386	E. M. Cook	1034	200.00
12387	L. N. Graves	1042	200.00
12388	Chas. H. Zingler	1053	200.00
12389	Geo. Groff	1094	200.00
12390	Mrs. Jadie Templeton	1907	50.00
12391	Andreas Zimmerman	375	200.00
12392	Mrs. Winifred Powers	388	50.00
12393	J. J. Bohn	586	50.00
12394	T. W. Adamson	780	200.00
12395	Frank Kellerman	985	200.00
12396	Mrs. Celia May Rogers.	1463	50.00
12397	Thomas McGraw	1824	200.00
12398	Wm. L. Hook	2	200.00
12399	P. E. Olstad	7	200.00
12400	Mrs. Marie Henrikson	7	50.00
12401	Mrs. Frederica J. Fink.	25	50.00
12402	Mrs. Theresa Livingston	151	50.00
12403	W. J. Killion	158	200.00
12404	Peter Bolin	181	200.00
12405	John Picka	279	200.00
12406	Mrs. Alice E. Dorr	316	50.00
12407	Mrs. Anna E. Hale	339	50.00
12408	Peter A. Strombeck	361	200.00
12409	Henry Seelund	995	149.95
12410	Thomas E. Hall	1093	200.00
12411	Mrs. Barbara Bumm	1710	50.00
	Total		$21,348.37

William MacFarlane.

(Continued from page 17.)

cal Union No. 24, after which Brother Cook and I visited some of the mills in Buffalo. I again went to Toronto and assisted in the organizing work in that city. Trade conditions are not anywhere near what they ought to be for the carpenters in Toronto, but I believe the members have started out with a firm determination to put their city on an equal footing with other cities of a like population. Returning from Toronto, I attended the twentieth anniversary banquet of the Buffalo District Council. The dinner was a great success and much credit is due the committee for the successful manner in which the banquet was conducted. The public press of the city complimented the carpenters in holding one of the largest banquets ever held in the city. They had the largest hall in the city and it was filled to overflowing with carpenters carrying a union card paid up to date. The flashlight picture will give our members some idea of what an elaborate banquet and "turnout" we had. There were a number of brothers from out of town seated at the guests' table. Besides the mayor, his secretary, the city clerk and Dr. Hitzell, who spoke in German, we had our General President, William D. Huber; William G. Schardt, chairman of the G. E. B.; Brother Kelly of Pittsburg, Brother Fuelle of St. Louis, Brother Kline of Indiana and Brother Tweed of Toronto. Regrets were received from Brother Kirby of Chicago and Brother Neal of New York, also from our General Secretary Duffy and General Treasurer Neale, who could not be with us. Brother Huber delivered one of his very best talks, and it was largely and favorably commented upon by the public press in general.

The following evening we were the guests of the Niagara County District Council. We were royally entertained, much speechmaking was indulged in, and all went home well repaid for the time spent.

As per instructions, I went to Grand Rapids and Cadillac, Mich. Our little local in Cadillac is holding its own and have made a demand for an increase of 5 cents per hour, and as they are all good mechanics and sturdy trades unionists there is no doubt but that their demand will be granted. I returned to Grand Rapids and last week was a very busy one, addressing meetings every night, some nights three meetings. We have the cabinet makers thoroughly aroused, having formed a new cabinet makers' local with nearly 500 members. We then set to work to organize a machine hands' local. We have sent for the charter and will have over 100 machine hands enrolled as charter members next week. Everything bids fair to have at least 1,000 cabinet makers and 500 machine hands within the next two months.

Let us pull all together to make our total U. B. membership 200,000 by June 30, 1910.

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS

Aberdeen, Wash.—L. L. Alexander.
Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, Room 21, Beaver Block.
Alexandria, La.—R. H. Williams, 1415 Elliot street.
Alton, Ill.—Roland Adams, 202 Pioneer Bldg.
Anadarko, Okla.—J. E. Wilson.
Annapolis, Md.—George E. Wooley, 8 West st.
Ardmore, I. T.—D. N. Ferguson, Box 522.
Asbury Park, N. J.—A. L. Clayton, 1st st. and Central ave.
Atlanta, Ga.—A. M. Copeland, 16 Kelly st.
Atlantic City, N. J.—W. D. Kaufman, 1804 Atlantic ave.
Auburn, Ill.—J. E. Higgins.
Aurora, Ill.—Ed. Cress, 47 LaSalle st.
Bakersfield, Cal.—W. Watson, 2615 K st.
Baltimore, Md.—Wm. Albaugh, Boarder State Bank, Park ave. and Fayette st.
Barre, Vt.—R. L. Hayward.
Bartlesville, Okla.—George McConnell.
Battle Creek, Mich.—Wm. Cartlidge, 316 Kalezoo st.
Belmar, N. J.—Harry Redmond, Box 245.
Bergen County, N. J.—John D. Carrlock, 388 Ridgewood ave., Ridgewood, N. J.
Binghamton, N. Y.—Jeremiah Ryan, 153 Washington st.
Birmingham, Ala.—G. F. Chisolm, 321 1-2 N. 20th st.
Boise, Ida.—J. E. Worley, R. R. No. 4.
Boston, D. C.—Collin W. Cameron, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 33, J. E. Potts, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1393 (Wharf & Bridge), Joseph E. Kelly, 19 Partridge ave., Somerville, Mass.; L. U. 1440 (Shop & Mill), D. S. Fitzgerald, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1824 (Cabinetmakers & Mill), E. Thulin, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 954 (Hebrew), M. Goodman, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 386, Dorchester, John McCormack, 272 Bowden st., Dorchester, Mass.; L. U. 67, Roxbury, H. M. Taylor, 52 Bailey st., Dorchester, Mass.; L. U. 443, Chelsea, Chas. Noel, 86 Grove st., Chelsea, Mass.. L. U.'s 441 and 1653, Cambridge, and 629, Somerville, H. W. Davis, 347 Columbia ave., Boston, Mass.; L. U. 438, Brookline, W. H. Walsh, 166 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.; L. U. 218, East Boston, C. H. Morrison, 16 Pope st., East Boston, Mass.
Brainerd, Minn.—J. W. Welch.
Bridgeport, Conn.—T. A. Flanagan, 36 Allen street.
Bristol, Conn.—E. G. Waterhouse, Locust st.
Brockton, Mass.—Walter Pratt, 158 Main st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Geo. H. Waldow, Brown Bldg., 6 E. Seneca st.; Vincent Roth, Brown Bldg., 6 E. Seneca st.
Butler, Pa.—
Butte, Mont.—Wm. O'Brien, Box 623.
Camden, N. J.—
Canton, Ill.—John Burgard.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.—C. S. Lightner, 19 Jime Block.
Central City, Ky.—James R. Reynolds.
Charleston, S. C.—
Chattanooga, Tenn.—A. H. Smith, St. Elmo, Tenn.
Cheyenne, Wyo.—C. A. Elliott.
Chicago, Ill.—John A. Metz, president; Daniel Galvin, secretary-treasurer; Wm. C. White, assistant business agent; Louis Schalk, assistant B. A.; John Rosner, assistant B. A.; No. 1, J. J. Mockler; No. 10, W. S. Duel; No. 13, Thos. F. Flynn; No. 54, A. Renzek; No. 58, Chas. Grassl; No. 62, Thos. Ratcliff; No. 80, Wm. Brims; No. 141, John Broadbent; No. 181, Thos. F. Church; No. 199, J. C. Grantham; No. 242, John Baumbler; No. 272, C. Farley; No. 434, Chas. Dexter; Nos. 448 and 461, Frank W. Parker. Mill and Factory Workers' Business Agents: No. 1367, Jos. Dusek; No. 1784, Frank Kurtzer; No. 1786, Hubert Stary. Address of all officers and business agents: Room 502, Cambridge Building, 56 Fifth ave.
Chickasha, Okla.—Walter Scott.
Cincinnati, O.—J. D. Pegg, 1318 Walnut st.
Clairton, Pa.—H. R. Noonan, Box 427.
Clarksville, Ark.—J. H. Cline.
Cleveland O.—John B. Melcher, 717 Superior st.; Phil. Hyle, 717 Superior st.
Coffeyville, Kan.—W. S. Watson, 804 W. 12th street.
Columbus. O.—S. H. Baggs, 121 1-2 E. Town street.
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.
Dallas, Tex.—R. M. Means, 662 Roseland ave.
Danbury, Conn.—Warton B. Mabee, 3 Brookside ave.
Denison, Tex.—J. M. Davis, 420 W. Texas st.
Denver, Colo.—W. H. Hayden, 318 23d st.
Des Moines, Ia.—B. F. Biddle, 1410 Filmore street.
Derby, Conn.—Steven Charters, 111 Wakelee ave., Ansonia, Conn.
Detroit, Mich.—Oscar Friedland, 330 Hunt st.
Duluth, Minn.—Henry Trudeau, 2701 Helm st.
Dyersburg, Tenn.—Lee Nichols.
East Palestine, O.—George H. Alcorn.
East St. Louis, Ill.—B. W. Parres, 318 Missouri ave.
Eau Claire, Wis.—Roy E. Curtis, 825 2d ave.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.—
Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 605 Elizabeth avenue.
Elmira, N. Y.—W. D. Miller, 316 Roe ave.
Ensley, Ala.—W. T. Hutto, Box 666.
Evansville, Ind.—Matt. Hollenberger, 1759 W. Franklin st.
Fall River, Mass.—
Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.
Farmington, Mo.—W. J. Dougherty.
Fond du Lac, Wis.—Henry Kinkel, 338 Third street.
Fort Smith, Ark.—L. C. Peacock, Alvord Hotel, 5 A st.
Fort Worth, Tex.—W. E. Hemsell, 1609 Galveston ave.
Galveston, Tex.—H. W. E. Rabe, 2012 Ave. M.
Gary, Ind.—L. U. 985, John T. Hewitt, Box 306.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.—Hugh Duffy.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—
Granite City, Madison and Venice—J. O. Lynch.
Granville, Ill.—Geo. F. Scott.
Grayville, Ill.—J. W. Badishbaugh, Box 503.
Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.—Joseph W. Grady.
Greensburg and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.—M. Touhey, Box 78, Irvington-on-Hudson.
Hamilton, O.—Chas. N. Wilkins, 602 S. 4th st.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.
Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwynn Postoffice.
Holyoke, Mass.—Jacob Kreuter, 414 Maple st.
Houston, Tex.—O. Olsen, 305 1-2 Main.
Huntington, W. Va.—L. H. Suddith, 908 Jefferson ave.
Ilion, N. Y.—W. C. Mack, 59 Railroad st.
Indianapolis, Ind.—S. P. Meadows, Old Board of Trade Bldg., Room 33.
Iola, Kan.—Trott Williamson.
Ithaca, N. Y.—
Jackson, Mich.—George J. Johnson, 315 E. Franklin.

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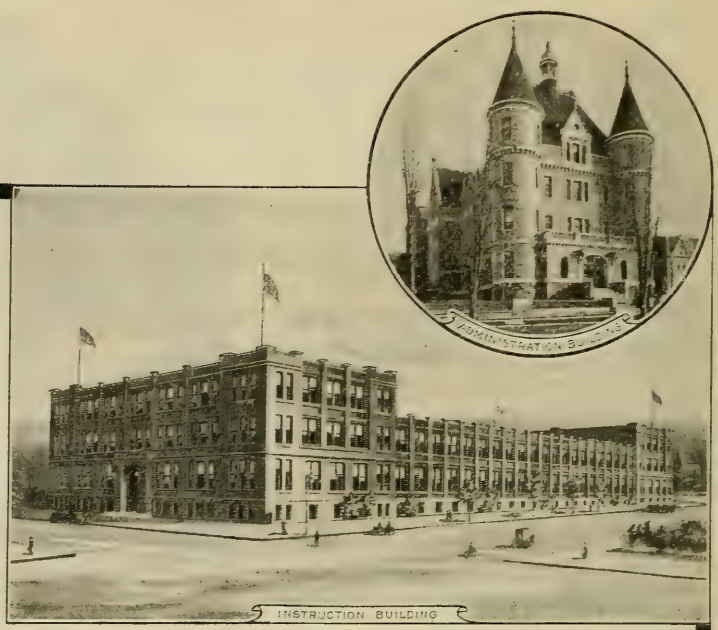

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Childhood and Toil.

Yes! pity the children who work all the day,
In sweat shop, in mine and in mill,
Their youth and their beauty have faded away,
That the coffers of greed they may fill.
Shrunken and shriveled in body and soul,
No sunshine to cheer their dull day,
No prize is before them, to brighten the goal,
And often they faint by the way.

Seldom they've scented the fragrance of flowers,
Or heard the birds carol their song,
Or lingered a little in cool leafy bowers,
Or followed the streamlets along.
Their days for study and their days of rest
Have been few and far between
Little they learned, though they did their best,
With minds like a shattered machine.

In darkness and dust and stagnant air,
They labor from sun to sun,
Their food is often but frugal fare,
And bitter the bread they have won.
No wonder so early they languish away,
And their race is so rapidly run.
We never would wish them to linger or stay,
When rest for the weary has come.

Hail! brave and gallant defenders
Of a weak and defenceless band;
Strike down the cruel oppressors,
Of the children of our land.
The wise and the good are upholding
This conflict of right against wrong,
And above the battle's loud roaring—
We listen—the victor's song!

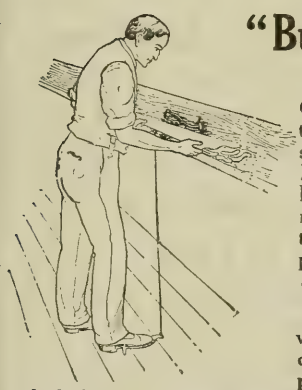
—Rev. E. S. Best in Zion's Herald.

Compensation.

Life at best for all has trouble,
Thus our characters must grow
For sorrow means development—
Through its shadow all must go;
Only good makes life worth living,
Striving toward the better things
Always upward toward high ideals
Fullest compensation brings.

Onward then for right and justice
And for all fraternal good,
This is Christian love and mercy—
Nothing less is brotherhood;
Looking up to higher levels,
Climbing from the mire below,
Only good brings compensation
For the trials all must know.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.



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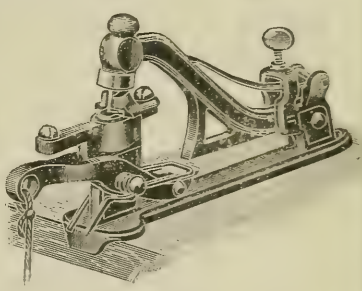

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The Carpenter

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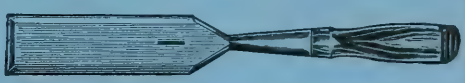

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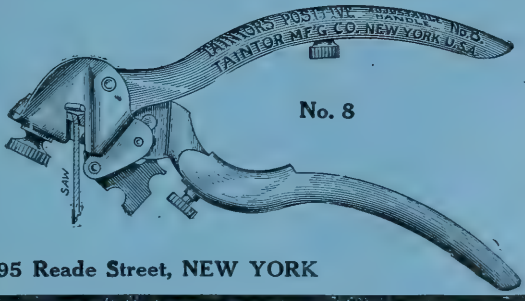

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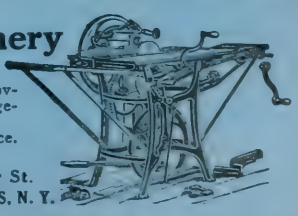

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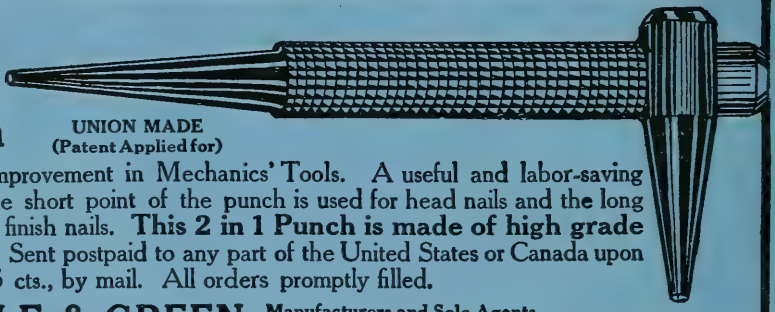

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APRIL, 1910

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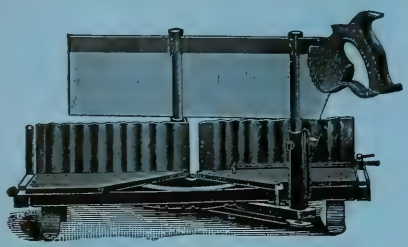

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Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regarding them."

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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MANY MINDS

(BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL.)

This world's a place where life's a race
Not always on the square,
But 'tis not sin to want to win
And try to do it fair;
Though many minds and adverse winds,
And envy and deceit,
Would check our song, our toil prolong,
And our best plans defeat.

Let's do our best, for that's the test
Of lofty and of low,
To strive for right with all our might,
The best that we may know;
No more than this in realms of bliss
Can ransomed angels do,
In time well spent a blest content
Will be our spirits' due.

The right and good misunderstood,
Maligned and criticised,
Through blight and blame remain the same
True good howe'er disguised;
As many minds and various kinds
Make up the multitude,
Then every soul strive for the goal,—
One ideal—Brotherhood.

The Carpenter

QUALIFYING THE INDUSTRIAL BRAIN.

(By John B. Powell.)

THE most stupendous undertaking in this world would be to persuade organized labor that capital is the first or original power over profit and production. The blessing of mankind is that the brain can be and has been qualified by educational aids to know what a thing is, what it is for, and whether its value is real or intrinsic. The laboring man may not as a rule have the full dispensation of this blessing, but he has enough of it not to be deceived by any false persuasion. Coined money did not come into this world when the latter was created. It was labor that changed the original purchasing potents—the things of natural form and growth, the rude trinkets of inartistic size and shape, even the things of breath and bone and flesh—to the light, convenient and well-designed coin, thus establishing a just claim of originating and producing the world's great purchasing factor—money.

Nothing, therefore, can or could or would so offend this claim than to ask labor to accept the co-operation of capital according to the meaning which the latter places upon the term. Indeed, it is too well known that too often has the laboringman realized that the almost numberless efforts he has made to induce capital to co-operate with him and his organizations to better industrial conditions have met either an emphatic or a silent offense or the insistence that "capital is supreme over labor in all concerns that relate to both."

It is a sad reflection upon the spirit of generosity, a sadder commentary on the intelligence of the age, that capital not only seeks but employs the brightest brains of the country to present and uphold this supremacy. For example, take the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Anti-Boycott Association, the many Citizens' Alliances and Employers' Leagues and such men as Parry, Post, Van Cleave and Kirby, and it will be found that they are all employers of many of the really great, forceful writers of the country. At the same time labor has some very brilliant pens, but they are in the minority in number and are earning their living not from any large salaries or incomes, but mostly a wage hardly sufficient in a month to near the profit which the employer derives from their labor. Great writers know that, generally, labor bodies are too poor or too penurious or too short-sighted to command their pens, thus placing labor's cause at a disadvantage.

Not one of the capitalists named is, in the higher sense, an educated person. None would, none do, fail to rely on an intelligent amanuensis or stenographer in writing any article or letter not fit for, but apt to be given, publication in its original or the form in which it would come from their own pens. When, however, any one does appear in print the work of the well-paid assistant is seen in bright, perfect, periodic sentences; but engage the employer in conversation or oral discussion, and it will not take a very astute mind to discover deception, deficiency and timidity, even fear of exposure and ridicule.

Of course, all industries affect both labor and capital. Money would not come to either if neither were without some education, at least sufficient to so regulate income and outgo as to make returns reasonably sure of being fairly remunerative. Both desire the highest and most profitable results. Capital, in the hands of an ignorant person, is in danger of inactivity and, possibly, loss of power; hence, the capitalist, like the ignorant laborer, is at a serious disadvantage if he has no education to develop ways and means to realize his desires, while to both co-operation would be not altogether an absolute necessity, but certainly a most desirable aid in the great concerns, especially of business life. To give both a fair education, and for both to so favor others, assuming the power is theirs, would be to grant a broad dispensation of a means certain to afford the highest qualification to manage and control great industrial affairs.

The Manufacturers and the Anti-Boycott

Association and hard-fisted employers professedly favor industrial education, and each is shrewd enough to declare for co-operation in educating the laborer and his children that they may be more capable of earning a better living. But there is no evidence of sincerity in their spirit, in fact, it does not harmonize with their insistence that the term "co-operative," as applied to industrial education, contemplates no schools the instructions in which include the study of conditions of contract or employment, the scale of wages and the limitations of hours constituting a day's service, they maintaining that these are not educational but economic subjects over which they, under proprietary rights, should have exclusive control. To an impartial, enlightened mind the term is not, in its broadest sense, either misleading or deceptive, as it certainly covers all that relates to and improves clerical, professional, commercial and mercantile work, with proper jurisdiction over mechanical, trade and common and constructive labor.

The American Federation of Labor's special committee on industrial education seem to have desired a complete addition to our public school system in a combination of "trade," "vocational," "technical" and "industrial" instructions, with the last covering only common or unskilled labor. And it will be observed that the committee utilized the word "culture" in an industrial sense, notwithstanding old authors and writers confine the meaning of the word as interchangeable only with terms applicable to social ideas and refinement, though a few have reluctantly yielded its relation to physical labor and employment. However, as neither life nor language is anything with labor, it is evident that the committee had license to employ it in the adjective form as shown in the committee's eighth query, which mentions industrial life in general, only, the direct question, "What should be taught under the head of industrial education?" might be simply, briefly, but fully answered—"Anything that enlightens and improves mental, muscular, or manual, and physical labor."

It certainly is important to organized labor whether schools intended to teach the techniques of trades, and the value, skill and economy of time and effort in industry, should be wholly or partly private or public or corporate, or under national, state, county or municipal control if instructions be given therein that are antagonistic to the aspirations of those who are or may become wage earners.

We are not an alarmist. But we do know that capital is ever alert to drive home any and every wedge that will split the solidity and unity of the working masses. It could obtain no greater victory than to prevent the wage people from attaining the highest intellectual qualification, knowing that the more intelligent labor and the laborer becomes, the more difficult will it be to hold both under its power. Hence, no more ardent hope could the sincere friend of wage earners have than that committee insist upon the fulness of neutral and impartial instructions for all; otherwise demand governmental provision for separate and independent industrial schools.

When our Republic was established, artisans, mechanics, skilled workmen and labor unions were few in number, had few engagements, and labor was a Jack of all trades and master of none. The educational problem was purely intellectual, measurably solved and rarely entered, either to offer or seek instructors, the spheres of trade or whatever vocation demanded development or improvement. The structural greatness of the Republic was not built up by the schools of the past, but rather by the growing industry, intelligence and efficiency of the great force of workers united to push the impulse, power and performance of honest, reliable labor. Under that unity men have lived and died, are living and dying, and youths are stepping into their estates. By that unity all business has progressed, improved, is progressing and improving. To that unity this country owes its wonderful advance. In that unity are seen none of the imperfections of the past; its power is not to increase but to lessen the number and weight of the toilers' burdens, and its voice and its system should be recognized as the real and true qualifying basis of perfect, complete and enduring equipment for an industrial life for the youth of the country.

The Carpenter

ON THE BRIGHT SIDE.

((By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Let us do what we can for others
No matter what strength it requires,
For often in working for others
We fulfill our own desires.

WITH pauperism and misery multiplying over all the country, it is a hard proposition for individuals to always find a bright side to any feature of the industrial situation.

A permanent resident, established in his community and proficient in his craft—a workingman who has a good position and no prospect of losing it, has every reason for personal rejoicing. Industrially he may be looked upon as being properly on the bright side of material matters.

But what of the other fellow who finds himself the superfluous man? Where is the bright side of life for him? A food trust that has put the means of livelihood beyond the reach of the average employed wage earner, certainly blocks the hope of existence for the unemployed.

Sometimes we are constrained to wonder if the blind commercialism of the age that is fast imperiling the nation is not a sort of feverish dream from which the country is soon to wake to safer, saner systems. To the bewildered onlooker from the reserved seat on the ragged edge of society, as the situation now appears, a majority of the public who comprise the boycott on the beef trust are in danger of indictment for contempt of court!

From recent rulings it is to be inferred that no expressions of protest are to be made against unfair conditions. It is unlawful for any person to eat meat if he has to steal it because he cannot pay exorbitant prices for it. Continued and systematic expression of disapproval of unfair firms, quietly and persistently carried on, will land good, industrious citizens in jail. If it is unlawful to attempt peaceable measures tending to relieve the situation, matters are indeed growing complicated. It is a problem for the industrial student as well as for those responsible for constitutional liberties and justice. In a line with contempt of court, industrial murmurs, and growing commercialism, comes the general boycott on the beef trust. What a fix we are in! Indirectly is not the boycott a contempt of court decision? Then what a spectacle! Nearly half of the liberty-loving American citizenship liable to get in jail for united protest against food prices that have become an outrage on the public. A large per cent. of the population no longer able to earn, beg, borrow, buy nor steal sufficient for a bare existence, solve their share of the problem by suicide. Those for whom life no longer has any hope of a bright side, make haste to get off the earth. Committing suicide because there is no chance to procure the humblest home or the poorest fare. Dying prema turely because conditions have been made such that it is impossible to earn an honest living for the short space allotted for man's normal, earthly existence. This abnormal state of affairs cannot long exist without precipitating a crisis.

Something is vitally wrong when good, earnest men and worthy citizens, peaceably striving for better conditions for humanity, are lawfully humiliated and condemned as criminals.

With all this unrest surging in the industrial and commercial world, the minority of the country's citizenship—the elite—the four hundred—exclusive by right alone of the power of wealth monopolized—are indulging in the wildest vagaries of fashion and the unbounded limits of extravagance in revelry and feasting.

Modern American life is a veritable moving picture show. Or it may be likened to an old-fashioned kaleidoscope with its ever-changing scenes of comedy and tragedy.

Let us take a few looks at human nature's comedy of errors.

The first is a near-sighted Gibson girl, wearing a picture hat—laden with the finery of costly furs—dazzling the beholder with an imposing glitter of diamonds. With the improving companionship of a poodle,

she looks complacently down on the world from a swiftly-moving motor car.

It is only a supposition that the picture lady is near-sighted and cannot see the poverty and woe and desperation and degradation of men, women and children all around her. The sympathetic heart of a true woman would break with the pity of it all. Not only blind or very defective of sight, she must also be deaf to comfortably sit down to extravagant luncheons with rich friends while the sobs of starving families echo over the land like a sound from purgatory.

It is monstrous to revel in superabundance procured at the price of a multitude's sacrifice of comfort. Turn the picture.

Folly again. Fashion and fads and money and waste. Too much. Excess that does not produce happiness, and too little—the pinch of poverty that brings only misery. A mansion and broken hearts, and in the very shadow of gilded walls a hovel and the squalor and despair a hovel may shelter. Turn the picture. Tramp, tramp, tramp. 'Tis the march of ragged, hopeless, homeless men, women and children in a vain search for work to earn the right to live!

The weary march of the unemployed, broken ever and anon by a pause at the bread line to crave charity to aid them a little longer in the pitiful struggle for existence. Turn the picture.

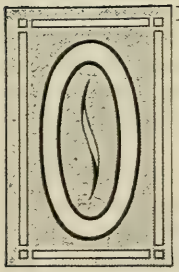
Mercy is the theme of this view. Charity, redemption, the reflection of Infinite love, touched by the misery of the unfortunate, peers deep into the shadows to lift helpless victims of commercialism out of the depths into the sunshine of life's bright side. Where

> Wealth and famine are hand in hand
> Making the tour of a heartsick land

There is still hope that the spirit of brotherhood will help to readjust the business relations of capital and labor.

ONLY A WORKINGMAN.

(By Frank Duffy.)



NLY a working man'' is a common expression used every day by everyone. It carries with it nothing in particular. Among the aristocracy it implies inferiority; it means a man born to toil, and work, and slave for others; to be kept out of good society; to be despised and shunned; to be looked upon with distrust; to be considered a machine to vote, but never to run for office or be elected; in fact, to have no ambitions whatever to hold office of any kind; always to work, work, work long, tiresome, tedious hours at small pay; to be content to have enough to eat and a place to sleep; to be satisfied with his surroundings whether they be bright or gloomy, and under no circumstances to find fault, kick or go on strike. What a beautiful picture!

This ''working man,'' however, is the son of another ''working man.'' His race has been in servitude and bondage for ages, but, unlike the serf or slave of old, he is permitted to learn to read and write. He is compelled to learn that much, whether he wants or not. This, however, is about the extent of his education. He begins his hard life of toil when a boy and keeps it up until he dies. He is always a working man. He has no bonds, stocks, investments or bank accounts; he owns no factories, forges, mines, mills, workshops or real estate; he has no horses, carriages or automobiles. His is a life of dull care, working night and day to create wealth for others to spend in boisterous, riotous and licentious living. Working early and late in supporting a family, living in huts and hovels unfit for human beings to occupy, forced to accept whatever wages may be offered, denied his just rights, what wonder that this ''working man'' has no higher aspirations or ambitions! What wonder that he feels he is despised and frowned upon by the very people he keeps in luxury, ease and idleness! What wonder he

resents their overtures of friendliness and their promises of fair play! None whatever.

But somebody must work, and therefore there will always be "working men." In this age of progress, civilization, education and advancement these "working men" are considered the highest types of physical and intellectual manhood. They are not to be despised and will not be pushed aside. They are the sinew and bone of the nation; they are its mainstay and support and should be its pride. A country without "working men" is like a farm without stock, a well without water, a man without friends, a home without children, and a heaven without a God.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
Princes and lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them as a breath has made.
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied.

In the future please give the "working man" a little more consideration. Without him this world would be a dreary place, a barren waste, a trackless desert.

He is worth something at least.
Give him his due.
"He is God's Nobleman."

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS AND THE WAGE EARNER.

(By G. W. Avery.)

FROM the standpoint of the wage earner the postal savings bank bill now before Congress is the most important piece of legislation that has been proposed in that body for many years.

The Carter bill now before the Senate may have many defects, as its opponents claim; but if it becomes a law and the people get the habit of patronizing the postal savings banks it will never be repealed, but will be amended and strengthened as time and experience directs.

It will be the wage earners' bank, where his weekly savings can be deposited with perfect safety.

It is not what we earn but what we save that will keep us in sickness or old age.

It is what the wage earner saves that will build him a home.

It is what he saves that will support him and his family when out of work.

It is what he saves that will make him an independent citizen. Under the provisions of the Carter bill every money order postoffice will be a savings bank, thereby reaching untold thousands who today are without any kind of savings account.

Sums of one dollar or multiples thereof will be received. The interest is small, but the security is the government of the United States. As the small deposits grow to larger accounts they can be invested otherwise, and other small deposit accounts can be opened.

The wage earner can never grow rich quickly. If he ever reaches a state of industrial independence it must be by small savings and judicial investments. The postal savings bank system is the only practical method of placing a safe and convenient savings bank within reach of the people.

A community where every wage earner has a savings account and owns a little cottage with a little garden and a piece of green lawn is as near perfection as anything in this world. It is a richer community by far than one where the millionaires own and control and the people pay rent and tribute.

It has been said in Congress that the system is unconstitutional. If that is the case let us get busy and amend the constitution. Many other objections have been raised, but they dwindle into insignificance when we consider that more than thirty foreign nations have successfully established postal savings banks and none of them have ever repealed them.

If the system can be operated successfully in almost every important nation on

earth it can be done in the United States. The system will stop the flow of money that is going abroad to be deposited in foreign postal savings banks.

It will bring vast sums out of hiding and put it in active circulation.

It will encourage habits of thrift and economy among the people.

It will lead to the building of homes by the wage earners.

It will keep many thousands out of the poor houses in their declining years.

It will strengthen the nation morally, mentally and financially.

It will be as popular with the American people as it is with the people of every nation that has ever adopted it.

Within five years after we have put the system in operation its strongest supporters will be the people who now oppose it. There is strong opposition to the movement and it is time for the working and producing classes to place themselves on record in its favor.

Every labor union in the nation ought to consider the question in their meetings and send resolutions to their representatives and senators in Congress asking them to support the measure with their votes and influence.

The working and producing classes in every trade and occupation ought to favor the move and get in touch with their representatives in Congress.

President Taft is wielding the big stick and trying to push the measure through Congress, but it looks as though he will need the help of the common people to get the bill enacted into law. It is clearly a movement in the interests of the common people. Will we sit idly by with folded hands and let the opposition win, or will we get busy and secure this very important piece of legislation?

DR. MARY E. WALKER SAYS:

WHATEVER one's life is, the impress is left upon the face; and some one can read the same, as though they were reading a book.

There is often an undefined something that tells the story of one's life, even before they have lived many years. I have sometimes felt so sad while looking at an audience that it was difficult to refrain from shedding tears, as I could plainly see the characterless girls who would be someone's dupe because of their want of knowledge, and of their belief in "a love" that Tupper said "Is no more love than Etna's breath is summer."

Parents as a rule do not talk to their daughters as they should do, thinking that they are "old enough to know." Why not neglect their book education because "they are old enough to know," without instruction?

My father said to me, "If a gentleman really cares for you, he will be modest."

My mother said, "What is left when a good character is blasted?"

Beauty, wit, wealth, or any position, or other desirable, all pale if sex purity and financial honesty are wanting.

Nothing wrong can be hid for long from other people and from self, never.

Retrospective views are ever before the eyes, and the relatives of wrongdoers are pitiably agonized when perfectly innocent.

Wrongs of any nature are not paying investments, as will be seen in the great future, if not in this life.

Our laws protect the manufacturers from competition, but they do not only not protect the worker from wholesome competition but encourage such competition.

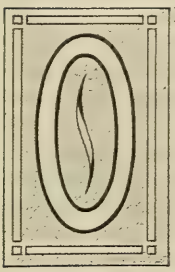
In 1906 the British Labor Party polled 323,195 votes; in 1910 it polled 505,696 votes, which is a gain of 182,501 votes.

There is always hope in a man that actually and earnestly works. In idleness alone there is perpetual despair.—Carlyle.

The Carpenter

WILL WE DARE?

(By E. T. Myrick.)



N the Fourth of July, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, in the city of Philadelphia, independence dawned for the American people. Voices low and hushed asked, "What will Congress do?" "Will they dare?" Surely the sun of liberty was rising from behind that dark and threatening cloud, "Britannic Rule." The mailed arm of old England was raised to strike and the people knew from the past that if it did strike it would leave behind it a charnel-house of dead, burned and ruined homes, broken hearts over new-made graves and wailing everywhere. Yet would they dare?

In the congressional hall there were men already feeling the halter around their necks. With fearful eyes they dreaded to see the portal darkened by the forms of British soldiers. A man rose to speak, there was a hush, for all knew him. As his kindling eyes swept the hall it seemed as if their fire cut into each trembling heart like a two-edged sword. Pale faces began to glow and dim eyes to sparkle when his first words fell from his lips. "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my hand and my heart to this vote for independence." These were the words that rang through that old hall. And at the close of his ringing speech this man said: "Before God I believe the hour has come, my judgment approves the measure, my heart is in it, all that I have and all that I am, and all that I hope for in this life, I am now ready to stake upon it. I leave off as I began—live or die, survive or perish, I am for the declaration. It is my living sentiment and by the blessing of God it shall be my dying sentiment; "independence, and independence forever!"

Such were the words of Adams, the friend of the immortal Jefferson, and there was not a weak heart in the hall after they were uttered. When that famous document, the Declaration of Independence, was laid out there was a rush, the representatives of the people affixed their names, no one held back, and as the last name was signed the great bell overhead sent out its wild and jubilant peals announcing to the world that Congress had dared to cast defiance into England's face. The people on the streets took up the glad tidings, sending it all through the city; onward and onward across the land until it reached Washington and his poor little army before Boston inspiring them with renewed courage. Yet some cowardly Tories, still trusting in England's invincible power, smiled behind closed doors, and when the news of the rising of the American people reached the throne room of England's king, where it was received with sneers of contempt, it brought forth an order to send on more troops to crush this traitorous uprising.

The sun of liberty had arisen for the American people, but it still shone dim and the days were foggy. The army was but small, guns and powder were scarce and there was no money to carry on the war.

When it seemed as if all was lost, one Ethen Allen, with a handful of Green mountain boys, took one of England's strongest points, in the north, Fort Ticonderoga, and supplied the little army with powder. Mad Anthony Wayne took Stony Point at the point of the bayonet.

Still there were many dark days and crushing defeats that would have subdued any nation but the Americans. One of our best generals sold his honor and his country for British gold. This act of Benedict Arnold nearly broke the heart of noble George Washington, who highly esteemed this one-time gallant soldier.

In this time of trial the encouraging words of Jefferson, Adams, Franklin and their associates rang out. Washington, by his own example, taught the people determination, and still the darkest hours had yet to come, that time in camp at Valley Forge, where the little army had dwindled down to a few hundred, who no more knew what was a square meal, who had to tramp barefooted through the snow, leaving bloody tracks behind them. All through this terrible winter, though starving and

almost naked, these hearts of gold kept on the fight for their country's independence. While they were suffering reverses they still pushed on, and at Yorktown the English were defeated. The dark clouds were fast disappearing from the horizon, again the bells rang out heralding the victory everywhere, and at the last the starry flag floated over a free people.

Why am I relating these events in the glorious struggle of the American people for the overthrow of British rule and for independence? It is to show that history is repeating itself. The common people of this country in these later days again find themselves deprived of their liberty and their inherent rights trampled upon, not by Old England this time—for a century the starry flag and the union jack are side by side like brothers—it is the trusts and capitalistic combines, the money kings, who today are ruling this country of ours. The common people have declared for freedom. The trusts and combines are arraying their immense power against us. Their spies and agents are everywhere, the dark cloud is again hovering over us, threatening to crush the common people.

We have yet to face the battle, and when the inevitable comes we must be prepared for it. We have found traitors in our ranks as of yore, brought with trust gold, who would sell us to our foe; there will be more of them and we must not be caught sleeping.

We will yet have to face a long, hard winter the same as the little army at Valley Forge, we will score some victories and suffer some drastic defeats; the time may even come when we will search for work in vain and our wives and children will have to go hungry. But some day the cloud will drift away, the bright rays of the sun will alight upon us and cheer up each saddened heart. Yet, again I say, the struggle is yet to come and do not let it find us unprepared.

In times of peace we must prepare for war. Let us establish a general defense fund and also a local fund for defensive purposes. A million dollars would not be too large an amount for our Brotherhood to raise—it would not cost each man much; we can easily raise it and let us do it at once. It will prove a bulwark of defense; it will be money well invested. It is well for us to get ready to fight, for it is just possible that by being in a position now to give battle, our foes will not be as well prepared for a fight as they might be should we delay. Will we follow the example of our forefathers? Will we dare?

Brothers, as our cause is a noble and just one, as sure as the sun is shining above us we shall win in the end; only stand shoulder to shoulder as a unit; preach and practice unionism at all times. Never play the part of Benedict Arnold, for he is held in contempt even by those who bought him. No country's flag waves over his grave, no country's bugler sounded taps, no country's soldiers fired a last volley. Be true to one another, true to the broad land our fathers fought to save; be true to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and labor's cause. Let us dare.

Life's Journey to the Beautiful City of Rest.

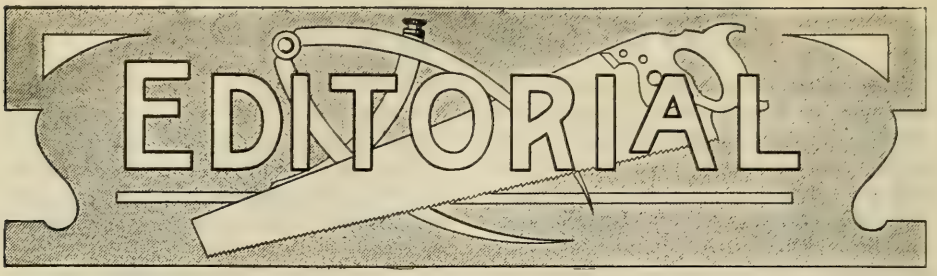
As we sped out of youth's sunny station
The track seems to shine in the light,
But it suddenly shoots over chasms
Or sinks into tunnels of night.
And the hearts that were brave in the morning
Are filled with repining and fears
As they pause at the City of Sorrow
Or pass through the valley of tears.

But the road of this perilous journey
The hands of the Master has made;
With all its discomforts and dangers,
We need not be sad or afraid.
Paths leading from light to darkness,
Ways plunging from gloom to despair,
Wind out through the tunnels of midnight
To fields that are blooming and fair.

If you pause at the City of Trouble,
Or wait in the valley of tears,
Be patient, the train will move onward,
And rush down the track of the years.
Whatever the place is you seek for,
Whatever your game or your quest,
You shall come at the last with rejoicing
To the Beautiful City of Rest.

You shall store all your baggage of worries,
You shall feel perfect peace in this realm,
You shall sail with old friends on fair waters,
With joy and delight at the helm.
You shall wander in cool fragrant gardens
With those who have loved you the best,
And the hopes that were lost in life's journey
You shall find in the City of Rest.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.



The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood

of

Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1910

After the outrageous verdict rendered in the Danbury Hatters' case awarding Loewe & Co. $222,000 damages, it was to be expected that this famous decision would be followed by others of similar scope and effect. Such a decision is that handed down by Judge L. J. Easton of the Circuit Court at St. Joseph, Mo., on March 24, in the suit brought by the Berry Foundry Company of St. Joseph against the International Molders' Union. The court issued an order granting a permanent injunction against the defendants and allowed the Berry company damages in the amount of $5,000. Picketing, or in any manner interfering with the men now at work in the foundry, is forbidden. The suit grew out of a strike called about two months ago because of the refusal of the company to pay a 25-cent per day increase and double time for overtime.

❖ ❖ ❖

The general sympathetic strike in Philadelphia has been officially declared off after having been in progress three weeks. While not all trades came out in sympathy with the car men, thousands of unorganized workers left their shops, mills or factories, thus making common cause with the organized. The strike was certainly a surprising manifestation of sympathy and solidarity that bespeaks well for the workingmen and women of the City of Brotherly Love. All the building trades, our own U. B. men included, came out like one man; they have demonstrated in this fight that they can stand pat, and they have stood out nobly.

The car men, numbering over four thousand, are still keeping up the fight and do not intend to go back until the Rapid Transit Company is ready and willing to concede their just demands.

❖ ❖ ❖

The French senate has at last passed the workmen's old age pension bill, a measure that organized labor in France has persistently fought for for the last four years and which passed the chamber of deputies long ago. The bill provides for the pensioning of all French workingmen over sixty-five years of age who have not been provided for by previous pension legislation. For the creation of the pension fund contributions from three sources are provided for. First, obligatory yearly contributions from the employe, amounting to 9 francs for men, 6 francs for women and 4½ francs for minors; second, the contribution of the employer, which equals that of the employe, and third, the contribution of the state. The full pension at the lowest unit of contribution will be 414 francs, or $82.80 per annum, except for farm laborers, whose contribution and pension is somewhat lower.

The Carpenter

The monthly report for March, 1910, issued by William Matkin, general secretary of the General Union of Carpenters and Joiners of Great Britain, an organization established in 1827, contains some interesting information as to the progress made during the past ten years by the British workers on the political field, or rather by the Labor party, a strictly independent political organization with which most all trades unions are affiliated. The tenth annual congress of the party, held in Newport on February 9, 1910, was the first congress that was attended by the local authorities. The mayor of Newport opened the proceedings, extending to the delegates a cordial welcome to the town and expressing the hope that the deliberations of the congress would be for the benefit of their own body and the country in general.

The president, Keir Hardie, M. P., in his address reviewed the whole position as far as labor was concerned, drawing attention to the remarkable progress of the movement. Ten years ago there were only 375,931 members affiliated with the party, while now its membership amounts to 1,481,368, and another important fact is, the miners have fallen in line. The whole of organized labor are practically in complete agreement as to the necessity for labor representation.

The congress declared that unemployment is an inherent feature of our competitive industrial system and cannot be cured by any change in a country's fiscal policy, protested against inefficient administration of the regulations appertaining to industrial employment and condemning the system of appointing men to the factory inspectorate who have no actual acquaintance with industrial life. By a large majority the congress declared in favor of a national system of education under full popular control, free and secular, from the primary school to the university, also provision of meals to necessitous children. The congress also declared for the abolition of the House of Lords and the necessity of electoral reform, abolition of plural voting, elections on one day, etc., in favor of the nationalization of the land, railways and waterways, also hospitals, and declared against all form of militarism, believing that the interest of the workers of all countries are identical and to take united action at the least sign of war.

How Many Gentlemen?

Which of us can point out many such in his circle—men whose aims are generous, whose truth is constant, and not only constant in its kind but elevated in its degree; whose want of meanness makes them simple; who can look the world honestly in the face with an equal manly sympathy for the great and the small? We all know a hundred whose coats are very well made, and a score who have excellent manners, and one or two happy beings who are what they call in the inner circles, and have shot into the very center and bullseye of the fashion; but of gentlemen, how many? Let us take a little scrap of paper and each make out his list.—Thackeray.

Wherefore.

Why do some mortals trifle with fate,
When experience has taught them before
Opportunities are grasped, often too late,
Though it knocks at every one's door?
Why do we meet, when the best years have gone,
Some one not thought of before,
And treasure the memory in silence, alone;
Echo but answers, "Wherefore?"

Why is it some one calls you "Dear friend,"
When at first it was only "Dear sir,"
Does etiquette, thus, allow them to bend,
Or, is "Dear friend" only a slur?
Why does the Magnet attract the steel,
And Mother teach her babe his first lore,
Why not express All that we feel,
Echo but answers, "Wherefore?"

Why do optimists claim life is but bliss,
While pessimists are at the world sore?
Why not meet a blow with a kiss—
Nature is the same as of yore;
Why did Plato on friendship rave,
In a sense never noted before,
And hearts carry longings on to the grave,
Echo but answers, "Wherefore?"

J. G. NANTZ.

Men who have to beg for work, take the wages, not that they choose as an equivalent for their services, but that they have to take or starve.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

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ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

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CHAS. A. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Special Notice.

To All Local Unions, District and State Councils:

Remember, this is Convention Year! On Monday, September 19, the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will open in Des Moines, Iowa, and will continue in session thereafter from day to day until the business of the convention is completed.

No doubt many matters of vast importance to the welfare of this organization and its members will be considered. No doubt many of our unions desire changes, alterations or amendments to our laws, as at the present time they are not as perfect as they should be. It has been acknowledged many times that they are lax in many respects and admit of several definitions for the same section. This should not be; they should be so plain and simple that any one can understand them. The laws of this organization should be framed in such a manner and couched in such language that there will be no possibility of a doubt as to their intent and meaning in the future. Under the "good of the order" all Local Unions should discuss subjects of this nature. After action has been taken, all propositions, changes, amendments and alterations should be referred to the General Secretary for publication in our official monthly journal, The Carpenter, so that our entire membership may have an opportunity to consider the proposed changes and be heard from.

Remember, Section 230 of the General Constitution distinctly specifies that "all amendments to the General Constitution submitted by Local Unions, District or State Councils for the consideration of the convention shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July immediately preceding the holding

of the convention, and that said amendments shall be published in our official journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with this section.''

Now is the time to attend to these matters. Do not delay until later on or until the convention is in session. It may then be too late. In the past, propositions were sprung from the floor of the convention, and in the hurry to adjourn were rushed through without receiving the careful consideration they should have had and which they would have received if submitted to the General Office months in advance for publication in our official journal. Again I would ask that all changes, amendments, alterations and propositions for submission to our convention be sent to us without further delay and thereby give us a chance to prepare. Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

Local Union 103, Birmingham, Ala.:

Sec. 4. Change September to March, in second line, strike out all after the word ''at'' in second line and add Indianapolis.

Sec. 5. Strike out the word ''place'' at beginning of third line.

Sec. 6 to read: Each Local Union shall be entitled to one representative and he shall have one vote for each 100 members he represents on roll-call; all other times one vote.

Sec. 8. Change July to January, in second line, and add at end of section: All delegates to the general convention must have been members of their respective Local Unions six months preceding the time election takes place.

Sec. 11. Strike out this section entirely.

Sec. 12. Strike out and substitute the following: The U. B. shall pay the delegates five dollars ($5.00) per day and the actual railroad fare, not to include sleeper.

Sec. 14. Add: and G. V. P., after G. P., in second and third lines. At end of section add: The G. P. shall appoint two, the First G. V. P. two and the Second G. V. P. one on all committees.

Sec. 15. Strike out all after the word ''convention,'' in third line.

Sec. 20. Add: By preferential ballot, and strike out from ''and,'' in third line to and inclusive the word ''elected,'' in fourth line. Change February to July, at end of eighth line. Strike out from ''the'' in ninth line to and inclusive the word ''manner,'' in eleventh line. Strike out from ''the,'' in twelfth line to and inclusive the word ''for,'' in thirteenth line.

Sec. 21. Change third to first, in first and second lines, and change November to May, in second line.

Sec. 24. Change December 10 to June 1, in twenty-first line. Strike out ''The G. P.,'' in twenty-second line, and substitute the words, ''the general convention.''

Sec. 42. Add the word ''and'' after ''law'' in second line.

Sec. 44. Strike out ninth and tenth lines.

Sec. 53. Strike out the word ''reasonable'' in second line.

Sec. 54. Add, after G. P. in sixth line: And there shall be but one District Council in any one city or county.

Sec. 58. Strike out all after the word ''union,'' in second line, to end of section.

Sec. 64. Change ''five'' to ''ten,'' in second line, change ''fifty'' to ''seventy-five,'' in third line, and change ''thirty'' to ''fifty'' in fourth line.

Sec. 75. Strike out this section.

Sec. 77. Strike out ''114'' at end of section.

Sec. 93. Strike out last line.

Sec. 112. Add at end of section: And one hundred dollars on three year's membership.

Sec. 113. Add at end of section: Three hundred dollars on three years' membership, four hundred dollars on five years' membership and five hundred dollars on ten years' membership.

Sec. 114. Add at end of section: And five hundred dollars on ten years' membership.

Sec. 116. Strike out the words ''and 114'' in last line.

Sec. 137. Strike out this section.

Sec. 158. Add: A Local Union may

consolidate the offices of recording and financial secretary into one.

Sec. 168. Strike out from the word "the," in fourth line, to and inclusive the word "tie," in fifth line, and substitute the words: A vote on all questions, and in case of tie shall declare the motion lost.

Sec. 169. Add "the majority" after the word "appoint" in first line.

Sec. 170. Add at end of section: "And appoint the minority of all committees."

Sec. 174. Strike out the word "detailed" in last line.

Sec. 189 (b). New Section. Any officer who enters the hall intoxicated shall stand suspended from office and be fined five dollars.

Sec. 196. Add: Fines imposed under this section shall not be remittable.

Sec. 203. Add at end of section: And same being mailed to his last known address shall be considered as served.

—Rules—

Rule 4. Add at end: But discussions on candidates and laws are in order at any meeting.

Rule 19. Strike out after "shall," in fourth line, and add: Declare the motion lost.

Local Union 479, Sparta, Ill.:

Sec. 131 to be amended by inserting after the word "work," in tenth line, the following: If he has not deposited his clearance card at the end of the ensuing month, said card shall not be considered good and he can only be admitted again as a new member.

Expulsions.

John Papierski, the past treasurer of L. U. 1805, Chicago, Ill., has been expelled for embezzlement of local funds.

E. A. Southard, the former R. S. of L. U. 888, Salem, Mass., has been expelled from the Local Union for embezzlement.

Notice to Recording Secretaries.

Recording secretaries will please take notice that under date of March 24, 1910, the quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, 1910, containing the quarterly pass-word, together with two blank bonds, one for the financial secretary and one for the treasurer, six blanks for the reports of the financial secretary and six blanks for the treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the general office, has been forwarded by that office to all Local Unions of the U. B.

Recording secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter in due time are requested to notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind., without delay.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Altus, Okla.	Memphis, Tenn.
Amarillo, Tex.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Asherton, Tex.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Ashland, Ky.	Mulberry, Fla.
Austin, Tex.	New Bedford, Mass.
Baltimore, Md.	New Orleans, La.
Bartlesville, Okla.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Belleville, Ill.	New York City.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	Norfolk, Va.
Chicago, Ill.	Owensboro, Ky.
Cleveland, O.	Phoenix, Ariz.
Denver, Colo.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Detroit, Mich.	Pottsville, Pa.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Salineville, O.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Sanford, Fla.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	Sayre, Pa.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Seattle, Wash.
Houston, Tex.	Salamanca, N. Y.
Johnson City, Tenn.	San Francisco, Cal.
Kenosha, Wis.	Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Kewanee, Ill.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Klamath Falls, Ore.	Washington, D. C.
Lawton, Okla.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Marion, O.	

Local Unions Chartered last Month.

Valier, Mont.	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Texas City, Tex.	Idaho Falls, Idaho.
Henderson, Tex.	Aransas Pass, Tex.
Geary, Okla.	Bowling Green, Ky.
Eufaula, Ala.	Kenepic, Okla.
Alderson, W. Va.	Clarksville, Tenn.
Newman, Cal.	Henryetta, Okla.
Prescott, Ark.	Oak Creek, Colo.
Canonsburg, Pa.	Somersworth, N. H.
Frederick, Okla.	San Bruno, Cal.
Little Rock, Ark.	Gainesville, Fla.
Cleburne, Tex.	Bennington, Okla.
Americus, Ga.	

Total: 25 Local Unions.

REFERENDUM VOTE ON AMENDMENT TO SECTION 21.

L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
1	1	621
2	67	...
3	28	...
4	125	6
5	19	6
6	25	...
7	47	2
8	34	9
9	...	146
10	6	310
11	93	...
12	...	177
13	3	148
15	31	...
16	54	...
17	10	...
18	...	20
19	24	2
20	62	...
22	...	1264
23	...	68
24	27	19
25	133	1
26	171	...
27	...	42
28	26	...
30	26	...
31	...	22
32	122	...
33	57	...
34	90	...
35	14	5
36	45	...
37	16	6
38	4	22
40	...	20
41	27	...
42	16	...
43	57	...
44	14	...
45	29	2
47	35	...
50	39	12
51	...	73
53	57	...
54	365	...
55	58	...
57	14	...
58	...	306
59	52	...
60	...	20
61	40	...
64	...	65
65	...	34
66	...	26
67	21	...
70	53	...
71	...	72
72	206	...
73	...	80
74	11	1
75	...	308
76	...	44
77	43	...
78	123	...
79	41	...
80	96	...
81	37	1
83	1	36
87	47	...
90	89	5
91	51	...
93	...	12
94	13	...
95	...	42
96	50	...
97	34	...
99	45	...
100	38	...
103	76	6
104	52	...
105	46	...
106	...	43
107	10	...
108	6	10
109	85	...
110	29	...
111	33	...
112	1	32
115	55	...
116	21	1
117	...	62
118	34	...
119	85	...
121	10	...
122	...	33
123	6	13
124	13	...
125	53	...
126	...	143
127	36	...
129	34	...
130	12	1
131	78	1
132	12	51
133	...	70
134	42	...
135	23	...
136	13	3
138	...	250
139	13	...
141	82	...
142	15	1
143	14	...
144	...	21
147	60	...
149	21	...
150	13	...
151	...	25
152	...	15
154	...	21
155	34	...
158	76	...
160	...	37
161	...	47
162	36	...
163	20	...
165	30	...
166	46	...
167	...	185
168	...	21
169	11	16
170	10	...
171	5	13
172	41	...
174	1	43
175	50	1
177	57	...
179	56	...
180	43	...
181	173	...
183	57	3
184	104	...
185	8	1
186	48	1
187	17	...
188	45	...
189	58	1
191	9	...
192	15	...
193	17	...
194	21	...
196	4	19
197	...	17
198	8	41
199	54	1
201	...	35
202	1	44
203	53	...
204	7	...
206	16	1
207	10	...
208	16	...
209	74	...
210	36	1
211	77	...
213	11	55
214	...	198
215	...	18
217	17	...
218	26	...
219	150	10
220	11	1
224	...	41
225	11	2
228	26	...
230	14	...
231	102	...
235	36	...
237	17	...
238	28	...
239	17	2
240	62	...
241	49	...
243	10	...
244	1	22
246	31	...
247	111	...
249	41	1

The Carpenter

L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
250	18	...
251	...	34
253	...	19
256	51	2
257	44	...
258	60	...
260	58	...
262	...	20
263	7	...
264	10	...
265	36	...
266	108	1
268	30	...
271	...	25
272	...	43
273	62	...
274	1	21
276	41	3
279	39	...
280	8	1
282	32	...
283	28	...
284	38	...
286	17	...
287	12	...
288	12	1
289	35	...
290	23	...
291	...	146
292	16	...
293	12	1
294	7	...
295	19	...
296	...	40
297	12	...
299	19	...
300	75	...
301	37	...
302	19	...
304	42	9
306	42	1
308	34	...
309	183	...
310	26	...
311	15	...
314	68	2
316	...	47
321	17	...
322	90	1
323	18	...
324	44	...
327	...	69
328	14	...
329	1	36
330	...	15
331	38	...
333	8	...
334	60	...
335	39	...
336	26	...
337	10	...
339	52	1
340	130	...
343	69	...
346	14	...
347	...	15
350	...	45
351	19	...
352	33	1
355	...	71
357	21	...
358	16	...
359	42	...
360	59	...
362	...	27
363	18	6
364	...	23
365	25	1
367	22	...
369	33	...
370	23	...
371	9	...
374	28	...
375	173	...
376	7	...
377	43	...
378	24	...
380	20	...
381	2	47
383	37	19
384	25	11
386	22	3
387	210	...
388	...	18
389	23	...
390	86	9
391	60	...
392	19	...
393	39	...
394	...	12
395	18	...
396	12	1
398	14	4
401	20	...
402	23	...
403	8	...
404	12	...
406	12	...
407	11	1
408	37	...
412	12	...
413	...	25
416	44	4
417	17	1
419	...	164
422	68	12
423	...	60
424	12	...
426	...	11
427	52	...
430	26	1
431	25	2
432	36	...
434	50	...
436	1	13
437	26	...
438	...	44
440	...	47
441	25	...
443	38	...
444	64	...
447	...	16
448	66	...
450	24	...
451	70	...
453	36	...
455	15	...
456	40	...
457	297	...
458	...	27
459	29	...
460	15	3
461	39	...
462	8	1
463	21	...
464	...	210
465	14	...
468	29	...
469	46	...
470	1	52
471	10	73
473	89	...
474	18	...
476	...	147
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L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
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L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
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L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
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L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
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L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
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1948	7	...

REFERENDUM VOTE ON SECTION 24.

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L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
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L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
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L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
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L.-U.	For.	Ag'st.
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L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
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L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
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1608	7	...
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1677	10	...
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1688	3	16
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1948	7	...

REFERENDUM VOTE ON NEW SECTION 24B.

L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
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L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
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The Carpenter

L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
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L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
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971	22	1

The Carpenter

L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
975	...	16
978	12	...
985	73	...
986	14	...
988	7	...
990	9	...
993	14	10
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1008	103	3
1011	19	...
1015	24	...
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1021	64	...
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1030	53	...
1035	3	15
1041	12	1
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1080	8	...
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1089	46	...
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1100	32	...
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1107	60	...
1108	...	29
1109	12	...
1110	19	...
1111	30	10
1113	10	...
1115	17	...
1116	31	...
1117	24	...
1125	58	1
1127	30	...
1130	19	4
1136	11	1
1138	12	...
1139	...	41
1140	17	...
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1145	3	6
1146	57	...
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1200	18	3
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1317	33	...
1325	18	11
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1337	10	...
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1353	8	1
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1363	24	...
1367	162	3
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1392	21	...
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1413	16	...
1414	...	17
1415	22	...
1417	10	...
1418	9	...
1419	5	14
1420	17	...
1425	23	...
1427	14	...
1431	42	...
1434	30	...
1438	13	...
1440	35	...
1442	2	20
1443	20	...
1444	16	...
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1446	21	...
1447	...	20
1450	10	43
1451	22	10
1453	8	...
1455	25	...
1463	12	...
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1465	12	...
1472	20	...
1476	21	...
1491	9	...
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1499	8	...
1504	9	...
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1565	73	2
1567	9	...
1568	22	...
1569	10	...
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1582	47	...
1583	17	...
1585	18	...
1586	12	...
1588	17	...
1589	8	15
1591	7	...
1597	26	...
1598	96	...
1602	30	...
1603	16	...
1605	11	...
1608	7	...
1618	20	2
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1704	76	...
1708	15	...
1710	...	48
1712	...	7
1714	17	...
1717	233	...
1722	15	...
1724	8	10
1728	10	...
1730	11	...
1731	7	...
1733	17	...
1735	41	...
1736	10	...
1737	11	...
1745	6	11
1747	86	121
1748	...	56
1751	17	...
1754	11	...
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1761	10	...
1762	9	...
1765	23	...
1766	...	29
1768	7	2
1776	10	...
1777	9	1
1780	...	53
1783	12	...
1784	1	108
1785	8	...
1787	145	25
1794	8	...
1799	21	...
1816	22	...
1817	12	...
1820	8	...
1824	36	...
1826	13	...
1829	7	2
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1885	19	...
1886	15	...
1895	8	...
1897	10	...
1898	12	...
1899	15	...
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1914	10	...
1922	...	46
1925	11	...
1928	13	...
1931	...	19
1933	15	...
1937	...	16
1938	...	13
1945	16	...
1946	16	20
1948	7	...

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TABULATION OF VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 16, 1910.

To Wm. D. Huber, General President, U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

We, the committee appointed to tabulate the vote on proposed amendments to Sections 21 and 24 of our General Constitution, and proposed new section to be known as Section 24B, beg leave to submit the following report:

—Votes Mailed too Late for Tabulation—

Local Union No. 21, Chicago, Ill.
Local Union No. 68, Menominee, Wis.
Local Union No. 146, Schenectady, N. Y.
Local Union No. 222, Westfield, Mass.
Local Union No. 303, Detroit, Mich.
Local Union No. 792, Rockford, Ill.
Local Union No. 793, Galveston, Tex.
Local Union No. 895, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Local Union No. 928, Danville, Pa.
Local Union No. 1506, Madisonville, Ky.

—Votes Without Local Seal or Official Signature—

Local Union No. 648, Pana, Ill.

Local Union No. 763, Enid, Okla.
Local Union No. 800, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Local Union No. 878, Beverly, Mass.
Local Union No. 1040, Eureka, Cal.
Local Union No. 1090, Utuado, P. R.
Local Union No. 1177, Marceline, Mo.
Local Union No. 1364, Lancaster, Pa.
Local Union No. 1384, Sheridan, Wyo.
Local Union No. 1701, Centralia, Wash.
Local Union No. 1732, Economy, Pa.
Local Union No. 1873, Lawrenceville, Ill.

—Votes Not Specified in Figures—

Local Union No. 88, Anaconda, Mont.
Local Union No. 585, Port Huron, Mich.
Local Union No. 647, Fairfield, Conn.
Local Union No. 1112, Marshalltown, Ia.
Local Union No. 1207, Worden, Ill.
Local Union No. 1354, Ogdenburg, N. Y.
Local Union No. 1657, Baltimore, Md.
Local Union No. 1726, Sandoval, Ill.
Local Union No. 1769, Benld, Ill.

—Votes for and Against—

Section 21—22,984 for and 12,198 against.
Section 24—24,024 for and 10,994 against.
Section 24B—23,631 for and 11,566 against.

—Propositions Carried—

Amendment to Section 24, and new section known as 24B.

—Proposition Lost—

Amendment to Section 21.

C. B. HOUSE, Chairman,
L. U. No. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio.
JOHN H. CLARK, Secretary,
L. U. No. 15, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. R. COOK,
L. U. No. 75, Indianapolis, Ind.
W. K. HECK,
L. U. No. 202, Pittsburg, Pa.
W. B. SMART,
L. U. No. 494, Columbus, Ohio.
Committee.

Recommendation.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 16, 1910.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, General President, U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

Dear Sir and Brother—We, the committee appointed to tabulate the vote on amendments to Sections 21, 24 and 24B of the constitution, beg leave to recommend that there be submitted to the convention an amendment to Section 229 of the constitution, making it necessary for the approval of all amendments submitted in the interim between conventions, to be approved by the General Executive Board before being submitted for a referendum vote of our membership.

We believe that the amendments recently submitted are not of sufficient importance as to warrant the vast expenditure that has been incurred by the General Office and the Local Unions for their consideration. Fraternally yours,

C. B. HOUSE, Chairman,
L. U. No. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio.
JOHN H. CLARK, Secretary,
L. U. No. 15, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. R. COOK,
L. U. No. 75, Indianapolis, Ind.
W. K. HECK,
L. U. No. 202, Pittsburg, Pa.
W. B. SMART,
L. U. No. 494, Columbus, Ohio.
Committee.

When It's Too Late.

We need to be careful how we deal with those about us, when every death carries to some small circle of survivors thoughts of so much omitted and so little done—of so many things forgotten and so many more which might have been repaired.—Oliver Twist.

How to Make Beef Tea.

Beef tea is commonly made by chopping into small pieces and putting into a bottle or glass jar lean meat entirely free from fat. Enough cold water is added to cover the meat. After soaking cold for some hours or so the bottle of meat is set in a deep vessel of cold water, which is then brought to a slow boil, and kept simmering for several hours. The tea is then poured off through a straining cloth and ready for use, cold or hot. Such beef tea is one of the best heart and brain tonics, but has little or no nutritive or fleshmaking value; nevertheless, it is probably the ideal pick-me-up for a tired literary brain or sore and tired athletic muscles. Various meat extracts are somewhat near, though a very imperfect substitute for perfect beef tea. —New York Press.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

W. J. Shields.

The service between this and last report, through instruction of the G. P., was distributed principally among the unions of Maine and Vermont, and in visiting the section mentioned I find a steadfast disposition to maintain not only conditions, but a strong, determined effort being exercised to strengthen the weak parts of the union, that the discipline of the membership may be such as will lead to harmony within the ranks and respect for the union from those on the outside. There is more or less conflict introduced in most of our unions, especially during the winter months, resulting from disregard of the law by some of the members, and on investigating the responsibilities underlying these conflicts the observer at times feels that much of the unpleasantness might be avoided through the proper application of law. Such investigation furnishes the knowledge that the union membership in many particulars put themselves in the position of abridging their liberties, very often to the advantage of the non-unionists on the outside. This bad effect is traceable to the importance as surrounds the bugaboo known as the closed shop. The position of manning the jobs with none but union men has long been our ambition. We fully appreciate the necessity of fineness of organization, that our interests may be protected and extended. But do we serve the best interests of the union man when we subject him to restrictive laws in the matter of employment, especially in those smaller communities where half, or say two-thirds of the employers are recognizing the union and the other third maintaining what they style the open shop? Isn't it reasonable argument to suppose that the non-union element are occupying the stronger position, and especially so at the seasons of the year when business fluctuates, they working from the standpoint of their individuality, it is possible for the open shop employer to barter with the individuals in their employ to the effect of providing a margin sufficient to throw the job his way and in the winter season with a condition of employment favoring the non-union man and the faithful union man is condemned to enforced idleness. The thought haunts him as he tramps the street hunting work, if his connection with the union represents the most profitable position. The reason of the non-unionist holding down the job, he argues, is because of the restrictive laws of the union forbidding him to work on jobs where non-unionists are working. He further reasons that the law is good, properly founded, but disagrees in the barrier built by the operation of a law of the kind, previous to the giving of the proper attention to organization. His claim is to the effect, that if the union was founded on sound judgment the membership should strive to close the jobs and as they succeeded, to hold them closed, still allowing the membership the privilege (if the union conditions could be secured) to act as advocates of the union on all open jobs. This system, he reasons, would put the larger liberty back of the union man to the disadvantage of the other fellow and more readily force him to see the advantage of being affiliated with his fellows in the craft organization. Much more might be said on this subject, but sufficient to say, that in this one phase of our work the interests of our good union men and also the interests of our good union employers suffer at times. The general progress is retarded through this attitude of the two sides sitting apart in a belligerent spirit, hating each other. This does not conform to the best business methods and we should feel, appreciating the purposes underlying our movement, that to succeed we should conform to a strict business regulation, always with the best

interest of the membership uppermost in our minds. Our one great concern, therefore, is to surround ourselves with laws that may operate to the very best interest of the membership so that we may not only safeguard the personal interests, but through this build to a power of being able to promote the general progress to the extent of securing profitable results on the collective investment.

I have inserted this heading, as I have found some of our unions attempting to do the impossible; that is, trying to operate a closed shop on nothing more substantial than a resolution declaring to that effect.

During the month I have visited Portland, Bath, Lewiston and Biddeford, Me., and in taking these cities up in the order mentioned, will say that Portland is in good condition and looking for an increase the coming season. Numerically and financially they were never stronger, which is due to the very effective work of Brother Wagner, B. A. They are deserving of the betterment looked for and I personally feel that they will be able to land the goods.

Our Bath membership are up against a combination of circumstances that is testing the men. The union in numbers has grown less, but not through desertion; the boys have been forced to look for work and have started out in the quest of employment elsewhere, taking with them their clearance cards. Those that are left are holding fast and hoping for a turning point that will permit of an extension of their conditions.

Lewiston and Auburn membership have enjoyed a good winter, and this has helped to keep the boys well together. On the occasion of my visit there was some talk of getting after a little larger portion of the products of their labor in wages. It was felt that the general prospects of business would warrant a movement of the kind, properly entered into.

While Biddeford is not as badly circumstanced as Bath, still there is enough of the bad condition to put that city in a line with Bath. Many of the boys have transferred to Massachusetts locals, but this has not relieved the situation, and little change is looked for the coming season.

I had the pleasure of installing two new locals during the month, one at Taunton, Mass., composed of about sixty members, and the other at Portsmouth, R. I., with a membership of twenty odd. In both cases they expect to materially increase their membership in short order.

I attended meetings at Newton and Haverhill. The latter was of an advisory character, dealing with their strike that started May 1 of last year. The general feeling is that it should be discontinued, and arrangements to that effect have been entered into.

Visiting Rutland, Burlington, Montpelier, Barre and Northfield, Vt., I found a fairly good organization in each of these places, and while the progress is somewhat slow, yet it seems to satisfy to the extent of holding our unions well together, watching the opportunity to successfully aspire for still better conditions. My principal work while in the State was centered in Burlington. General President Huber had requested me to take up the matter of agreement of the form as operating in and about New York City with the Champlain Mfg. Co., and, if possible, swing this company into line. The reason for this was that the said company was a competitor in both the Boston and New York market. With a committee from Burlington D. C. I entered into negotiations with the firm and finally a conference was arranged for a few days ahead. The company wanted this time to enable them to get some information from New York. In the meantime I visited some of our locals on the Vermont Central line and on returning I was agreeably surprised to find Organizer Cook on the premises. He had brought with him a matter that made things easy in settling up with the Champlain company representative and getting the agreement we looked for. This agreement assures us of a good millmen's union in Burlington, with an assurance of an increase for the three years to come. We on our side should show some interest in this matter towards those of the other side and appreciating the fact that relationship should do everything to make things profitable to all concerned.

The Carpenter

J. H. Bean.

Since my last report I have visited L. U. 1316, in Demopolis, Ala., where, trade having been very dull most of the season, several of the boys had to leave town to enter employment elsewhere. This caused these brothers to fall in arrears with their dues, and yet, taking pride in themselves as union men, as well as in the organization, they will not allow it to go down, and when I last heard from the L. U. they were again increasing in membership. I then went to Mobile, Ala., visiting L. U.'s 89 and 92. I gave them the best of encouragement and advice that will help them to overcome the hardships they apparently have to endure. The last report I received from them is very encouraging. But let me say right here, and many times repeat: "No Local Union can ever expect progress or prosperity when its members do not read and obey the law and live up to their obligation." Many L. U.'s have gone out of existence just because of laxity in this respect. Some are even still guided by a constitution adopted by the Niagara or a later convention. In other cases you hear the members say, "We have not the money to keep up the union, times are hard, nothing doing." And still, going over the records of such L. U.'s, you will find them paying sick claims from time to time without being governed by the laws now in operation. Any L. U. not in possession of the constitution adopted by our last, the Salt Lake City convention, is working against the interests of its membership and endangering the benefits guaranteed by our U. B. to those who abide by our laws. Every L. U. should understand that every member must be conversant with our present laws and be well informed of all changes in our constitution. The Bible truly says, "The way of the transgressor is hard." And so it is when it concerns our organization.

From Mobile I returned to Selma, spending a few more days in that district and visiting L. U.'s 1616 and 410. I found things going on fairly well and work more satisfactory, but the men were anxious to see the work open up more fully, when surely the carpenters will have the lead. I next went to Troy, Ala., where a union was as yet unknown. I met with a number of the craft, both white and colored, and gave them a good lecture on unionism and its advantages. The colored promised to wait on the white carpenters and vice versa to see what they will do; so I am looking for a L. U. in Troy as soon as work is more plentiful. Leaving Troy, I went to Eufaula, Ala., where, as in the former place, a carpenters' union was never known and the organizing of one seemed impossible. I nevertheless made a thorough canvass of the locality, holding meetings from time to time, and on March 19 I was successful in organizing what is now known as L. U. 1849. In the meantime I visited Cuthbert, Ga., there finding more carpenters than work. The men of our craft here had never heard of our U. B., and the same was the case at Dawson, Ga. Think of this! As there are still so many places where our U. B. is unknown, it gives us an idea of the size of this country and the missionary work we still have to perform. But taking also into consideration that our U. B. is in existence only about twenty-eight and a half years, the limited means at its disposal and the difficulties we had to meet in our work and then compare the condition of the carpenters today with that of only a few years ago and you can better see what has been accomplished. I am now at Americus, Ga., where I shall continue in my efforts to get the men of our craft to see, think and work for their greatest good.

The Carpenter in Winter.

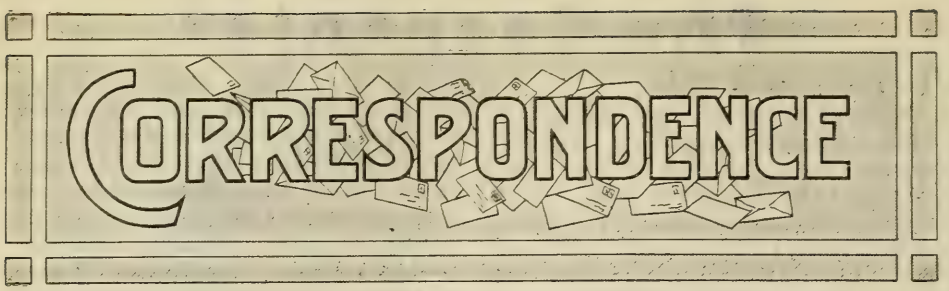
When the frost is on the lumber,
And the ground is frozen hard,
And you look into your larder,
And there you find no lard.

When your fingers are almost frozen,
And your lips from cold are blue,
And your children's toes are peeping
Through the front end of their shoe.

'Tis then you begin to wonder
Why it is that things are so.
Why you have to work in winter,
In the rain and sleet and snow.
When you loafed through half the summer,
Denied the right to work,
By the class who control production,
But themselves do naught but shirk.

D. Z. M'CLURE, Local 131.

Seattle.



Now for Independent Political Action and Solidarity at the Ballot-Box.

Editor Carpenter:

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch of March 10 brings news of an injunction granted by the United States District Court for the southern district of Missouri against the Bricklayers and Stonemasons' Union and individual members thereof, restraining them from interfering with non-union workmen who have taken their places on a building on strike.

This injunction prohibits them "from trying to induce the men who took their places to quit work, from congregating near the struck building, and from picketing the neighborhood. It forbids them to visit the non-union workmen at their homes for the purpose of inducing them to quit work."

That, and the injunction issued by the same court, forbidding the carpenters to strike as an organization against the Fox Bros.' Manufacturing Company, the decision of the Supreme Court that organized labor is a trust, given in the Hatters' case, the Bucks Stove and Range case denying the right of free speech and a free press, showing as they do the utter disregard of the constitutional rights of organized workingmen by the federal judiciary, prove conclusively that the ultimate aim of the courts is the making of organization of labor futile by denying to organized labor those constitutional rights which the individual admittedly possesses.

There is now a determined and persistent effort being made by the Manufacturers' Association to have the sympathetic strike declared illegal by a federal court. The persistent encroachment on the rights of labor by judicial usurpation of legislative functions in the shape of injunctions, the annulling and overruling by the federal judiciary of decisions rendered in favor of organized labor by the highest courts of the States, the constant declaring of labor legislation as unconstitutional, all have but the one aim and objective, the total enslavement of the laboring masses.

We are wont to boast of our progress as compared with European organized labor. The fact is there is not a country in Europe where organized labor does not enjoy more freedom and rights than it does in these United States. And the reason is not far to seek. In Germany, in France, in Great Britain, organized labor asserts its rights at the ballot-box. When the Taff-Vale decision, the forerunner of the Danbury Hatters' case, was delivered in England the organized workers of Great Britain organized a labor party, sent their own representatives to Parliament, and at once demolished that notorious decision.

That blazed the way. Solidarity at the ballot-box. Independent political action. How long shall it be before our Gulliver of labor will awaken, politically, and tear asunder the threads with which the Lilliputians of capital are seeking to enslave him.

And to start in that direction had we not better strike out the words, "Nor for political purposes," from Section 214 of our general constitution at the coming convention? Fraternally yours,

GEO. J. BOHNEN, L. U. 476.

Demand Union Label Tools.

Editor The Carpenter:

For quite some time I have been musing over the extent of the assistance the members of our U. B. are actually rendering the members of other trades in the expenditure of their money. Though the carpenters are not receiving the wages they are entitled to from the workers' viewpoint, they are fairly well organized, they have established a wage rate and other working conditions which compare favorably with wages and

conditions of other tradesmen in the building industry. We, the carpenters, insist upon our employers paying this rate of wages and to observe union conditions generally, and we object to the employment of non-members. But it is here where I am asking myself the question, Are we consistent in the stand we are thus taking? Do we ourselves employ union workers and are the workers we employ receiving the wage rate of their trade?

Some of the readers will most likely ask what workers do we employ? In answer to this query let me say that in a certain sense as buyers of commodities, as consumers, we are employing a host of men and women engaged in various branches of industry. To get nearer to the point I here have in view, I will only mention one special branch the carpenters are constantly coming in close contact with, the men who make the various tools used by us and who are indirectly employed by us. Hardly a month passes when we do not find it necessary to purchase some kind of a tool, and it is our duty as union men that we purchase no others but tools made by union men under union conditions.

Considering the great amount of carpenter tools used, there certainly must be a large number of men employed in their manufacture, and it ought to concern us a great deal whether they are union or non-union; whether they are among that army of men who are spending their time and money in the struggle to bring the conditions of the American worker up to a reasonable and respectful standard, or whether they are of that class who stand idly by, refusing to join hands with their fellow workers in the labor movement, in their noble battle for the uplifting of all mankind and by their inactivity giving encouragement to unfair employers and strike breakers. As we are buying our own tools, it is our right and our duty to spend our money in the employment of union tool makers.

Now, how are we going to do it? I understand that the tool manufacturers advertising in our journal, The Carpenter, are fair employers and that the journal excludes advertisements from all others. But a man may need a new tool in a hurry, he may not have a journal at hand to consult, and in our discrimination against non union tools it would certainly be a great advantage and more of a guarantee that we are purchasing the article we are looking for if the tool bore the union label.

If the men who made a certain tool are non-union men are we going to continue employing them? Speaking for myself, I will not. I lately have been talking to many of our members who are as determined as I am on this matter; they want to be sure that when they buy a tool it is union made.

Now, I would like to know what is the feeling in this respect of our brother members throughout the country? Let us see if we will hear from any of them on the subject in The Carpenter. It is a subject that our officers and business agents should earnestly interest themselves in. Hoping it will receive the consideration it deserves from our members everywhere, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

A. R. WYATT, B. A.

Newark, N. J.

The Meat Boycott.

Editor The Carpenter:

The temporary organization of the meat eaters of our country to boycott the meat trust seems to establish the truth more firmly than panics have previously done, that the most practical route to the average man's intellect is through his stomach.

Possibly it is not a flattering reflection upon human intelligence to assume that man, according to the Darwinian theory of evolution, is not very far as yet above his original ancestors. The ox or mule with a full stomach will not make any effort to invade a neighboring corn field or turnip patch, but hunger will force them to attack the strongest inclosure.

Financial monopolies have, in the past, created industrial panics which in turn caused the masses to withdraw their little savings from circulation to the extent of many millions, which in turn caused the panic to bear upon all classes much more disastrously. With each million so withdrawn, it resulted in more completely intrenching the money monopoly behind more monopolistic financial laws.

Starvation as a means of destruction of the meat trust, to be successful must go to the extreme to which Sampson, the prophet of biblical fame did, to destroy his persecutors.

No doubt the meat boycotters were very much encouraged over the sudden drop in the prices of meats, which up to date is wholly due to the effect upon the small dealers who must unload their stock no matter at how great a loss. If the boycott is persisted in for any considerable period it will result in bankrupting many thousand small dealers and in discharging many wage workers from the meat industry, thereby forcing them into other occupations without in the least disturbing the meat trust.

However, if partially starving men are caused to think, an organization should be started at once to pledge all those who have a right to use a ballot to refrain from eating anything for one week before the next general election, not because it is the right course to pursue to right an economic wrong to boycott our stomachs, but because it seems to be the most effective means of arousing our sodden intellect.

For the existence of our meat trust, our coal trust, our oil trust, our sugar trust and all our other industrial and commercial trusts, we have to a great extent to blame legislation which has year after year conferred special privileges upon the owners of capital in these productions, securing to them immunity from any punishment for oppressing the consumer until the final result is a trust.

Now, therefore, if a wrong system of government has been applied and has produced such a gigantic oppressor of the people as the meat trust has proved to be, it would seem the part of wisdom for the people to retrace their steps and wipe all such mischievous legislation from our statute books. The people can much easier destroy the meat trust by legislation than by starvation of themselves. And certainly it is not necessary to make any such heroic sacrifice, a sacrifice which it is shown at best must be, and is now being accompanied with many evil results, one of which as has already been shown to be the utter destruction of the business of many thousand small dealers, a party as much the victim of trust control as the consumers of meat and other products.

The same combination of consumers that can destroy the meat trust by starvation of themselves and their families can, if they will but direct their combined intelligence in a political boycott, build up a political organization of wage earners and in the space of one short year it will be so powerful that it can entirely destroy every capitalistic trust in the country in one session of our Congress and without any fasting whatsoever. Therefore why not starve the trust and feast ourselves in obedience to natural law upon which the science of political economy is founded?

Fraternally yours,

DAVID KIELY, L. U. 19.

Detroit, Mich.

The Union Label.

Editor The Carpenter:

It is generally agreed among organized labor that all union men and women should buy goods bearing the union label whenever possible, and yet how often do we hear some of them say, "I buy what suits me best in price and quality, and if that article happens to bear the label, well and good; if not, it won't keep me from making the purchase." It is this indifference and half-heartedness in the upholding of union principle which to a great extent is responsible for the slow progress of the labor movement.

The discrimination in favor and the boosting of union label goods is of greater import to organized labor and more apt to advance the interests of the wage worker than many of us seem to realize.

In these days of "labor jurisprudence" it is of great moment that by all possible means our purchasing power be directed into channels that lead to the strengthening of our position and the extension of the influence and scope of our organization. While court-made law is practically depriving us of the privilege of inducing purchasers to discriminate against unfair firms or non-union goods, we can as effectively and safely gain our point by ourselves insisting that all goods we buy bear

the union label and by persuading our friends to do likewise.

By pursuing this course energetically, earnestly and conscientiously, we not only punish the unfair employer, but we encourage the fair employer in his fairer treatment of his employes, as it assures him the right to use the label and with it our patronage.

This course we can pursue with absolute immunity and without judicial interference. A judge, subservient to capitalistic interests, may forbid us to publish the name of an unfair manufacturer of stoves, or a court may assess heavy damages against a union for the boycotting of unfair hats, yet there is positively no law nor court decision that can prevent the humblest of us from demanding and insisting on the union label to adorn our hats or from obtaining the assurance that the stove we buy is union made. In other words, if we buy only labeled goods we are effectively boycotting the scab article, though we may never use that term either when making purchases or in our efforts to boost union label goods generally.

The carrying of a union card and demanding is recognition, unless we also accord recognition to the card or label of other trades, is a gross inconsistency. The union worker who thinks that his own particular craft organization can afford to stand alone in the fight for industrial liberty is woefully shortsighted. One craft may gain a little here and there by its own effort, but the employers being well aware of the isolated position of their employes, they are liable to retaliate at any time and thus the advantages gained are constantly in jeopardy. Organized labor to be successful, the men in California must make common cause with their fellows in Maine, Florida and all other states; unless all pull together our goal will never be reached. And the union label is one of the most efficient mediums through which we can reach and assist our brothers in distant states and of all trades and callings in their struggle for industrial freedom.

On the other hand, the union label is the only guarantee that the goods are not prison-made, not sweatshop products turned out amid unsanitary, disease breeding conditions.

Looking at the question from a broader and practical viewpoint, we must come to the conclusion that it is well worth the trouble of demanding and insisting on labeled goods of all descriptions, for which we will be well recompensed by the satisfaction the thought affords us that we are handling, using or wearing the products of free labor, turned out under sanitary conditions for an approximate living wage, things that we ourselves are striving for.

How can we ever expect to secure these conditions for ourselves unless we recognize and encourage the God-inspired endeavor of others to obtain a fuller share of the goods of this world and to live the life of comfort and happiness that we, the producers of all wealth, are justly entitled to?

In asking for union-made goods the purchaser is often the victim of the "wily" salesman, who naturally is anxious to make a sale and will tell you that, though the article not being labeled, is union made. Remember that shoes, clothing, hats, garments, printed matter, etc., etc., are labeled or they are "not union made." The union bar, restaurant, meat market, barber shop, etc., has the union card hung up in a conspicuous place, or the establishment is "non-union." Remember that the painter, the plumber, the carpenter, the electrician, the horseshoer, the cooper, etc., who belongs to the union of his craft can show his card, which is his label. Don't take anyone's word when making any purchase or patronizing any concern; insist in all cases that the label be exhibited.

When buying stoves, tools, etc., articles on which the label is not attached, it is well to convince yourself of their fairness before making the purchase. Ask the secretary of your Local Union, or the secretary of the local central body, for information as to whether a certain stove or other article is union made or not before you close a deal for any article you may want. If you then learn that the article you intend to buy is unfair, you can easily be directed to a place where the fair product may be found.

In conclusion let me say, don't be afraid

to ask for the label. Be proud of your being a union man, a soldier for the common good, fighting to bring more contentment, joy and sunshine to the toilers and their families. Fraternally yours,

W. B. DALY, F. S. L. U. 279.

South Omaha, Neb.

The Card Man.

Editor The Carpenter:

With the large membership of our U. B., about 200,000, the thought impresses itself on many of us that our organization is impregnable and defeat impossible. This, however, I claim, is an illusion. Our organization is still far from the state of perfection and quite some obstacles are still in the way of further advancement. One of these obstacles is the card man, the class of men who think that by keeping their dues paid up just enough to be entitled to a working card, as by this means they may hold a better job than they otherwise would, they have wholly fulfilled their obligation and need not concern themselves about the union's affairs nor contribute towards its maintenance and welfare.

It is true, we have a large number of members who are earnestly and indefatigably striving to make our U. B. a success, but in this endeavor they are seriously hampered by the card man.

This class of members think neither of the past, present or future of our organization; they are just going indifferently along, leaving all the work to the officers and then curse them if things do not come out right. About all these members care for is to obtain a job, manage to hold it and get their pay on Saturday night. If they are so disposed, and it doesn't rain, or if no one of the family, the dog or cat included, is sick, or if something else doesn't turn up that may serve them as an excuse for staying at home, they will go and attend the meeting of their Local Union, provided they don't forget it is meeting night.

Whenever a called meeting is to be held, and they are so notified by the F. S., they will take a seat in the rear of the hall and keep up a conversation with Bill, Jack or John in a stage whisper that can be heard all over the hall. They will engage in "shop talk" or comment upon what some "long-tongued, leather-lunged politician had to say the other day and never hear a word of the discussions and pay no attention to the transaction of business. When the time comes for voting they wake up with a start and vote with the crowd that looks the biggest and, of course, in most cases they have not the slightest idea of what their vote means and what the questions is before the house. They can blow off their hot air on the street corner and on the job about their unionism, but whenever they come to the meeting they shut up like a clam, let that "darn bunch" run it and give them the dickens next day because they did not do certain things when they themselves even did not open their mouths to give any advice or help. When a strike is called or some big contractor locks out his men, the active, earnest and conscientious union men will immediately go into council to find ways and means of making the strike a success or bringing the lockout to a termination in the union's favor. At the same time the card men will hold a meeting on the street corner and make more fuss and do less good than a "half-caste hound pup" howling at the moon. They proceed to give the leaders the devil, raking them up and down because they did this and did not do that, while they themselves have not given the leader any advice nor assistance. But wait until strike benefit is to be paid, then your card man is "Johnnie on the spot."

Now, brothers, don't say I am exaggerrating in my characterization of the card man; you know that what I am saying of him is true; you will find plenty of such fellows in your local; watch them and you will find that I am speaking of facts pure and simple. But as we cannot rid ourselves of the card man and have to contend with him, let us at least try hard to reform him. Educate him, get him to attend the Local Unions every meeting night and under the good of the order give him unionism in double doses. Miss no opportunity to have a heart-to-heart talk with him and try to induce him to conduct himself as a true union man on the job, the

street corners and everywhere. Gradually he may begin to realize what his obligation really means and earnestly and devotedly live up to it.

Fraternally yours,
E. T. MYRICK, L. U. 103.
Birmingham, Ala.

The Strike on the Great Lakes.

Editor The Carpenter:

Our members on the Great Lakes are still on strike against the Lake Carriers (cargo vessels). Nearly 10,000 seamen are involved. Will you help us in giving publicity to our strike by publishing the inclosed article in your journal?

Fraternally yours,
Press Committee, Lake District, International Seamen's Union of America.

The Seamen's Struggle.

The great seamen's struggle for the maintenance of human freedom on the Great Lakes is still in progress. Ten thousand seamen have been on strike against the ship owners (known as the Lake Carriers' Association) since the month of May, 1909, and the battle is still being waged as bitterly as in the beginning. The Lake Carriers, by the way, are really controlled by the Pittsburg Steamship Company, a subsidiary of the Steel Trust.

In spite of the most vicious attacks from the employers and persecutions from both city and state authorities in many instances, especially by the police, public and private, the unions of seamen have been able to present a solid front and can report few deserters. By careful management and the loyal support of seamen on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the men on the lakes have carried on the struggle for nearly an entire year without assistance from any source outside their own international union, and they are still in good condition, their unions being sound both as to finances and membership.

The strike was brought about by an attempt on the part of the ship owners to compel the union men to hand over their union books and cards to the employers and to pledge themselves never to again join a labor union "as long as they sailed for a living." This the Lake Carriers called "open shop."

This was followed by a further attempt on the part of the Lake Carriers to inaugurate an industrial passport system which they had dignified by the name of "Welfare Plan," but which was modeled upon the police system of Russia and the notorious English Shipping Federation scheme which brought about such havoc on the English Merchant Marine, resulting in the employment of Asiatic labor on over a third of the vessels of that country; 70,000 Asiatics had to be employed because the federation scheme so lowered the wages and conditions that white men could no longer be induced to ship on those vessels.

The "welfare plan" passports of the Lake Carriers, obtained only after registration of name, personal appearance, past history, etc., are intended to keep the seamen under constant control of the ship owners, whether the seaman is employed or not. While ashore these passports must be exhibited to the shipping masters of the Lake Carriers, the holder being required to frequent certain places called "assembly rooms" while out of employment. Upon being given a job the seaman must deposit his passport with the ship's master, who will return it to him when he leaves the vessel, provided the master has been satisfied with the services of the seaman, Otherwise the passport is taken up and returned to the Lake Carriers and the sailor is forever blacklisted. Every owner, shipping master and ship's officer has the full authority under this "welfare plan" to at any time for any or no reason blacklist any sailor, or marine fireman or cook. Afloat or ashore constant restraint and espionage is to be applied to every seaman. It was a deliberate attempt on the part of the ship owners to establish serfdom on the Great Lakes.

The seamen are on strike to prevent this, and they have exhibited true manhood in their determined stand. As patriotic American citizens it is their duty to fight against this attempt to inaugurate a modern feudalism. Born freemen, unless they surrender their birthright, they can do nothing except to continue the struggle

(Continued on Page 49.)

NEWS NOTES FROM LOCAL UNIONS

Ogdenburg, N. Y.—All migrating carpenters are hereby urgently requested to remain away from this city until our pending trade movement has come to an issue and we have come to a satisfactory understanding with the employers.

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St. Paul, Minn.—Work is still slack in this city and no improvement in sight. Quite a number of our men are walking the streets and any newcomer may expect to share in their idleness. Transient brother carpenters are advised to keep away until further notice.

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Tyler, Tex.—Trade conditions obtaining here are such as to compel us to request all union carpenters to steer clear of this city until further notice. We have more men here at present than can find employment and there is no improvement of trade conditions in sight.

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Coshocton, O.—Our Local Union 525 of this city has not a very large membership, but it is composed of men who are alive and stand true to the principles of organized labor. We have been successful in all our undertakings and recently have established the eight-hour day which will take effect April 1, 1910.

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Joplin, Mo.—As we are having trouble with some of our contractors and more than enough men here to do all the work, and as an influx of idle men at this time would greatly handicap and hamper us in our efforts to get the unfair parties in line, we would earnestly call on all migrating carpenters to steer clear of Joplin, Mo. until our trouble is settled and until further notice.

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Dalhart, Tex.—Owing to scarcity of work in this locality and in view of the advertisements appearing in the papers, emanating from unscrupulous real estate boosters and stating that business is booming, we would warn all traveling brothers to keep shy of Dalhart, Tex. Pay no attention to these ads. Whoever should come here at this time will surely be stranded.

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Holyoke, Mass.—We would request all brother carpenters to keep away from this city for the next few months, as we have more men here than work, and we are making a demand upon the employers, which will be due on May 1. Any advertisements in the papers for carpenters are false and misleading. Pay no attention to them; remain away from Holyoke until further notice.

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Lethbridge, Alta., Can.—Owing to a movement now in progress for an increase in our wage scale and with a view to discourage the coming here of members of other districts at a time when it would work an injury upon us, we would urgently request all carpenters to give this place a wide berth pending a settlement of the difficulty we are encountering on account of our demand.

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Jacksonville, Fla.—We have had a large influx of idle carpenters this winter that the contractors were able to get all the help they needed at any old price and at nine hours a day, which made it very hard for the union men to maintain their scale of wages and the eight hours. Yet, in spite of the adversities we managed to hold more than our own and we have increased in membership. We have initiated 60 new members since September 1, 1909.

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Lowell, Mass.—Prompted by extensive advertising in the press of an alleged building boom in this city, we would advise traveling brothers not to stop at this

city until further notice. The misleading statements in the press are merely based on the number of building permits granted this spring, which however in no way signifies any boom in the building industry, as for any job costing $25.00 or more, the taking out of a building permit is required.

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Columbus, O.—From a Trade Note item, in the February "Carpenter," under District Council Columbus, O., our secretary appears to have misquoted the situation in this city by stating, "all our men are at work." The fact is, that we have many idle men walking the streets. Non-union men are numerous, they cause the wages to drop to the starvation point, being hurried here by unscrupulous real estate builders. The two Local Unions here have decided to consolidate into one Greater Local Union to unitedly work for better conditions.

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Houston, Tex.—Local Union 213 of this city, on Friday night March 18, had an old fashioned "Housewarming" in celebration of the completion of their new quarters, Carpenters' Hall, No. 305 1-2 Main street. The affair was a rousing success. Seldom has there been consummated such an auspicious event in the history of Texas unionism. Our new quarters is a model. In the fitting up of rooms special attention was given to comfort as well as elegance of appearance. There is not a hall in the South that surpasses or equals our new Carpenters' Hall.

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Norfolk, Va.—Building operations are almost at a standstill in this city, most large jobs are tied up because of lack of material and as a result many of our men, and hundreds of non-union men are walking the streets. To aggravate the situation we are overrun with men from outlying districts, their competition causing local brothers to be out of work. Prospects for the summer season are bright and we expect better wages, which however, we may not be able to obtain if the influx of idle men continues. Keep away from Norfolk, Va., until further notice; at present trade is very dull.

Lawton, Okla.—Some of our contractors being somewhat vexed at their failure in the attempt to split the difference with the men and pay them 42½ cents per hour, they are endeavoring to secure carpenters from other parts of the country in order that they may discharge the plucky ones who stood their ground and bravely insisted on the 45 cents. Besides this, Lawton is being advertised by the Chamber of Commerce and real estate boosters as a booming city, and as a result many floaters are dropping in, and to their own dismay find themselves broke and without a job. Union carpenters are therefore earnestly advised to remain away from Lawton, Okla., for the next few weeks.

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Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Reports have reached us to the effect that some of our larger contractors are advertising for men in other cities, stating that there is an abundance of work here, which is not true. While there is some work here, it is not enough to go around and the facts are that we have many carpenters idle and some of them have been without employment for months. Work is very dull here in all branches of the building trades at this time and prospects for the near future are rather gloomy. There is a great deal of talk about work and that is all. Migrating carpenters are advised to stay away and pay no heed to the misleading advertisements, for if they come here they will only add to the large number of unemployed among whom are about a hundred of our members at this writing.

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Altus, Okla.—Our Local Union 1945 of this city, having been organized last April, is now eleven months old and has a membership of 65 in good standing. We are sorry to say that some of our members have become delinquent, had to be suspended; none of them were resident brothers, however. We are all young and inexperienced in organization, but we have certainly done well in the eleven months of our existence. Previous to our organizing we had to work from 10 to 11 hours at $2.00 and $2.50 per day. Our present scale is $3.00 per day minimum, and eight hours, which is guaranteed by a written

agreement signed by the contractors. We have practically all mechanics in the union; so, with our membership still growing, we expect to achieve a great deal during the current year. Trade here is dull at present and traveling brothers will do well to remain away until further notice.

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New Orleans, La.—Martin's Hall, lately secured under a three years' lease by Local Union 76, on Monday February 28, was the scene of an interesting event when the members and their friends to the number of several score formally took possession of their new quarters, a smoker being the medium employed to make the gathering a large and representative one.

President, Brother Jacob Penn presided at the smoker, and after the preliminary business session Charles W. Paine, general organizer was also cheered for his enthusiastic words delivered in behalf of the organization.

Brother Cornelius Beer, the president of the District Council, made a stirring address for united effort. Brother Herman Bremermann, the business agent talked interestingly on the growth of the movement, and John Lucas spoke for the Bohemian brewers. Music was furnished by E. Caron's band, made up of E. Shafer, P. Monnerzahn, F. Monnerzahn and D. Dazet.

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San Diego, Cal.—It has come to our notice that this city is advertised in Eastern papers, as a good place for carpenters on account of the fair to be held here at the completion of the Panama canal in 1915, and wages being much higher than in the East, etc. As a result of the misrepresentations, carpenters are flocking here in great numbers in search of employment. This influx of idle men ought to be checked by all means as it is a menace to our demand for $4.00 per day, which scale we expect to take effect the first day of April. The fact is, that the World's Fair is no certainty and as to wages, the brothers can see by comparison that they are far from being high. Undoubtedly, the contractors are working in conjunction with the real estate sharks and the Citizens Alliance to overcrowd our city with idle men, thereby serving their own selfish interests. We have more men here now than we can handle and it is imperatively necessary to warn all migrating carpenters to keep shy of San Diego, Cal., until we obtain full control of the situation.

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Information Wanted.

Harry E. Coleman, a carpenter by trade, is inquired for by his brother. He is 27 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, weighs about 150 pounds, dark hair and mustache, little finger of left hand crippled, last heard from in Seattle, Wash. in 1908. Anyone who can locate, or give any information about him will please write to F. A. Burdick, President of Local Union 1683, Forest City, Pa., or to

THOMAS H. COLEMAN,
Uniondale, Pa.

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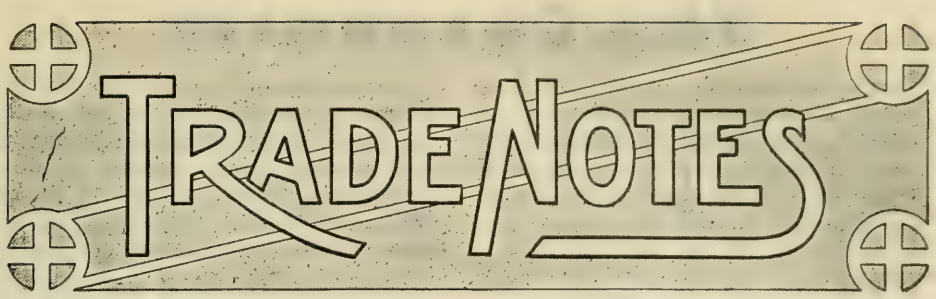
An Embezzler.

Lewis Walter Gardner, former Trustee of Local Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., is wanted by that local union for embezzlement. Description: Height, about 5 ft. 2 in., weight about 170 pounds, bald on top of head where he has a small but very prominent tumor or growth; hair, black, fringe around sides and back of head; mustache, straggly, sandy, dark in color; complexion, dark, Dane by birth, speaks with Germanic accent. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by Local Union 8 and possible expenses cheerfully paid. Send communication to ROBERT M. CHESNEY,

Chairman of Trustees.
2437 N. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Age of Trees.

Inquiry as to the general age attained by trees having been made to the Forest Service, it was stated that the ordinary pine tree attained 700 years as a maximum span of life; the silver fir, 425 years; the larch, 275 years; the red beech, 245 years; the aspen, 210 years; the birch, 200 years; the ash, 170 years; the elder, 145 years, and the elm, 130 years. The heart of the oak begins to rot at about the age of 300 years. Of the holly, it is said that there is a specimen 410 years old near Ascheffenburg, Germany.



Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union 174, Joliet, Ill.—Our this year's demand is for an advance in wages from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour to take effect April 1, 1910. We are working eight hours per day.

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Local Union 1173, Trinidad, Colo.—By a unanimous vote this Local Union decided to make a demand for an increase in pay from $4.00 to $4.50 for eight hours' work beginning May 1, 1910.

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Local Union 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.—This Local Union has decided to demand an advance in wages from 56¼ cents to 62½ cents per hour, or $5.00 per day of eight hours, on and after May 1, 1910.

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District Council, Greensburg and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.—The Local Unions under this body's jurisdiction are making a demand for an increase in wages from $3.75 to $4.00 per day of eight hours on and after May 1, 1910.

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Local Union 1705, Nowata, Okla.—A minimum rate of 40 cents per hour of eight hours' work per day, to take effect May 9, 1910, is our this year's demand. Prospects for winning out are good. We are now receiving $3.20 per day.

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Local Union 268, Sharon, Pa.—The notice in the February Carpenter stating that we are asking for a raise from $3.25 minimum to $3.40 minimum is incorrect. Our scale is now from $3.25 to $3.40 and we are asking for $3.75 minimum.

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Local Union 810, San Diego, Cal.—Having two years ago voluntarily reduced our wage scale from $4.00 to $3.50 per day of eight hours, forty-four per week, we are now demanding a restoration of the $4.00 minimum rate on April 1, 1910.

Local Union 133, Terre Haute, Ind.—Having adopted a new set of by-laws and made a change in our wage clause to that effect, we are now demanding an increase in wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour minimum for eight hours' work.

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Local Union 370, Lenox, Mass.—Notwithstanding the apparent opposition by the majority of our contractors against any wage increase, we are demanding an advance of 50 cents per day, $3.50 per day of eight hours, beginning April 1, 1910.

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Local Union 1168, Port Colburn, Can.—On May 1 next we shall be looking for a raise in wages from 25 cents to 30 cents per hour for nine hours' work per day. We have made a demand to that effect upon the carpenter contractors of this city.

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Local Union 1069, Muscatine, Iowa.—The new agreement to take the place of the one expiring April 1, 1910, which we are presenting to the contractors, calls for an advance of 2½ cents per hour, or 37½ cents per hour for eight hours' work per day.

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Local Union 43, Hartford, Conn.—At a notified meeting held in January this Local Union voted to make a demand for 50 cents per hour, the raise to take effect May 1, 1910. Our present rate is $3.52 minimum per day, working hours are forty-four per week.

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Local Union 1814, Huntingburg, Ind.—Deeming the time opportune to successfully make a demand for better conditions, we are asking for an advance in our minimum rate of 25 cents to 30 cents per hour for 9 hours' work, the new scale to become effective May 1, 1910.

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Local Unions 484 and 563, Scranton, Pa.

—At a joint meeting of the two Local Unions a resolution was adopted to the effect that we demand an advance in our minimum scale from $3.00 per day to 45 cents per hour for eight hours' work on and after May 1, 1910.

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Local Union 1588, Sidney, N. S., Can.—Our present scale of wages being as low as $2.25 per day of nine hours, and after weeks of careful consideration, we decided to demand an advance of 3 cents per hour, or a minimum scale of 28 cents per hour, to go into effect June 1, 1910.

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District Council, Vancouver, B. C., Can.—There is a movement on foot here, inaugurated by the Building Trades Council, for the establishment of the closed shop in all building trades on May 20, 1910. We are likely to be called out on strike in the enforcement of this demand.

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District Council, Reno, Nevada.—The carpenters of this district are the poorest paid mechanics, receiving only $4.00 per day, while even hod carriers are paid $4.50 per day. In view of this fact we are demanding a minimum rate of $5.00 per day of eight hours on May 1, 1910.

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District Council, Iron City, Ill.—Forty-five cents minimum per hour on and after May 1 next is this year's demand of this district's membership. Working eight hours per day, we are not demanding any change in working time. Our present rate is $3.20 per day. Trade is in excellent condition.

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Local Union 429, Montclair, N. J.—At the last regular meeting of this Local Union it was unanimously decided to ask for an increase in wages from 45 cents to 50 cents an hour, beginning May 1, 1910. We are in good condition and do not expect any trouble in gaining the desired result.

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Local Union 66, Jamestown, N. Y.—In pursuance to the terms of a new agreement submitted to our contractors we shall demand the eight-hour work day and a minimum rate of wages of 37½ cents per hour on May 1, 1910. At present we are working nine hours at a rate of $2.25 per day.

District Council, Augusta, Ga.—The organized carpenters of this city and vicinity have made a demand upon the contractors for a nine-hour day, a reduction in working hours of one hour per day, to go into effect April 1, 1910. We believe that our demand will be granted without any trouble.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1606, Prince Albert, Can.—Considering the question of making a demand upon our contractors for better working terms, we voted that we ask for the nine-hour day at 40 cents per hour, to take effect June 1, 1910. We are at present working ten hours at a rate of $3.50 per day.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 927, Danbury, Conn.—The present scale of wages, $3.00 for eight hours' work per day, operating here for the past three years without any change, we feel justified in asking for more money and have decided to make a demand for an advance of 25 cents per day on and after April 1 next.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, Newton, Mass.—The Saturday half holiday granted us for four months of the year some time ago, we now wish to extend over the entire year and we are making a demand to that effect. We are also asking for an advance from 43¾ to 47¾ cents per hour, to take effect May 1, 1910.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 657, Sheboygan, Wis.—We have notified our employers of a change we desire in our agreement for the next year relative to the minimum rate of wages, which at present is 37½ cents per hour. We are asking for 40 cents an hour on and after May 1, 1910. We are working eight hours per day.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, North Bristol, Mass.—At a special meeting held by this body to take action on the wage scale and working conditions, it was voted that we demand 47 2-3 cents per hour, an increase of 6 2-3 cents per hour, and the Saturday half holiday, or forty-four hours per week, on and after May 1, 1910.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 915, Horton, Kan.—We have

had a conference with some of our contractors in regard to our contemplated raise in wages to which they practically agreed. We intend to advance our minimum scale from 30 cents to 37½ cents per hour, this rate to take effect May 1, 1910. We are still working ten hours per day.

✣ ✣ ✣

Local Union 1403, Watertown, Wis.—For the last two years we have not made any demand for improved working conditions and as the cost of living in this locality has greatly increased during that time, we are now demanding an advance in wages from 30 cents to 40 cents per hour for 9 hours' work, to take effect April 1, 1910.

✣ ✣ ✣

Local Union 369, Tonawanda, N. Y.—Our demand for an increase in wages from $2.80 per day to 40 cents per hour, which has received the sanction of the Niagara County, N. Y. D. C., has been submitted to the contractors with bright prospects of being granted by them on or before May 1, next. We are enjoying the eight-hour day.

✣ ✣ ✣

Local Union 499, Leavenworth, Kan.—As early as January 26, this year, this Local Union adopted the following resolution:

"Be it Resolved, That Rule 4 of our trade rules be amended by striking out the words, 'Forty-two and a half' and inserting the word 'fifty' in their stead." The eight-hour system is established in this city.

✣ ✣ ✣

Local Union 364, Council Bluffs, Ia.—The 45 cents an hour minimum wage rate already being in force in Omaha and South Omaha, we think the time has arrived for the carpenters of this city to follow suit. We have notified the contractors that on and after April 1 next we shall demand 45 cents per hour for eight hours' work per day.

✣ ✣ ✣

Local Union 492, Reading, Pa.—Under date of December 23, 1909, we presented a new series of agreement to our employers for their approval wherein our scale of wages is changed from $2.97 per day to 35 cents per hour, to become effective May 1, 1910. Our working hours remain 9 hours per day with a half holiday on Saturday.

✣ ✣ ✣

Local Union 1363, Brownwood, Tex.—Finding our present wages of $2.50 per day entirely inadequate in view of the high cost of living, we have entered into a movement for the establishing of a minimum rate of 40 cents per hour on May 1, 1910, when we will also demand a reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day.

✣ ✣ ✣

Local Union 289, Lockport, N. Y.—The proposed agreement between this Local Union and the employers providing for a minimum wage rate of 40 cents per hour which is an advance of 20 cents per day, we have made a demand to that effect upon the contractors. We anticipate no trouble in having our demand acceded to on or before May 1, next.

✣ ✣ ✣

Local Union 360, Galesburg, N. Y.—The proposition of the contractors to split the difference and pay us 45 cents an hour instead of the 50 cents we are asking for has been rejected by this Local Union. Since that occurrence we have not heard from the bosses, but hope they will come to our terms on April 1 at the expiration of the agreement now in force.

✣ ✣ ✣

Local Union 603, Madison, Ill.—Revising our by-laws at our last regular meeting, we voted to raise our minimum scale from 50 cents to 55 cents per hour of eight hours' work per day, to go into effect May 1, 1910. We also voted to raise the scale in shops and factories from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour. All the contractors seem to be favorable to our demand.

✣ ✣ ✣

District Council, Lancaster, Pa.—Local conditions not being very favorable and not being able to tell what the prospects for the summer may be, our demand upon the contractors for improved conditions is very light. All we are asking for is an advance in wages of 3 cents per hour for nine hours' work on and after May 1, 1910. Our present rate is $2.97 per day.

✣ ✣ ✣

District Council, Monongahela Valley, Pa.—The new scale of wages adopted by this district, which is to become effective May 1, 1910, calls for a raise in wages from $3.00 per day to 43 2-3 cents per hour. The eight-

hour day is in operation here. We don't anticipate much objection to our terms, yet we cannot predict the outcome of this movement with certainty.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 249, Kingston, Can.—Our agreement with the contractors, which provided for 31¼ cents per hour, expiring on April 1, 1910, we are now demanding a minimum scale of 40 cents an hour to take effect May 1. For the past three years we have made no demand whatever. Prospects for gaining our point are fair. Working hours are eight per day.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 825, Willimantic, Conn.—Having last year dropped our demand for an advance in wages from $2.50 to $2.75 per day, prospects for success being rather poor, we are calling this year for the 25 cents demanded last summer and 25 cents additional, the Saturday half holiday, the new schedule of hours and wages to become operative April 1, 1910.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 85, Red Wing, Minn.—A resolution adopted by this Local Union in the latter part of February, and copies of which have been sent to the leading contractors of this city, contains the demand that on and after April 1 our minimum rate be 37½ cents per hour instead of $2.93½ per day, as at present. We are still working nine hours per day.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1028, Ardmore, Okla.—As stated under News Notes in the February Carpenter, we have entered into a movement for an increase in our minimum wage rate from $3.60 per day of eight hours to 50 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1910. As all our contractors are fair, and we have but very few non-union men here, we are sanguine of success.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1015, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Although our contractors have as yet not signed our 1910 agreement submitted to them in October last, our demand being so very reasonable, we do not anticipate any trouble in enforcing an increase in our wage rate of 25 cents per day on May 1. We are working eight hours per day. Our wages are from $2.00 to $2.75 per day.

Local Union 635, Boise, Idaho.—Notice has been served on the contractors of this city that on and after May 1, 1910, the members of this Local Union will demand a minimum rate of 50 cents per hour, or $4.00 per day of eight hours, which is an increase of 40 cents per day. While we expect no trouble as regards outside men, we hope to avoid difficulties in the mills.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 800, St. Johnsbury, Vt.—The building trade here having taken a new lease of life and our members becoming aroused to their interests as tradesmen, we deem the time opportune to enforce our minimum scale which at the present time is $2.50 per day, but which we contemplate to increase to $2.75 cents per day on May 1, 1910. Our working hours are nine per day.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 495, Streator, Ill.—At a continued session held by this Local Union on December 28, 1910, the following motion prevailed:

"That L. U. 495 make a demand upon the contractors for a minimum rate of 45 cents per hour and that this rate be in force from April 1, 1910, to March 31, 1912." Our demand requires a 5 cents per hour increase; our working hours are 8 per day.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 189, Quincy, Ill.—While we are not asking for any change in our schedule of hours, which are nine per day, we are demanding that on and after May 2, this year, we receive the minimum rate of 40 cents per hour. Our wages now being $3.15 per day, this means an increase of 7 cents per hour. Trade is very good and prospects for getting our demand granted are fair.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, Lowell, Mass.—We have sent out a demand to the contractors for a minimum rate of 40 cents per hour and eight hours per day straight which a few of the contractors have already sent back signed. Our present scale is $2.80 per day and forty-eight hours per week; the daily working hours, however, not being equally divided we are asking for a straight eight-hour day.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1735, Prince Rupert, B. C.—

At our last meeting we decided to put the eight-hour day in effect March 1 at a wage rate of 55½ cents per hour, but on May 1 we will demand 62½ cents per hour or $5.00 per day of eight hours. We have the good will of the authorities and the contractors in this movement. They can see that conditions have improved since we reduced the hours to nine per day.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 68, Menominee, Wis.—In the past we have been guided by a graded scale of wages, and realizing the advantage and even necessity of establishing a minimum rate, we have notified the contractors that, beginning with June 1, 1910, $2.50 per day will be our minimum scale. We are working ten hours per day at wages ranging from $2.00 up to $3.00 per day, much to our dissatisfaction.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 206, Newcastle, Pa.—A committee from this Local Union is now waiting upon the Builders' League seeking the signatures of their members to an agreement, which practically is the same as the one now in operation with the exception of the wage clause, which, in the new agreement reads, "Forty-five cents per hour," instead of $3.25 per day in the old agreement which expires May 1 next..

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, Yonkers, N. Y.—Our proposed agreement between carpenters and contractors for the ensuing year provides for a minimum rate of $4.50 per day of eight hours, which is an advance of 50 cents per day. The agreement between machine men and mill owners calls for a minimum rate of $20.00 per week. Both agreements to take effect on April 1 next and to remain in force until April 1, 1911.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council Lower Anthracite, Pa.—Our district trade rules recently adopted, which we have submitted to the contractors, call for a minimum rate of 33½ cents per hour to take effect April 1, 1910. Our present rates vary between $2.50 and $3.00 per day and working hours in the different localities comprising this district between fifty-two and fifty-four hours per week. Prospects for gaining our demand are fair.

Local Union 1464, Attlebury, Mass.—For some time past we have been working eight hours every day in the week. In the new agreement recently submitted to our employers, however, provision is made for a Saturday half holiday during the months of March, April, May, June, July, August and September. We are also asking for a minimum rate of 38 cents per hour, which amounts to an increase of 6¾ cents per hour.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 715, Sanford, Fla.—Just had a called meeting and took a vote on the proposition to demand of our employers a raise in wages of 2½ cents per hour on May 1 next. The proposition was carried against two dissenting voices. Our minimum scale at present is 35 cents per hour and working time eight hours per day. A large per cent. of our membership are already receiving 37½ cents per hour, the scale we are demanding.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1324, Nahant, Mass.—Our town is not very large nor is our membership, but all journeymen carpenters here belong to our union, and we have but one non-union employer. Under these favorable circumstances we thought it safe and advisable to send in a demand to our contractors for a minimum rate of 37¾ cents per hour and forty-four hours per week. The scale now in force is $3.28 per day and forty-eight hours per week.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 431, Brazil, Ind.—Although trade is dull just at present we are looking for an improvement in conditions when the spring season opens up. Our contractors are all employing union men and there being but five non-union men in town, we thought we would be running no risk in asking for an increase in wages to 40 cents per hour beginning with May 1, 1910. Standard wages at present are $3.00 per day of eight hours. Prospects for having our demand granted are good.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 660, Springfield, O.—Having early in January, decided to come out in the spring for the closed shop and a raise in wages, we have now notified the contractors that on and after April 1, 1910, we shall de-

mand a minimum rate of 35 cents per hour and the employment of union men exclusively. We have at present a minimum of 30 cents, but the majority of our men are receiving from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour. Our working time is nine hours per day, fifty-three hours per week.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, Holyoke (Mass.) and Vicinity.—Having, at a joint meeting of the affiliated Local Unions, come to the conclusion that we are entitled to more time for recreation and that, owing to the high prices of all means of subsistence, we are justified in demanding a slight increase in wages, our demand upon the employers this year is for an increase from 37½ cents to 41 cents per hour and the Saturday half holiday during the months of March, April, May, June, July, August and September.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1074, Eau Claire, Wis.—By a unanimous vote of the members of this Local Union, the contractors of this city have been notified that on and after May 1, 1910, the following working rules will govern us for one year: Nine hours shall constitute a day's work. Time and one-half shall be charged for overtime. Double time for Sundays and holidays. Thirty-five cents per hour shall be the minimum scale to be paid journeymen carpenters. We are thus asking for an advance in wages of 5 cents per hour.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, Fall River, Mass.—The standard wages in this city at present are $3.00 per day; 37½ cents per hour, but a good number of the contractors have voluntarily paid some men $3.25 per day and outside contractors executing contracts here are paying 41 cents per hour which is the standard rate in most localities around Fall River. Therefore we feel justified in asking for 45 cents an hour and 44 hours per week and have so notified the contractors. At present we are working eight hours per day straight. We expect the new scale to take effect May 1 next.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 661, Ottawa, Ill.—We are making a trade demand on behalf of the outside carpenters and our millmen members as well. Our present schedule of hours and wages is as follows: Outside carpenters, nine hours per day at 37½ cents per hour; bench hands, 27½ cents; machine hands, 25 cents per hour, and ten hours per day. We are now demanding that beginning with April 1 next the working hours of outside carpenters be eight per day at 42½ cents per hour and that inside men be accorded the nine-hour day with 2½ cents per hour advance in wages.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 911, Kalispell, Mont.—Revising our by-laws, January last, Article 4, Section 1, was amended to read: "Art. 4, Sec. 1. The working day for the members of this Local Union shall consist of eight hours, commencing at 8 a. m. and ending at 5 p. m. The minimum scale of wages shall be 62½ cents per hour; time and one-half for overtime and double time for work on Sunday; to take effect April 1, 1910." By the adoption of this amended section our wage scale is changed from $4.00 per day to 62½ cents per hour. All the union contractors in this city being members of the union, there is no likelihood of a strike.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1116, Twin Falls, Idaho.—In view of the fact that the cost of living has increased from 15 to 20 per cent. in the past year, and present conditions indicate that this increase will continue, we have sent a letter to each of our contractors notifying them that on and after April 1, 1910, we request an advance in wages of 50 cents per day, making our minimum scale $4.50 for an eight-hour day. We have already received favorable replies from some of the contractors, but they not being organized, it is difficult to say at this time how many are favorable to our demand.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, Worcester, Mass.—The carpenter Local Unions of Worcester are to demand $3.50 per day of eight hours, beginning with May 2 next, which is an advance of 22 cents per day. Local Union 867, Millford, which also comes within our jurisdiction, will demand $3.28, or 41 cents per hour, on same date, which amounts to a 28-cent per day advance. Local Union 877, Worcester, millmen, is making the following demands: Fifty-three hours shall

constitute a week's work—nine hours the first five days of the week and eight hours on Saturday. Overtime, except Sundays and holidays, shall be paid time and one-half up to nine hours—double time for time over nine hours—Sundays and holidays double time. First-class shop carpenters and stock cutters to receive 33 1-3 cents per hour. Second-class shop carpenters, stock cutters and machine men to receive 30 cents per hour. Band sawyers, turners, straight and variety molders to receive 35 cents per hour. Shop carpenters sent out jobbing shall be governed by the outside carpenters' scale of wages and hours. Millmen receiving more than the above scale of wages at the present time shall not be subject to a reduction.

❖ ❖ ❖

Successful Trade Movements.

East St. Louis, Ill.—We have won the battle and have a two years' agreement signed by all the planing mills of this city, conceding us the closed shop and union conditions throughout with the use of the label.

❖ ❖ ❖

Lawton, Okla.—We carried our this year's demand for a raise from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour, and the new scale having gone into effect March 1st, our battle is over as far as wages and hours are concerned. We have been successful in holding every fair contractor in line and have added a few more to our list. The few contractors that still remain obdurate are now being given special attention.

The Strike on the Great Lakes.

(Continued from Page 39.)

until the slave system, which the ship owners have seen fit to mask under the name of "welfare plan" has been entirely abolished.

This the seamen of the lakes have decided to do and have publicly announced their determination and their belief in their ability to remain on strike, conducting themselves as law-abiding American citizens, until the Lake Carriers' Association will agree to recognize them as free men. The seamen realize that real freedom, real liberty, will not be theirs unless they can rid the lakes of this vicious passport system and again themselves exercise an effective voice in nominating the conditions under which they must live and work.

The American Federation of Labor has endorsed the strike and has pledged moral and, should it be needed, financial aid. But at present the seamen are asking nothing except the moral support and the active sympathy of all workingmen. They make this request of union men everywhere: "Pass the word along, brother, there is a strike on the Great Lakes, advise all unemployed workers to keep away."

Bad Handwriting.

Every man who has his living to earn or any work in the world to do ought to be made to understand that if he does not write legibly at least, if not beautifully, it is entirely his own fault, and that if he is made to suffer for it he has only himself to blame. The pestilent theory that bad writing is the sign of a great mind ought to receive no countenance from men of common sense. It is sometimes, no doubt, the result of extreme pressure of business; but in most cases it is the sign either of bad training or of a contemptible perversity in fashion or of a careless and unstable disposition which will display itself sooner or later in things much more important than handwriting. In no case is it to be commended; in only few cases is it to be even excused.—London Times.

Artificial Wood Made From Peat.

Artificial wood, manufactured from peat, has been successfully used in Germany as a paving material. Peatwood blocks were laid in Dresden in 1908, in a street which has to bear a heavy traffic, and it is claimed that they are more durable than asphalt, and that they lessen the noise of traffic equally as well. Peat is also used in the Kaiser's dominion for making artificial wood boards for general interior trim in buildings. It is also said to be very applicable to the manufacture of furniture and cabinet work from the simplest to the most elegant design.—Owners and Builders' Magazine.

Method of Obtaining Curvature of Hips and Lengths and Bevels of Jack Rafters for Octagon O. G. Roof.

(By a Member of L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.)

The foregoing undoubtedly puzzles many of my brother members, so I will attempt to make it plain and clear.

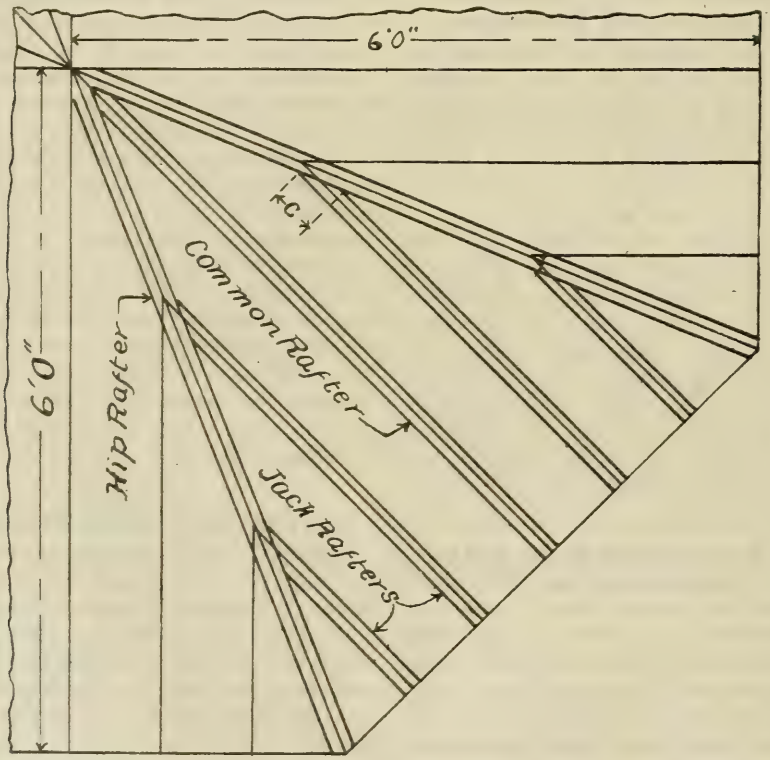


Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows a portion of the roof plan of a two-thirds pitch, octagon, O.G. roof, 12 feet wide or a run of 6 feet and a rise of 8 feet.

Fig. 2 is an elevation of O.G. common rafter, worked to a radius of 4 feet 2 inches.

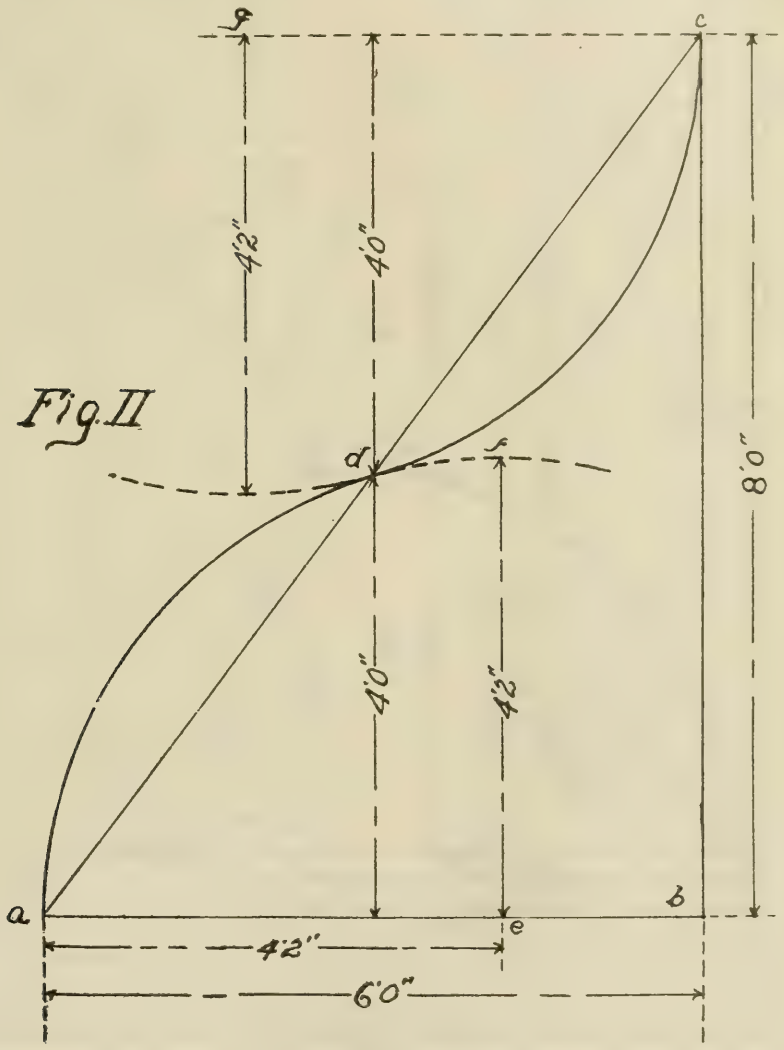
Fig. 3 is an elevation of hip rafter.

As the run of an octagon hip is 13 inches for every 12 inches run of common rafter, the run of hip in this case would be 6x13 inches or 6 feet 6 inches, and as the rise of hip is the same as common rafter, the portions of hip would be 6 feet 6 inches run and 8 feet rise.

Lay out a diagram, a′ b′ c′ a′, Fig. 3, on the floor. As the distance a-e, Fig. 2, is 4 feet 2 inches or 4 2-12 feet, the distance a′-e′, Fig. 3 would be 4 2-12×13 inches or 4 feet 6 2-12 inches from the point é, Fig. 3, erect a perpendicular e′-f′, equal to the distance e-f, Fig. 2, or 4 feet 2 inches; from at h′; insert pencil at f′, describe curved line a′-d′ which completes lower portion of hip.

The upper part is exactly the same but is worked from the line x-x.

From the point c′, lay off the distance c′-j′, equal to a′-e′; erect perpendicular



the point f′, mark off a distance f′-g′, equal to a′-e′, Fig. 3, or 4 feet 6 2-12 inches, and the same at f′-h′.

Fasten a tape or a piece of steel or iron wire (not copper wire, as it would stretch too much) at g′, pass it around f′ and fasten

j′-k′, equal to e′-f′; from k′, lay off k′-l′ and k′-m′, each equal to a′-e′ or c′-j′; attach tape at j′, pass around k′, fasten at m′; insert pencil at 1′; describe curve c′-d′ and hip is complete.

The dotted lines, numbered (1)-(1′),

(2)-(2′), (3)-(3′), etc., indicate the position of tape and pencil at different points along the top of rafter.

Fig. 4 illustrates method of finding lengths and bevels of jack rafters.

Lay out diagram a-b-c-a; with point e as a center, describe arc a-d, and with f as a center, describe arc c-d. Divide straight line, a-c, into as many parts as there are lengths of jacks, as, first jack, a-j, second jack a-g, common rafter, a-c. Apply square, 12-inch run and 16-inch rise, to straight line, a-c, at points j and g, as illustrated at j, and mark plumb cuts across curved line.

For cheek cut, find length, c, of bevel, Fig. 1, on any piece of stuff (remember that 5-12 of run and length, cut on length, will give cheek cuts of jacks for octagon (in this case 2½ and 10, cut on 10); transfer length of bevel to diagram, as c′ at g-h, Fig. 4, now transfer all the marks on line a-c, Fig. 4, to pattern of common rafter, represented by curved line a-d-c, and you have a pattern from which all common and jack rafters, for this roof, may be cut.

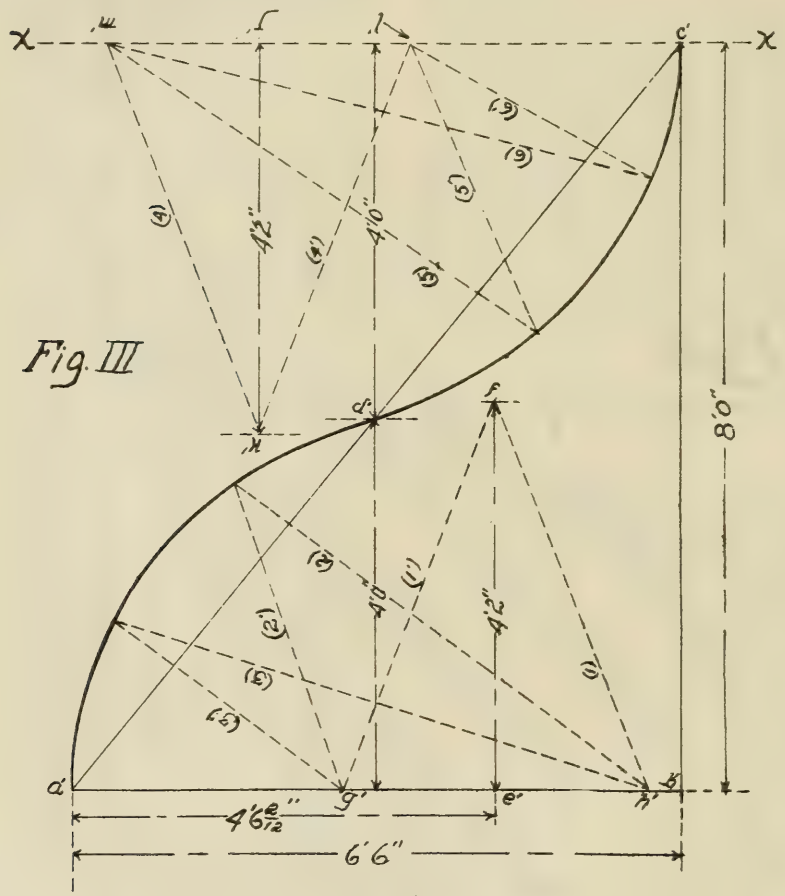


Fig. III

I believe that with a careful study of the foregoing and my previous article on the same subject, which appeared in the De-

cember number of The Carpenter, any one with a fair knowledge of roof framing should be able to frame any roof of this kind.

It must be remembered that the run rise and radius of curves used in this article have no bearing whatever on any other roof (they being used merely as an example), but the principle involved can be used in any problem of this character.

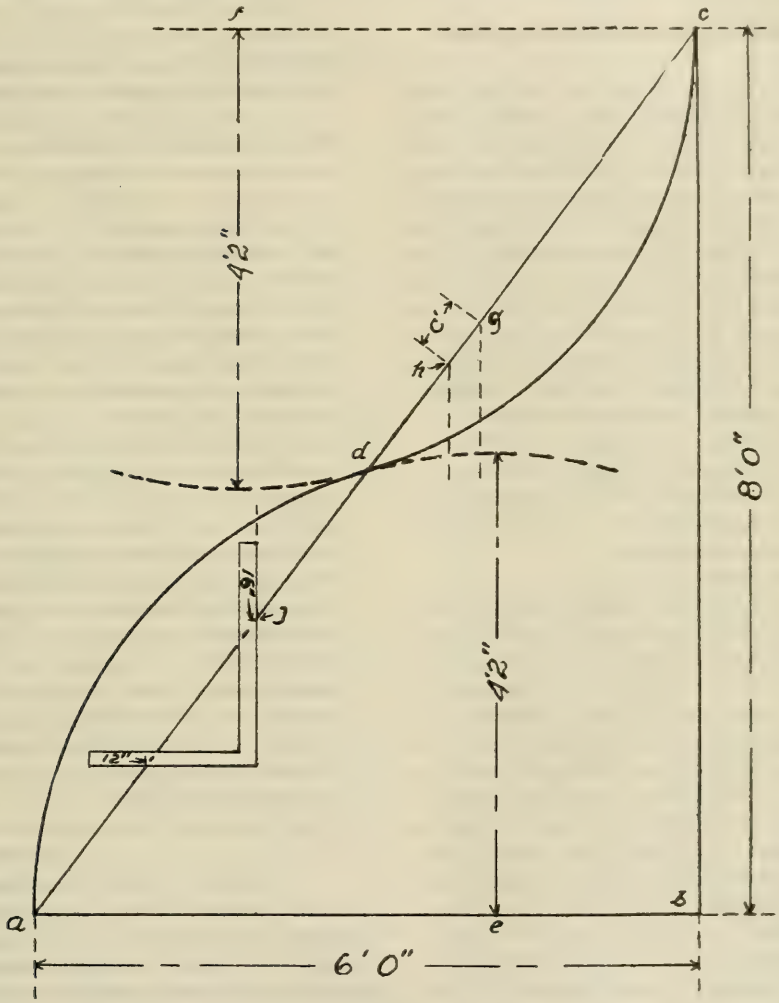


Fig. IV

Removing a Splinter.

When a splinter has been driven deep into the hand it can be extracted without pain by steam. Nearly fill a wide-mouthed bottle with hot water, place the injured part over the mouth of the bottle and press lightly. The suction will draw the flesh down, and in a minute or two the steam will extricate the splinter and inflammation together.

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

L'assurance contre le chomage.

II.

Dans un précédent article j'ai exposé la nécessité et l'utilité d'une assurance contre le chômage cause de tant de difficultés dans l'organisation ouvrière, et de tant de misère dans la famille des travailleurs. En Europe, cette idée se propage d'une manière fort louable, elle fait du progrès en Belgique, où les socialistes parraissent en avoir pris l'initiative; en Allemagne, où les conseils municipeaux de plusieurs villes ont, sous la pression des ouvriers organisés, représentés par leurs camarades dans les dits conseils, et dans plusieurs cantons de la Suisse.

Le secrétaire des syndicats fédérés de Bern, le camarade Zingg, m'envoi, accompagné des statuts et constitution de la caisse d'assurance de la ville de Bern (Suisse) la lettre suivante:

Cher camarade:

Ci joint les statuts demandés. Je dois vous dire d'abord, que le statut est sur le point d'être revisionné, d'après un rapport que j'ai élaboré sur ce sujet, dans le but d'amener une augmentation considérable tant au point de vue des cotisations qu'au taux de la somme des secours à payer, de sorte à donner satisfaction suivant les besoins du jour. De même nous cherchons à etendre ces secours contre le chômage sur les mois d'été, ce qui n'avait pas lieu jusqu'à présent. Jusqu'à ce jour, cette assurance ne fonctionnait principalement qu'aux ouvriers qui furent condamnés au chômage pendant les mois d'hiver, tel que ouvriers du bâtiment de toute sorte, maneuvres, hommes de peine, etc., mais rarement profita-t-elle aux ouvriers d'autres métiers. On espère ainsi soulager les sans-travail des métiers, qui par leur système sont mis sur le pavé en été, tel qu'installateurs d'apareils de chauffage, les ouvriers tailleurs, fourreurs, et bien d'autres, en les engageant à joindre cette assurance.

Une autre catégorie de travailleurs, tel que mécaniciens, typographes, etc., ont une caisse de chômage à eux sous le contrôle de leur chambre syndicale et ne patronisent guère et contre-coeur, les caisses d'assurence municipales. Dans plusieurs villes, où l'élement ouvrier resta étrangé à l'établissement des statuts, il arriva que des ouvriers sans travail furent dirigé dans des ateliers non organisés, ou forcé de travailler au dessous du salaire exigé par l'Union, ou même de travailler des nombres d'heures prohibé par leur organisation. Nous cherchons à introduire dans le nouveau statut des paragraphes tendant à rémédier à ces abus. Il me reste à recommender la plus grande circonspection et prudence en établissant une assurance contre le chômage avec le concours des fonds municipeaux, afin d'empécher les patrons et entrepreneurs de détourner l'utilité de ces assurances du bénéfice qu'elles doivent produire à l'avantage des ouvriers organisés.

Je vous salue fraternellement,

ZINGG,

Secrétaire fédéral Bern, Suisse.

Comme on peut voir par cette lettre, nos camarades de Bern sont encore loin de consideré leur caisse d'assurance contre le chômage comme étant parfaite; aussi bien leur organisation que leur utilité laisse à desiré, se laissera perfectioner, mais je ne doute pas que l'ardeur et la persévérance connu de nos amis suisses ne tardera pas à être couronné du succès qu'ils attendent.

La municipalité de Genêve, autre ville importante de la Suisse, vient récement d'établir ce genre d'assurance et d'après ce que j'ai appris, avec plus de succès au point

de vue d'accomplissement; je ne manquerai pas d'en rendre compte aussitôt que de plus amples informations me le permettront.

De même, les villes de Muhlhause et de Hasburg en Alsace, ont institué ce genre d'assurance et sont sur le point d'étendre leur efficacité et leur rayon d'action.

En attendant, donnont le crédit de l'innovation à qui ce crédit est due, c'est à dire aux ouvriers organisés au point de vue économique et politique de Bern et de Gand (Belgique).

Je commencerai donc aujourd'hui, en donnant un aperçu des statuts de l'assurance bernoise.

Art. 1. La commission the travail, (sous le contrôle de la municipalité de Bern) a pour devoir le réglement de l'offre et de la demande d'ouvriers et la gérance des fonds d'assurance contre le chômage.

Art. 2. La gérance et le contrôle de ce comité municipale sera mis aux mains d'une commission de 9 membres. 3 de ces membres sont élus par les patrons, 3 par les ouvriers et 3 par le conseil municipal, et ce pour la durée de 4 ans.

L'article 3 règle l'élection des subcomités et leur division du travail.

Les Articles 4, 5, 6 et 7, règlent le fonctionement de cette assurance.

Art. 8. Cet article indique les voies et moyens de mettre les ouvriers sans travail en rapport avec les patrons à la recherche d'ouvriers, donne charge de la section pour hommes à un inspecteur, et de la section pour femmes à une inspectrice et leur donne également mandat de surveiller les offres et demandes faites par la voie des journeauv en écartant les abus qui peuvent être fait par ce moyen.

Art. 9. Le placement des ouvriers est fait gratuit; ne sont remboursé que les frais de poste, insertions, télégrames, s'il y a lieu.

Art. 10 règle la comptabilité du bureau.

Art. 11. La caisse d'assurance contre le chômage est alimentée:

1. Par une contribution municipale.
2. Par la cotisation des membres ouvriers.
3. Par des cotisations des patrons.
4. Par des dons volontaires.

La ville paie à ce fond une somme annuelle de 12,000 francs, avec quelques légères restrictions.

Art. 13. concerne le fontionnement interne des listes de sans-travail.

Art. 14. Chaque ouvrier participant à cette assurance payera un cotisation mensuelle de 70 centimes (14 cents américain).

Art. 15. règle le mode des cotisations.

Art. 16. La direction de ce bureau doit se mettre en rapport immédiat avec les autorités municipales aussitôt qu'une crise industrielle, ou un grand chômage se fait sentir, dans le but de procurer du travail. Les autorités municipales devront faire exécuter des traveaux spécieux, tel que bâtiments et constructions pour la ville, parcs et voies publiques etc. et les faire exécuter par les membres de la caisse d'assurance.

Aussitôt que le chômage est définitivement constaté et la possibilité de procurer du travail, soit municipal ou privé, est établie, la commission décidera du taux des secours à accorder aux sans-travail.

La somme maximum à accorder sera de 1.50 frs. par jour pour les non-mariés, et de 2 frs. pour les mariés ou pour ceux ayant à charge d'entretien d'autres membres de leur famille, tel que parents, frères soeurs mineurs etc.

Il n'est pas accordé des secours pour la première semaine de chômage; pour obtenir ces secours, il faut être membre de la caisse d'assurance au moins depuis 8 mois. Le comité règle le commencement et la durée de ces secours à accorder.

Art. 17. Ne seront accordé des secours à ceux, qui auront perdue leur place de travail par faute de négligeance, de paresse reconnue, ou par suite d'abus de boissons. De même, on n'accordera pas de secours en cas de non-travail par suite de grève.

Art. 18. En cas de dissentiments entre les assurés et le comité de cette assurance, les litiges seront soumis au conseil des prud'hommes, en qualité de cour d'arbitrage de la ville de Bern.

Un statut supplementaire règle le fonctionnement de cette double institution, qui s'occupe du placement des ouvriers et du support financier, si ce placement n'est pas possible.

On dira, et avec raison, qu'il ne s'agit que de sommes très minimes dans ce système d'assurance; mais il ne faut comparer ces

(Voir la suite a la page 57.)

ANDERSON, OSCAR, of L. U. 457, New York City.

M'CARTHY, JOHN W., of L. U. 1016, Rome, N. Y.

WILKINS, CHARLES, of L. U. 940, Sandusky, Ohio.

QUINLIVIAN, MRS., wife of J. P. Quinlivian, of L. U. 930, St. Cloud, Minn.

Claims Paid During March, 1910

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
12412	Joseph C. Doyle	2	$200.00
12413	August Jarvis	2	200.00
12414	Mrs. Agnes Jane Edgar	27	50.00
12415	Otto Felsch	80	50.00
12416	Theodore Schmidt	242	200.00
12417	Mrs. Anna G. Andree	344	50.00
12418	Charles Anderson	907	200.00
12419	Frank Corcoran	26	200.00
12420	Thomas L. Evans	167	200.00
12421	N. K. Faulkner (dis)	198	400.00
12422	Geo. C. Pearce (dis)	450	200.00
12423	Mrs. Maria Oswald	522	50.00
12424	Fred V. Smalley	651	200.00
12425	Mrs. Lizzie A. Turner	914	50.00
12426	Charles Wilkens	940	50.00
12427	Mrs. Alicia Ramsay	1244	50.00
12428	M. Kerpen	1367	200.00
12429	Gus Johnson	1747	200.00
12430	Mrs. Anna Fiala	1786	50.00
12431	Moritz Martens (dis)	25	400.00
12432	Mrs. Mabel C. Willis	55	50.00
12433	Levi D. Brannon (dis)	592	400.00
12434	J. L. Lynch (dis)	1325	200.00
12435	Mrs. E. A. Bowers	11	50.00
12436	Mrs. C. Hoffmann	51	50.00
12437	Geo. H. Brewer	88	200.00
12438	Cornelius J. Heffernan	117	200.00
12439	Samuel C. Campbell	137	200.00
12440	Mrs. Mary I. Wellbrock	155	50.00
12441	G. R. Wertz	165	200.00
12442	Mrs. Nella E. Thompson	168	25.00
12443	Dolphus Bruneau	193	50.00
12444	Joseph L. Parker	15	200.00
12445	Christopher C. Bazemore	256	50.00
12446	Wm. Rowe	349	200.00
12447	Mrs. Daisy D. Kammer	515	50.00
12448	John Thorndyke	672	50.00
12449	Mrs. T. A. Anderson	726	50.00
12450	Mrs. Lucy Briggs Hiedt	949	50.00
12451	Mrs. Christina Papik	1100	50.00
12452	A. L. Dennison	1235	50.00
12453	Joseph L. Hooper	1712	200.00
12454	Chas. Cline	8	200.00
12455	Wm. Fentzlaff	10	200.00
12456	John Till	58	200.00
12457	Lawrence Danegan (bal)	72	50.00
12458	John Smith	92	200.00
12459	Josiah Barker	115	200.00
12460	Mrs. C. R. Bowman	132	50.00
12461	Mrs. Caroline Sorensen	181	50.00
12462	Mrs. Margaret Bartlett	322	50.00
12463	Mrs. Anna Hellwig	375	50.00
12464	Mrs. Anna Marie Schorr	464	25.00
12465	Mrs. Clara A. Deitrick	716	50.00
12466	H. C. Loveland	916	50.00
12467	Edward Provost (bal)	1091	57.25
12468	Samuel C. Waite	1273	50.00
12469	Geo. Dettline	1668	200.00
12470	Henry Butler	1792	50.00
12471	Mrs. Marie C. Kjona	7	50.00
12472	Geo. W. Wall	8	200.00
12473	Thos. B. Pocklington	16	50.00
12474	Chas. A. Howard	26	200.00
12475	Chas. McDonald	112	200.00
12476	Bernhard Hollreiser	309	200.00
12377	Mrs. Annie R. Small	132	50.00
12478	Ernst Koch	1784	200.00
12479	Frank Wm. Maier	1784	132.25
12480	W. E. Howell	839	200.00
12481	Mrs. Emma Hunt	31	50.00
12482	Mrs. Mary Kucera	54	50.00
12483	Michael Clark	78	200.00
12484	Mrs. Nannie F. Hylton	141	25.00
12485	David C. Barry	708	200.00
12486	Mrs. R. K. Setterlin	881	50.00
12487	Charles C. Crockett	175	200.00
12488	C. F. Mingus	4	200.00
12489	Mrs. Margaret Stone	215	50.00
12490	Elias Bidwell	352	200.00
12491	Frank Lange	419	200.00
12492	Alfred Seilberger	447	200.00
12493	Mrs. Mary E. Block	462	50.00
12494	Mrs. Daisy M. Northcutt	696	50.00
12495	Thomas C. Scott	1548	100.00
12496	Mrs. Melissa S. Cole	1640	50.00
12497	Wm. Svellner	1784	200.00
12498	Mrs. J. Kaminska	14	50.00
12499	Mrs. Marie L. Schmitt	179	50.00
12500	Thomas McKay	240	200.00
12501	Mrs. Mary A. Blattner	930	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
12502	Daniel Sullivan	1874	115.75
12503	E. S. Nye (dis)	4	200.00
12504	Mrs. Ida M. Olander	7	50.00
12505	E. Mills	62	200.00
12506	Mrs. Matilda Nordstrom	62	50.00
12507	Louis Olson	62	200.00
12508	B. Edgar Wooster	316	50.00
12509	F. S. Brown	318	200.00
12510	Charles Linkner, Sr.	355	200.00
12511	Mrs. Louella Noblet	465	50.00
12512	Wm. H. Potts	482	196.75
12513	H. W. Miall	528	200.00
12514	Mrs. Torburg Olsen	606	50.00
12515	Axel L. Asplund	639	200.00
12516	Ben S. Shaw	732	200.00
12517	W. C. Lock	27	200.00
12518	F. W. Gerschefsky	79	200.00
12519	Mrs. Laura Gilliam	384	50.00
12520	John M. Bierer	462	200.00
12521	Fred Herz	521	200.00
12522	Christ Olson (Marks)	548	200.00
12523	John W. McCarthy	1016	50.00
12524	Edward Heller	8	200.00
12525	Christ Rehman (dis)	87	400.00
12526	Andrew Erickson	181	200.00
12527	John Leverington (dis)	521	300.00
12528	Fred Hein	586	200.00
12529	Peter P. Riley	633	200.00
12530	Mrs. Lillie A. Belknap	813	50.00
12531	Ward Buckland	813	50.00
12532	August Anderson	892	200.00
12533	Mrs. M. E. Downes	55	50.00
12534	David Johnson	473	200.00
12535	Hugh F. Hyland	524	50.00
12536	Wm. H. Marlatt	699	50.00
12537	Mrs. Theresa Starkey	755	50.00
12538	Geo. Bulstrode	1824	50.00
12539	Isaac L. Thaxter	7	50.00
12540	Mrs. Katharine Weidner	12	50.00
12541	Warren W. Berry	67	50.00
12542	Gottlob Essig	120	200.00
12543	Wm. H. Close	125	200.00
12544	J. H. Potts	169	200.00
12545	James Gleason	184	50.00
12546	Mrs. Anna E. Ottley	187	50.00
12547	Wm. T. McCord	196	50.00
12548	John Bright	203	200.00
12549	Thomas Barteski	271	158.30
12550	James V. Meara	277	100.00
12551	Mrs. Jeanette Szeidler	309	50.00
12552	Emil Paider	375	200.00
12553	Mrs. Julia Redies	375	50.00
12554	Edward O'Brien	399	200.00
12555	Mrs. Margaret Linke	476	50.00
12556	Mrs. Frances A. Rogers	530	50.00
12557	Wm. Steihl	637	200.00
12558	Mrs. Janette T. Turnbull	867	50.00
12559	Peter Christenson	883	50.00
12560	Frank Klinger	1013	200.00
12561	Gibson E. Austin	142	200.00
12562	H. W. King	283	200.00
12563	Mrs. Sophia Nelson	360	50.00
12564	Mrs. Amelia Blais	408	50.00
12565	Hiram T. Kemper	602	200.00
12566	Mrs. Catherine Rieck	1177	50.00
12567	Mrs. Ida M. Swanson	1228	50.00
12568	J. H. Cunningham	1660	200.00
12569	Henry McKinnon	33	200.00
12570	Patrick Nolan	33	50.00
12571	Wm. L. Carroll (dis)	51	400.00
12572	P. N. Meleen	62	200.00
12573	Gustaf Peterson	141	200.00
12574	W. J. Patton	169	200.00
12575	W. F. Wills	701	50.00
12576	Geo. Bernhard	1717	200.00
12577	Mrs. Mary Roesner	72	50.00
12578	Mrs. Lottie E. Tripp	72	50.00
12579	W. Mulholland	73	200.00
12580	T. E. Brand	198	50.00
12581	H. C. Paul	367	50.00
12582	D. J. McCarthy	550	200.00
12583	Mrs. Florence A. Stack	567	200.00
12584	Ferdinand Sporer	1053	200.00
12585	Mrs. Zipparah Haloran	1671	50.00
12586	Axel Nelson	10	200.00
12587	Mrs. Goldie Rhodes	55	50.00
12588	Mrs. Eugenie Cody	73	50.00
12589	Mrs. Mary A. Oliver	117	50.00
12590	James M. Creighton	158	200.00
12591	Henry Hoon	211	50.00
12592	Mrs. Olga Swanson	247	50.00
12593	Thomas A. Pemberton	306	200.00
12594	H. Charleboix	434	200.00
12595	John A. Bailey	461	200.00
12596	Charles F. Menter	515	50.00
12597	Mrs. B. M. Guenther	599	50.00
12598	Paul Partheymieller	901	50.00
12599	E. F. Johnson	1246	200.00
12600	Mrs. Laura E. Brendle	1814	50.00
12601	Mrs. Nettie Henshaw	70	25.00
12602	Ernest W. Wittich	118	200.00
12603	Mrs. Amanda J. Koah	246	50.00
12604	L. Gerstenmeier (bal.)	291	114.25
12605	Mrs. Elizabeth Gorman	668	50.00
12606	Mrs. Phoebe J. Vineyard	669	50.00
12607	Mrs. M. B. Kent	729	50.00

Total $25.174.55

L'assurance contre le chomage.

(Suite de la page 55.)

sommes à la valeur de l'argent aux Etats Unis et au Canada. Ces sommes restent des équivalents aux salaires payés dans ces contrées.

Ce qui est possible en Suisse et en Belgique d'être fait avec des francs, ne saurait être impossible pour les ouvriers d'Amerique avec des dollars; sans compter que nos villes d'Amerique possedent d'autres richesses que ces petits bourges européens.

Dans un prochain article nous verront ce que la ville de Gand, en Belgique, fait pour ses citoyens travailleurs quand il leur manque du pain par suite du manque de travail. ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

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Dyersburg, Tenn.—Lee Nichols.
East Palestine, O.—George H. Alcorn.
East St. Louis, Ill.—B. W. Parres, 318 Missouri ave.
Eau Claire, Wis.—Roy E. Curtis, 825 2d ave.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.—
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Elmira, N. Y.—W. D. Miller, 316 Roe ave.
Ensley, Ala.—W. T. Hutto, Box 666.
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Ilion, N. Y.—W. C. Mack, 59 Railroad st.
Indianapolis, Ind.—S. P. Meadows, Old Board of Trade Bldg., Room 33.
Iola, Kan.—Trott Williamson.
Ithaca, N. Y.—
Jackson, Mich.—George J. Johnson, 315 E. Franklin.
Jacksonville, Fla.—Geo. H. Hall, 1319 E. Duval st.
Jamestown, N. Y.—J. M. Kane, Box 112.

(Continued on Page 61.)

4020

Salaries Raised In One Year

February, 1909	273
March, "	335
April, "	364
May, "	319
June, "	263
July, "	252
August, "	387
September, "	308
October "	308
November, "	375
December, "	409
January, 1910	427
Total	4020

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Architect'l Draftsman	Foreman Steam Fitter
Contractor and Builder	Estimating Clerk
Plumbing Inspector	Chemist
Structural Engineer	Civil Engineer
Structural Draftsman	Illustrator
Foreman Patternmaker	Mining Engineer
Concrete Engineer	Poultry Farmer
Electrical Engineer	Bookkeeper
Gas-Fitter	Stenographer
Heat. and Vent. Eng.	Ad Writer
Foreman Plumber	Civil Service Exams.

If the position you wish is not in list, write it here

_____

*Name*_____

*St. and No.*_____

*City*_____ *State*_____

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—CUFF BUTTONS, in solid gold only, and hard enamel face, with dumb-bell shank. $2.00 per pair.

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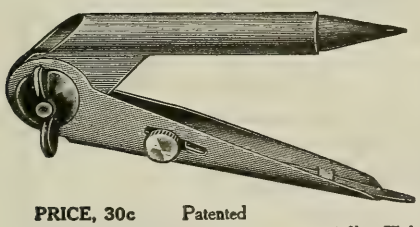

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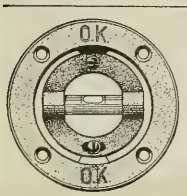

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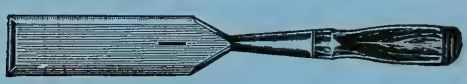

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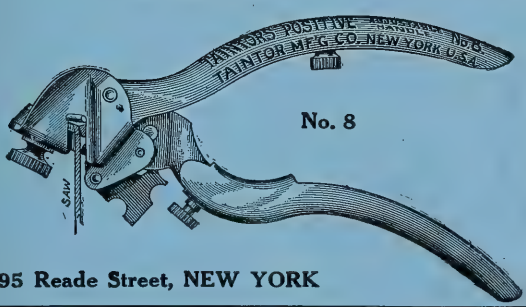

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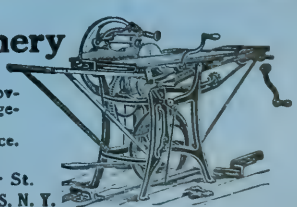

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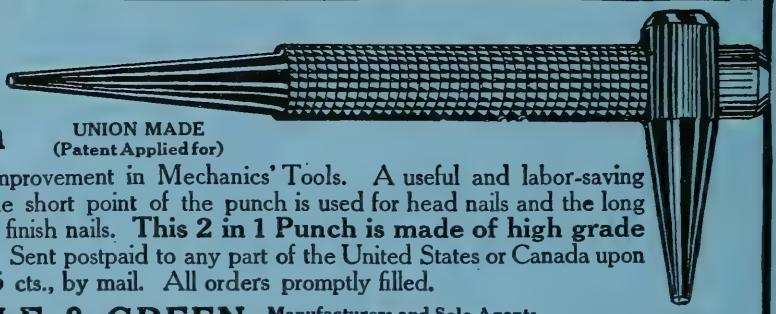

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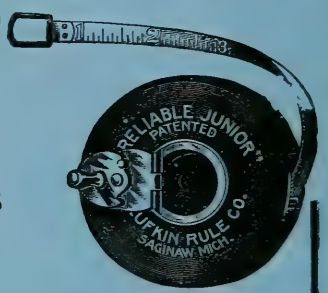

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Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regarding them."

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

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The Carpenter

(BY BIXBY)

What a strange thing is life, with its tumult and strife,
With its seasons of cold and of heat;
With its millions who toil in the generous soil
That the world may have something to eat.
Many sail the wild sea where the breezes blow free,
And the word of the captain is law—
But a tribute I pay, above all men today,
To the man with the hammer and saw.

There is little of bliss in a winter like this
Where the snow piles in heaps on the street;
Where the butter is shy and the beefsteak so high
That a plutocrat only can eat.
Now the cold snow is gone and the spring coming on,
And the torrent flows down the deep draw;
As we wander around we can hear the glad sound
Of the man with the hammer and saw.

We're encouraged once more by the rush and the roar
Of the industries waking to life;
And the ones "put to sleep" when the snow settled deep,
Are partaking again of the strife.
Every one has his place to maintain in the race,
Every one has his burden to draw,
But, at this time of year, there is no sound of cheer
Like the man with the hammer and saw.

Now this tribute I bring is a pretty tame thing—
To my feelings I cannot give vent—
The machine will not go, for the feed is too slow,
And the words will not rhyme worth a cent.
I am jogging along with my heart full of song,
And the music of life has no flaw,
But the best tones I hear on the streets every year
Are those made with the hammer and saw.

The Carpenter

HOW WILL THEY ANSWER?

(By Jno. B. Powell.)

A DISTINGUISHED lawyer, recently before the people's political eye, once presented in court a number of hypothetical questions which, it is said, required fifty-five minutes to read and contained 21,177 words. His effort secured rulings from the judge and answers from witnesses that served him well in several other cases. In his closing argument he cited authorities and cases which were positively against his opponents. These, and some that were directly in their favor, he, by his hypotheses, turned the judge, jury and witnesses to the advantage of his client.

What is quite remarkable about the effort is that, though its bearings were upon questions of "rating, valuing and compensating" for certain "mental and physical work" of a person who claimed to be competent and a member of an association of competent workmen, competency being a qualification of membership, each member holding a certificate to that effect.

The attorney's client was admitted to the association. It employed him to do certain work. His competency was not denied. The society refused to pay him his price "after it had learned his method, system and results." He declined to accept a reduction, quit his work and persuaded others to neither join the society or do work for it. Now it appears that, with appropriate changing, the attorney's questions might be applied to the cause and case of organized labor in prosecutions instituted, decided, pending or liable to be brought at any moment against it. While it doubtless would be no difficult matter for any of labor's attorneys to cite fitting and available references of service to unions and unionists, the changed hypotheses may be valuable as incidental and suggested information; though, as were presented, some portions would doubtless be objected to and ruled against. In the main, however, every one is pertinent, and in some particulars would, before an unbiased, unprejudiced judge or jury, convict, as "rampant" violators of the constitutions and laws of many states and the constitution and laws of the republic, the opponents of strikes, boycotts, higher wages, shorter hours, the use of the "unfair," "We don't patronize" lists and the closed shop idea.

"If," it is asked, "a right or action were implied in or recognized by the constitution or laws, or both, of the United States of America, or any state or territory thereof, as legitimately personal or individual, would two or more persons have cause to agree, or associate together for the purpose of agreeing, to and among and for themselves and for others, to collectively, severally or separately do or say that which might invalidate or seriously involve such right or action?"

Assuming that all such persons or all members of such an association were at least morally bound, each to the other and all in unity, to respect and fulfill, in all parts and particulars, each and every bond, obligation and agreement, described, defined, specified or implied, would it be lawful and proper to enjoin them, or any of them, or any person or persons which said bond, obligation or agreement might affect or concern, from exercising such personal or individual right or action, or from performing any or each and every such bond, obligation or agreement?

Assuming that such right or action, bond, obligation or agreement covered a right to fix, or establish, remuneration, compensation, wages, stated or acknowledged, or a right to dispose of, or fix a price for, whatever resulted from mental and physical labor or services, assuming that such labor or services were of fair quality and strength, value and advantage, would it be lawful and proper to deny to any person or person, so laboring or serving, either of such covered rights?

Assuming that such labor or services bore a mark, token, label, stamp, certificate of diploma indicating and guaranteeing the character, source, quality, value or advantage of any such mental or physical

labor, service or result, where the same were for general use, hire or sale, would it be lawful and proper for any person or persons acting in concert, or otherwise, to privately or secretly or openly devise and establish such or any such mark, token, label, stamp, certificate, diploma or guarantee?

Assuming the affirmative to this reference, would it be lawful and proper to enjoin, or otherwise prohibit any and all persons from doing such labor or service, or from buying, selling, using or otherwise favoring such labor or service or the result thereof, if it bore no such mark, token, label, stamp, certificate, diploma or guarantee?

Assuming the negative to this reference, would it be lawful or proper, or both, to, in anywise, favor, recognize, use or patronize only such labor, service or result as bore a or any mark, token, label, stamp, certificate, diploma or guarantee?

Assuming the affirmative to this reference, would it be lawful and proper to enjoin, or in any manner, or by any means, prevent any and every person to individually, or to join with two or more other persons for the purpose of preventing another person or other persons, from publishing, mentioning or referring to any person or persons as doing or engaged to do such labor, service or result whether such person or persons, labor, service or results did or did not bear a or any mark, token, label, stamp, certificate, diploma or guarantee?

Assuming the negative to this reference, would it be lawful and proper to devise, establish and adopt and use, by any means, manner, method, system or way, force, to require and demand the use of any or a certain mark, token, label, stamp, certificate or guarantee by or from any person or persons possessing and exercising the right or action hereinbefore and first mentioned or performing or offering to perform mental and physical labor or service done or offered to be done under such right or action?

It will be seen upon careful study and digestment of the phrasings and shadings of the foregoing interrogations, that not one of the opponents of labor's contentions can conscientiously and truthfully answer them without being guilty of wilful evasion and in some instances of intimidation, coercion and conspiracy against organized labor and for illegally straining and restraining trade and commerce and also for violating the constitution of the United States, many national—especially the Sherman act—and state and local laws and decisions of the Supreme Court and Federal and state courts.

Surprise takes no footing that the tendency of the judicial, legislative and executive branches of the entire government is toward aiding and establishing an imperialistic, autocratic supremacy over the common people at large, the wage earning masses in particular.

"There is a new force at work," says James R. Garfield, of Ohio. "A new order of things is being established in our social, industrial and political life. We cannot deceive ourselves with the idea that the people will be satisfied with a mere repetition of promises; they demand and are entitled to action." All of which is unquestionably and gravely true. But the force at work is the one that has been fighting for years and years this tendency—the tyranny and concentration of wealth, which Richard Henry Edwards, the able editor of "Studies in American Social Conditions," says is "the mightiest undercurrent of our national government, the force that is sweeping into the hands of the few the very direction of our industries, warping the press, assuming judicial dictation and regulating the standard of living."

It seems pertinent to recall the chiding of Delegate Ramsey at Denver, and not let another election set organized labor still further under this rising supremacy.

Be not only political but industrial insurgents.

The new conscience says simply that a man shall never be so much of a buyer or seller as to cease to be a brother, and that Labor shall not be a marketable thing. —Henry D. Lloyd.

Money counts for too much; character for too little.—Debs.

The Carpenter

THE WISDOM OF HOPE.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

OBODY never gets nothin', doin' nothin' for nobody for nothin'." This is a grumpy, pessimistic sentiment. It may contain a safe and sound suggestion for a business motto, but it hasn't a happy sound. It is not co-operative.

The idealist would contend more for the elimination of self; for the helpful, genial nature; for the spirit of brotherhood and a tender, generous thoughtfulness for the welfare of others. Along the line of least resistance lies the smoothest and safest road, but labor is forced into the attitude of the Irishman who loved peace so much he was determined to have peace if he had to fight for it!

Capital has made the way for labor harder and harder until not only the door of advancement has been barred against the poor, but existence itself is becoming for them a problem of increasing degradation and pauperism.

General dissatisfaction of consumers started investigation in regard to extreme conditions of living, but so far no relief has resulted. Food prices are abnormal and industrial inharmony still prevails.

Hope, which is supposed to spring eternal in the human breast, reaches a very low ebb, and requires constant cultivation when darkness and despair threaten to overwhelm our prospects.

We must combine high courage and true philosophy to reason our way to hope and happiness when fear and desperation drive us forward, and we cannot see beyond the deep slough of despond whose slime is at our feet.

But the wisdom of hope for the workers is the best and brightest lesson ever inculcated.

"Labor is worship," and the optimist is alone the happy hearted among earth's low or lofty.

"Infinite love is the source of all harmony." No trust has cornered the market, and no creed has a monopoly on this unfailing supply and this infallible source, where on demand, grace abounds sufficient for all human need.

> They who tread the path of labor
> Follow where my feet have trod,
> They who work without complaining
> Do the holy will of God.

With labor smarting under capitalistic oppression, such counsel sounds well, but is not likely to go far in practical application.

The atmosphere is electrical—vibrant with unrest and the mutterings of discontent.

When storm clouds gather ominous and dark and the lightnings flash and thunders roll and crash over a startled world, we expect a tempest, or prepare to seek what refuge we may from the fury of cyclone or tornado.

The forces of the elements arrayed against each other in conflict occasion destruction and disaster, yet after the storm the atmosphere is clearer and purer for the disturbance.

When any nation attains to the extreme, progresses to the limit of wealth and of poverty in a degree where waste, extravagance and a flaunting affluence trample over the hunger, want and misery of humanity—where rottenness and corruption have spread from the very core to the surface, then the cyclone is pending.

The moral atmosphere needs purifying, and subject to all natural law, revolution or revision of some sort becomes inevitable.

If anarchy is to result from abnormal relations in business between capital and labor, the French Revolution will have found a counterpart of horror—a modern reproduction in America. But there is no use to grieve and groan and grouch, or cross bridges before they are reached, in regard to the situation. Hope on, and know that when the storm breaks we are as liable to security as any one else. "Those who are down need fear no fall." Those upon the pinnacle of grandeur should tremble for safety. The hovel is already low and a few rags burn quickly. It is the palace that will make the greater wreckage, and the gorgeous furnishings and fine raiment that will go up in the biggest

smoke when opposing forces crash in the final fury of conflict.

Financial ability is a quality possessed unequally by men of all social grades, but duty and responsibility rest on the individual in proportion to natural and acquired blessings.

In the complex problems now calling for solution, the crisis almost ready to confront the American public may be averted or safely passed within the second decade of the new century.

Philanthropy claims attention to unprecedented liberality. Fortunes amassed at the expense of hope, home, love, life and liberty are to be dispensed in the form of charity to a pauperized people.

Men, do not relish colossal philanthropy dispensed to them as the price of their dearest privileges. Give humanity a chance that men may help themselves up to a decent prosperity and respectability.

History repeats itself, and as power and wealth accumulate strength, they must also assume the responsibility imposed by such acquisition.

Public protest against unfair conditions is only a symptom among many of some change that must come for men and methods.

In the great inharmony of the times, industrial education, and the broad and humane tenets of brotherhood ought to cheer the intensely human masses to a fuller realization and application of the golden rule.

We cannot evade the responsibility of brotherhood. As we discharge such obligations we enlarge and enrich our own lives.

Then there is every reason to encourage our weary and heavy laden burden-bearers to new courage and optimism for better times to come.

And though this world with devils filled
Should threaten to undo us,
We will not fear, for God has willed
His truth to triumph through us.

THE STRIKE-BREAKER AND THE BENCH.

(By H. B. Moyer.)

THE following item recently appeared in all of the Canadian and many of the American newspapers:

"Fredericton, N. B., March 18.—Bert Russ, a a shoemaker of Haverhill, Mass., committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart at Long's Hotel last night. Russ, who was a strike-breaker in a local factory, had been brooding heavily over some arguments he had had with the labor union men, and was indulging heavily of late in liquor. Russ was 25 years of age and has no relatives or friends hereabouts."

But little can be said by way of comment on the above—but little is necessary. A young man with the best part of his life before him sees fit to journey several thousand miles into a foreign country to assist a probably utterly unscrupulous group of capitalists in squeezing out of the New Brunswick working men's envelopes a fatter dividend. Becoming morose over what his heart tells him is a betrayal of his own flesh and blood he resorts to alcoholic stimulants and in a moment of excessive depression takes away the life that was given him.

Nothing can be more inconsistent than the attitude of the public—the great general public—toward the various Judases of modern times. The feeling, for example, against the private detective agencies which make a business of tempting, or at least aiding people in committing crimes is very strong and is constantly growing stronger. Today, as I write, a paper lies before me containing an account of a Toronto man named Cominskey, who was acquitted of stealing $3,000 worth of furs which he admitted taking, simply because he was able to prove that he was led into it by an over-zealous detective agency, which even went so far as to provide two detectives to assist in the robbery.

For the liquor "spotter," who, by displaying a fraternal button, or in some other equally contemptible way succeeds in getting a liquor dealer to sell him liquor after

hours in order to obtain a conviction, the public feels nothing but bitterness and contempt.

With the most despicable character of them all, however, there seems to be a tendency to condone, and apparently some of the leading exponents of the strike-breaker are to be found among those who are sworn to deliver justice and fair play to all classes from the bench. Ample evidence of this fact can be found in many recent adverse decisions in reference to the right of union men on strike to picket a job. The latest of these decisions directly affects Winnipeg, Man., union men to the extent of a fine exceeding $7,000, and indirectly affects every union workingman in the vast Dominion of Canada, not to mention the moral effect it may possibly have upon the already prejudiced United States bench.

A man who would rob a little child of her slice of bread and butter on the street would be courting rough summary treatment, supplemented, no doubt, by an opportunity to gaze at the sun through iron bars.

The strike-breaker—when he is successful, which fortunately he is not, as a rule—not only takes the bread from the mouths of others' children, but from the mouths of his own as well. He assists in tying the capitalistic knot around his own and his fellow workingmen's necks. His is a work of destruction; in pulling down the temples that men who are ambitious to live as men should—as God intended they should live—have built and are building.

The strike-breaker sells his all—his manhood, his right to the friendship of honorable men and women, his body; yes, his soul—for a few pieces of silver. And, remarkable as it may seem when one remembers the awful sacrifices he makes, the strike-breaker generally receives less money than the union man he betrays. Possibly the competition among the black sheep accounts for that.

It is a terrible thing when one thinks of it, this business of offering one's self as a sacrifice upon the capitalistic altar—and that's what strike-breaking amounts to. It is unjust to the union men, unfair to the strike-breaker, and unprofitable (in the long run) to the employers themselves. Without the ever-ready black sheep to herd together and run into the breach employers would not be so willing to engage in costly trade-destroying strikes, and millions of dollars, which are annually lost because many employers refuse to even arbitrate differences until compelled to, would be saved.

Even as the wolf is the natural enemy of the farmer, so has a certain element among the capitalistic class made itself the natural enemy of the working classes. Having, as a rule, experienced none of the hardships with which—even under the best of conditions—the existence of a workingman is interspersed—the average employer is utterly unable to appreciate what the former has to undergo for the privilege of ekeing out an existence. To many employers the individual employe is merely one of the cogs in his money making machine—no more. And in this feeling he is no doubt largely encouraged by the existence of the strike-breaker. "If the working classes themselves will betray one another, why should I worry my head about their welfare?" he argues, and sometimes he is hard pressed for an answer, especially when he remembers that the black sheep is also his own worst enemy.

It seems hard that some so-called learned legal lights should deem it a criminal offence for men who are already fighting an uphill battle against terrific odds to attempt by moral suasion to reform strike-breakers rushing on to their own moral ruin and acting as living stumbling blocks to the much-looked forward to unity between employers and employes. It is the height of hypocrisy to label such rulings justice. A strike-breaker is seldom credited with being overburdened with gray matter—in fact, brains is an excellent antidote for the strike-breaking fever, but from the bench we should have reason to expect some semblance of intelligence, at least. And we will, perhaps, some day, when it is made possible for young men of today to wear the black robes, wear chin whiskers and borrow tobacco off the court clerk. It is hard to teach an old dog new tricks.

The Carpenter

A goodly percentage of the present incumbents of the bench are still living in the yesterdays. The conditions of today must be met by men of today. Meanwhile let us hope and build our union temples on the industrial field so strong and so big that there will be no opening for the many-barbed shaft of the strike-breaker; no room for the strike-breaker himself.

SOLVING THE SCHOOL PROBLEM.

(By Jack Plane.)

IMPARTIAL American history will, I believe, note the fact that organized labor never hesitated to deal with every great question that affects the industrial state of the government, the country and the people, especially those vast concerns that conduce to elevate, improve and protect all human life. Now it is determined to push, if possible, industrial education to success and rob it of the narrow confines which trusts, combinations and power of capital seek to surround it with.

Evidently the writer of "A Woman's Views," which appeared in "The Carpenter," has been a close observer or possibly a personal participant in the conditions of the laboring classes. However, her article is so beautiful, touching and vivid with pictures of those conditions, that hope leaps high that her light will no longer remain under a bushel.

The avowed enemies of organized labor claim they were the first to consider and establish trade schools. That meets my challenge. My declaration is, that their schools are and have been, and will be more harmful than beneficial to the industrial peace, prosperity and educational advancement of the country and the wage-earning masses. I have evidence, coverable by affidavit, that at least one of their number turned away sons of labor unionists as "ineligible," because of the parents' prominence as officials of an international labor union, and I have further such evidence of prompt and irrevocable dismissal upon discovery of simple membership, and still further evidence of detective service charged to discover silent intent, inclination and association tending toward or favoring principles approved by labor organizations.

Business or commercial schools ought to embrace only clerical, mercantile and commercial studies, yet against one rests the charge that labor problems are presented in the lecture room for discussion under the direction of the manager who declared "the open shop is the busy realm of delightful freedom from industrial domination," which rhetorical, euphonious phrase was divested of truth and beauty by a student-auditor who suggestively quoted—"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves that we are hirelings."

Now it is an absolute certainty that capitalists will sway the mind against unionists and unionism; in fact, they claim this as their right. In effect it is persuasive, exercised by unionists in the opposite view, it is with them, and for them held by courts coercive, but so long as such conditions exist there is little hope of harmonious action by and between these two elements of industrial power and peace toward establishing any general system of industrial education.

No person entertains the thought that the National Association of Manufacturers, individually or collectively, has ever aided or will ever aid financially the child of any unionist to obtain an education or any union labor school in educating children. On the contrary they are straining and will continue to strain every individual and collective effort to spread a kind of literature and education absolutely at variance with trade, occupational and business philosophy and economics; for instance, the tirades and carpings of C. W. Post are not only false, scurrilous and iniquitous, but insulting to intelligent and cultured people. Is it unreasonable to believe that such literature and education is

poisonous and improper in its influence over minds, young and old?

It is less easy to influence the male than it is the female. Independence in thought lies more with the former. The latter regard less the necessity or probable need of preparing the mental self for the heavier work of both the brain and the brawn and of being a contender for the highest derivable pay for performing that work. Providing an individual revenue to meet individual expense is of concern to both sexes, but provision for a certain possible future which seriously contemplates a probable household demand rests more vitally upon the male. To him industrial education is, therefore, immeasurably more valuable, particularly since two at least are in concern. His every thought, speech and act is at all times and everywhere certain to be a part of and in contact with the sterner, more serious responsibilities of work and labor. If his mind is trained and educated to the doctrine of capitalistic power and supremacy, and labor's servility and subordinacy, what gain is he to the wage earner? Suppose a mind trained and taught thus should become an employer. He may as an employer have refused or yielded to a demand bearing upon labor pay or conditions or the open shop system which he may believe in or adopted. Would he permit his child to follow or be taught to believe that the true principles of wage labor were those inculcated by organized labor? Would he himself support such principles or encourage any neutral system? The argument is presented to suggest such a system.

Unquestionally, there is need of a school system that will educationally fit its boys and girls and young men and women for following the trade or occupation of their choice. But, as a workingman, I would not, and conscientiously cannot, favor any school run by private or public corporations or individuals where the system and principles of union labor and labor unions were excluded from or subordinated in its curriculum, especially where it was openly held that both were detrimental to all wage earning occupations.

No boy or girl can take up the task of earning a livelihood without a knowledge of written and spoken language. A mere understanding is not sufficient. Natural ability aids in both writing and speaking, but perfection is reached only in colleges, which are expensive resorts not generally available to children of working people, their dependence necessarily being upon their natural ability. The public school of the common grade has, in my opinion, an original and direct aim and purpose purely and simply pertaining to language instruction. When it has performed that office it has prepared the way to higher instruction. The step, however, is not absolutely necessary and may not be taken. But a line is drawn, and a conclusion naturally follows that industrial education properly lies beyond the structural stage of intellectual development in sequence. To ask the rudimentary school to open its doors to the higher instruction is placing upon it an onerous burden. Clearly it seems the diverging path toward industrial education lies, as in commercial life, in special, separate and exclusive surroundings. Schools of experience are the places where actual labor is performed, but if theoretical and technical demonstration and instruction in trade and industrial service is to obtain, I suggest the splendid building of the Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners has ample service room for amplified educational work. This, however, is of later thought. What has been said is offered in support of the general subject matter in hope that the great problem of industrial education may be nearer solution.

Medical Value of Orange.

The orange is one of the most wholesome fruits we have.

Its medical properties are not always appreciated as highly as they ought to be.

An orange may be eaten at any time of the day with advantage.

But taken before breakfast it is a helpful laxative.

It has often been recommended as a specific against boils, a large number, as many as eight, being taken in a day.

In influenza it is also useful, as it reduces fibrin in the blood, and better than almost anything it assuages excessive thirst.

The Carpenter

CHICAGO CARPENTERS' UNION PAY APPRENTICES FOR ATTENDING SCHOOL.

(By Henel Roab in Chicago Tribune.)

FOUR hundred boys in Chicago who are paid to go to school! Not an occasional nickel or dime doled out by grandma or Aunt Mary, but from $1.20 to $2.20 a day every school day in the week and for twelve weeks in the year. Over at the joint arbitration board of the Carpenters and Builders' Association and the Carpenters' Executive Council, 112 Clark street, they can tell you all about it, for these 400 boys are the carpenters' apprentices of Chicago, and this innovation in school work is made possible by a friendly three-cornered agreement between the contractors, the carpenters' unions, and the board of education.

Back in the '90s, not long after the "big strike," the carpenters and the contractors began to see that the old time, all around carpenter, the one who could estimate and plan and put up a house from cellar to garret was rapidly disappearing, and that his place was being taken, too often, by men with just enough ability to drive a nail and not enough education to plan and figure the cost of a packing box. West side carpenters still tell the story of the workman who shingled a house roof with all the shingles upside down.

Instead of sitting down to bewail the good old days the builders and their employes put their heads together and formulated a plan which they believed would produce a class of young carpenters possessing good educations, practical training, and a thorough technical knowledge of their trade. This plan took the form of a four-year apprentice system.

—School Rule an Innovation—

Apprentice systems are no new things, but there was one point in this one never found before in any other. That was a rule providing that a contractor taking an apprentice must keep him in school during January, February and March, the slack months of the builders trade, and must pay him during those months the regular wages given apprentices, $6 a year in the first year of apprenticeship, $7 in the second, $8.50 in the third, and $11 in the fourth or last.

January, February, and March are half way in the regular public school year. Apprentices entering classes which had begun in September found it hard to catch up with the other pupils, neither was the regular classroom work exactly suited to their needs. So in 1901 it was arranged with the board of education that special classes running from January 1 to April 1 and in separate rooms should be provided for them.

There are now two schools in convenient locations where rooms with large desks and drawing tables are made ready for them each year. The James Otis, one of the largest elementary schools in the city, at Armour and Grand avenues, is the center for the west and the north sides, the Hartigan at Fortieth and Dearborn streets is the center for the south side. Some of the strongest instructors in the city are temporarily transferred from their regular positions to the apprentice classes and are paid 20 per cent above their regular salaries during the three months on duty there. Owing to the co-operation of the school board this educational experiment, which at first was tentative, has now become a fixture.

There are 160 boys at the Otis school and 110 at the Hartigan. Some of them are high school graduates, some left school in the fourth and fifth grades. They are divided into classes, and, according to their ability, are given instruction in reading, writing, geography, history, arithmetic, algebra, geometry and architectural drawing. About one out of every three is of foreign birth, and for those who are not long in America there are classes in English.

Besides the boys in the public schools, there are a few enrolled at Lewis, Armour, and Art institutes and the Y. M. C. A. Although the apprentice rules do not require it, so friendly are the relations between the boys and their employers that the employers almost always pay their tuition at those schools in addition to the weekly wages. The apprentices are usually from 16 to 21

years of age, but, in spite of their youth, some of the young fellows have wives and babies. These married men are permitted to substitute correspondence courses for the regular day school work.

A person who has never taught students of this description might think a three months' term too short to be of much value. But the instructors say that the boys bring to their school work so much self-reliance, good judgment, and power of concentration, all required in their practical carpentry work, that they can accomplish more in three months than the average grammar school pupil can dawdle through in ten.

All the apprentices, both when in school and at work, are under the jurisdiction of the joint arbitration board. It consists of five men from the Carpenters and Builders' Association, which represents the employers, and five from the Carpenters' executive council, which represents the union carpenters of Chicago and Cook county. Judge Newcomer is the umpire, but the boys' cases are usually decided by the board without appeal to him.

—Board in Complete Control—

Among the cases considered are absences from school. If a boy pleads illness a doctor's certificate is demanded; and if a boy plays "hookey" during January, February, and March he is sure to regret it about April 1. Then the board looks up the boys' school records, and if any are found unsatisfactory either in attendance or deportment their unions are notified to hold up their working cards. The cards may be withheld ten, twenty, or more days. Usually a boy forfeits two days' work for every one day absent from school. A vacation without pay is a pretty effective discipline, and, as the boys say themselves, "A fellow might as well go on the job with the smallpox as go without his working card." No journeyman from any of the carpenters' unions would work with him.

Every contractor employing four journeymen is entitled to one apprentice; those employing ten or more journeymen may have two. This limit was agreed upon by the contractors and the unions, because a builders' business fluctuates so much that in the slack seasons he cannot find work for more than two. There are always a few more applicants than can be indentured.

—House Builders Best Teachers—

The reasons for this are that many good contractors will not bother with apprentices and that the board will place boys only with reliable firms. It prefers to place them with house builders rather than downtown contractors, because it is only in housebuilding that they can get a chance to learn the business from the ground up, from turning a grindstone to the erection of a $100,000 edifice.

John A. Metz, president of the Carpenters' executive council, when asked about the educational side of the apprentice system said that Chicago is the only city in the world having anything of this kind. At the carpenters' convention in Salt Lake City last year a committee was appointed to frame a plan for making the educational scheme national, and it will probably be decided upon favorably at the next convention in Des Moines, Ia., in September, 1910.

Mr. Metz also said the success of the plan in Chicago is due to the friendly feeling between the carpenters and their employers, that in the past much of his time was spent in advising the boys about their school work, but now the contractors relieve him of most of this, and that this is a case where the unions and the employers are working together to raise the standard of efficiency and to help make not only better carpenters but better citizens.

—Petty Routine Mostly Forgotten—

Over at the Otis school, where most of the apprentices are enrolled, the teachers tell some amusing stories. After nine months of masculine freedom the boys do not take kindly to the usual petty school routine and the teachers exempt them from it as much as possible. But last year some red tape dispenser insisted on having fire drills, although all the apprentice classrooms were in the basement. The fire gong sounded. The boys rushed out. It took them exactly forty-five seconds to leave the building. It took them from forty-five minutes to forty-eight hours to get back,

and the last one to return explained, "I got so blamed excited I never quit running till I reached Evanston, and it took me ever since to walk back."

Incidentally one might say that in the apprentice classes is the last stand of the male pedagogue and the old time pedagogy in the Chicago schools. In former years only men teachers were appointed to them, but this year a woman has been put in charge of a room. Although the men bewail this last onslaught of "the woman's invasion" and declare that their feminine co-worker is out of place, their protests so far have been unavailing.

One of the boys when asked for his schoolmates' opinions of women teachers grinned and said, "First off the fellows didn't think they wanted a woman 'round, but inside of a week she had 'em all ready to eat out of her hand."

—Principal Wise in Discipline—

The discipline, too, is changing. When a hundred young fellows, full of life and fun, get together there is sure to be a good deal of scuffling and "rough house," with an occasional broken window or chair. At one of the schools the men teachers petitioned the principal to have a policeman assigned to duty there during the noon intermission to check this roughness.

The principal listened thoughtfully to their prayer and sent them—the prettiest young woman teacher in the building to teach the boys four part singing. Perhaps a pink cheeked school ma'am with a conductor's baton and the score of "My Heart's in the Highlands" may not be as refining an influence as a policeman with a club, but the principal thought the experiment worth trying.

It is possible that the Chicago union carpenters and their employers, hardheaded business men and workingmen, laying no claims to being school theorists or educational experts, have hit upon the solution of today's great school problem—how to give a boy an academic and vocational education at the same time, and how to make him self-supporting and self-reliant while he acquires it.

A TABLET IN MEMORY OF P. J. M'GUIRE.

On Monday, April 11, 1910, a bronze tablet in memory of P. J. McGuire, the founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was placed in position at the foot of the stairs leading to the second floor of our headquarters, the Carpenters' building, in the city of Indianapolis. The tablet is a gift and a tribute from the Chicago District Council and affiliated unions. The General Executive Board being in session, all of its members and all general officers participated in the ceremonies following its placing in position.

Brothers C. A. Aimin, M. D. Philp and Charles Grassl, who had come on from Chicago, presented the tablet with appropriate remarks. Brother Aimin, the first speaker, saying in part:

"We, the committee representing the D. C. and the affiliated locals of Chicago are here today, Brothers, to present this memorial tablet of P. J. McGuire to the great organization of Carpenters and Joiners of America; it belongs to you. We trust you will receive it with the same spirit and good intent with which it is given by our boys in Chicago.

"P. J. McGuire was a friend to man, and lived in a house by the side of the road, which reminds me of the words of the poet Homer:

—The House by the Side of the Road—

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
In the peace of their self-content;
There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart,
In a fellowless firmament·
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where the highways never ran—
But let me live by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by—
The men who are good and the men who are bad—
As good and as bad as I;
I would not sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban;
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

The Carpenter

I see from my house by the side of the road—
  By the side of the highway of life,
The men who press with the ardor of hope,
  The men who are faint with strife.
But I turn not away from their smiles nor
    their tears—
  Both are parts of an infinite plan;
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
  And be a friend to man.

I know there are brook-gladdened meadows
    ahead,
  And mountains of wearisome height;
That the road passes on through the long
    afternoon,
  And stretches away to night.
But still I rejoice when the travelers rejoice,
  And weep with the strangers that moan,
Nor live in my house by the side of the road
  Like a man who dwells alone.

Let me live in my house by the side of the
    road,
  Where the race of men go by—
They are good, they are bad, they are weak,
    they are strong,
  Wise, foolish—so am I.
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat,
  Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
  And be a friend to man.

Brother Philp, in his address, said:

"As chairman of the committee on behalf of Chicago, I want to say we present this tablet to you with the best of good will and hope that every local union will take it in the spirit in which we have given it."

After commenting on the work accomplished by P. J. McGuire the founder of our organization during his administration and touching on some of his faults during said administration, Brother Philp concluded. "I want to say on behalf of Chicago and in honor of P. J. McGuire, in the words of the poet: 'With all thy faults, de love thee still.'"

Brother Grassl then spoke as follows: "I believe in the old spirit of forgiveness; let us set aside all prejudice, etc. If we want to carry on our organization in the proper way we must forgive and forget.

"We have presented this memorial tablet of Brother McGuire to you and I hope this will be an emblem for us as long as we live, and after that, as long as the organization is in existence. I thank you kindly for your co-operation with us in this work and your approval of the way in which it was done."

General President Huber accepting the tablet, responded in the following terms:

"I congratulate the District Council of Chicago in presenting such a fine memorial to the memory of P. J. McGuire in the Brotherhood's own building. It is something that will be a credit to Chicago as well as to the Brotherhood in general. It will be there as long as the building stands and I hope an incentive to the younger element of the U. B., when they look upon it, to do what he tried to do in the interests of the carpenters.

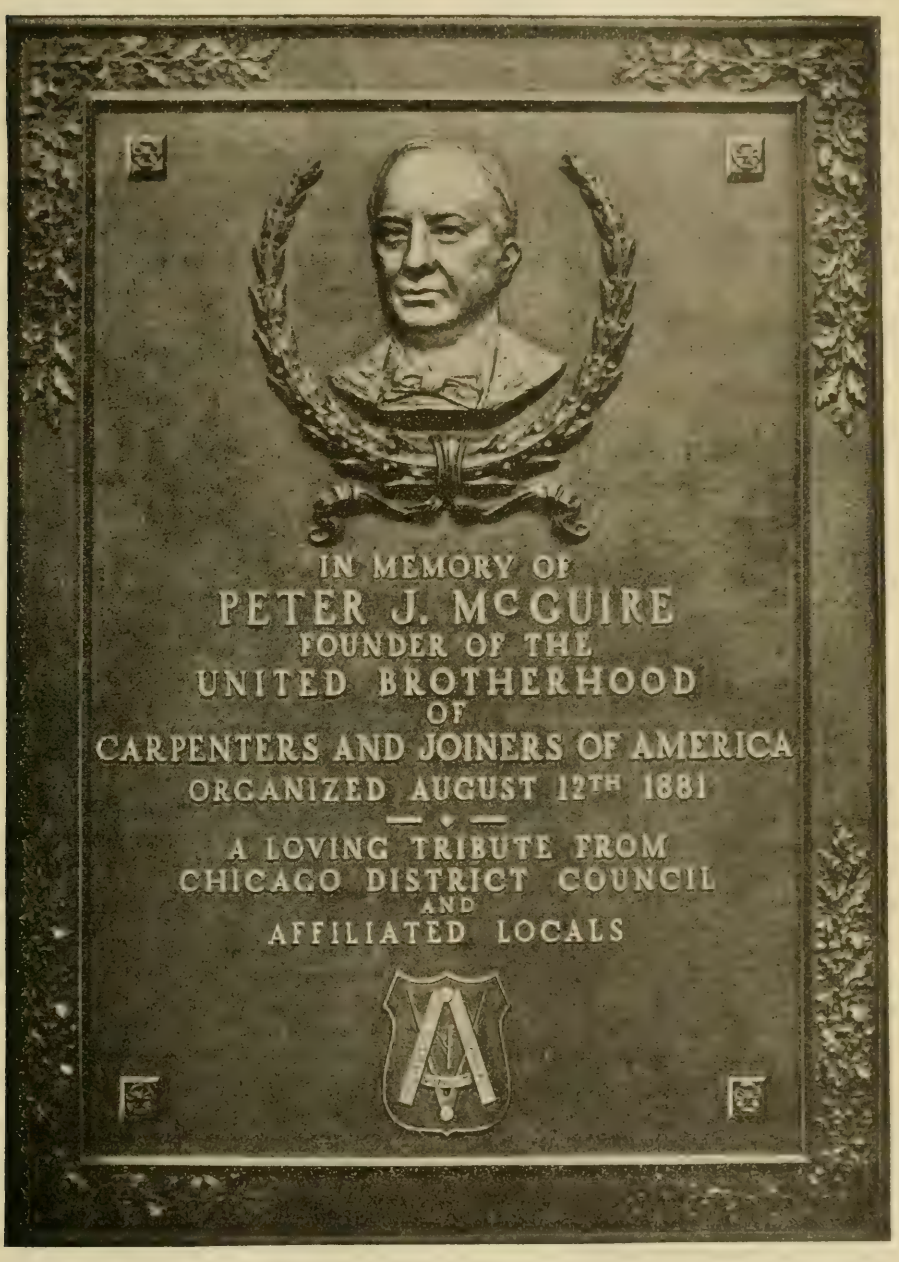
"I knew P. J. McGuire for many years no one in this Brotherhood thought more of him than your humble servant. While you as members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America may not realize it, I knew Brother McGuire in his young manhood; I knew him in his prime; we worked side by side for some time in the interests of the Brotherhood. May his memory, may his actions, may his good deeds and his wholesome advice be a lesson to us to carry on this work in the future better than it has been in the past and make a lasting monument to his memory as the founder of this Brotherhood.

"The administration has changed, but the present administration is doing the best it knows how to keep the organization on the boom, and with the presentation of this magnificent tablet I hope it will be the means of binding the Brotherhood of Carpenters closer together than we have been in the past and forge a chain of unions throughout and across this continent whose links will be unseverable and whose forging will withstand the rust of time and the strain of adversity. It means much to me as an individual and it ought to mean more to the rank and file. The rank and file did not know "Old Pete" as I did, but let us take an example from his good deeds and do the best we can. When we have done that, we have fulfilled our duties.

"I have been your General President for nearly ten years now and—let me tell you—the first six months after being inducted into the highest office within the gift of the Brotherhood, I sat by the side of Pete's desk I was taught many things regarding the Brotherhood of Carpenters

that I would never have known had I not had that opportunity. That lesson was of material benefit to me.

has ever known; I have not done it all, you, composing the rank and file, have helped; Brother Duffy, Brother Neale and



"Now the records show that the organization has gone on from one success to another until today we have the largest organization of skilled mechanics the world

your general officers of the General Executive Board have helped, and it depends on the rank and file to get the best conditions for the organization.

"In conclusion I want to thank the Chicago District Council and its local unions for their free-heartedness in presenting the memorial chart which is now hung on the wall of our own building recognizing what one man has done in the past for the Brotherhood of Carpenters. May you continue to recognize what the others are trying to do also. We accept that memorial as presented to the general officers on behalf of the great membership of our magnificent organization and I want to thank you for not forgetting a man who was always in the front in trying to do the best he could."

Brother Schardt, chairman of the General Executive Board; Frank Duffy, our General Secretary; Thomas Neale, our General Treasurer, and each member of the General Executive Board also made brief addresses in response to the presentation, remembering and appreciating the great work of P. J. McGuire, and thanking the Chicago District Council for its forethought in presenting to the United Brotherhood the tablet of the founder of our organization.

Brother Connolly of the General Executive Board, the last speaker, declaring that the memory of P. J. McGuire would be perpetuated, quoted thus from the poet:

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

Points Presented by the Committees of the Joint Conference of the Central Labor Bodies of Greater New York and of the Socialist Party Organization of New York County.

New York, February 1, 1910.

The Commission on Employers' Liability and Causes of Industrial Accidents, Unemployment and Lack of Farm Labor.

Hon. J. Mayhew Wainwright, Chairman.

Sir:—We have the honor to submit herewith certain recommendations for a Workmen's Compensation Act for the state of New York. These recommendations have been discussed and unanimously agreed to by the undersigned, representing the Joint Conference of the Central Labor Bodies of Greater New York and the Socialist party organization of the county of New York.

We beg to remind the Commission that the Central Labor Bodies of Greater New York represent 300,000 workmen in the organized trades, and that on the occasion of the last state election the Socialist vote in this state was 38,451, and that the Socialist party in the state of New York has a paid-up membership of 6,000.

The recommendations which follow express our joint attitude toward the leading provisions for an equitable Workmen's Compensation Act.

On the subject of compensation for temporary disability, the Socialist delegates favor full compensation as a just demand; but as an adjustment of 65 per cent of the employes loss of income had been previously recommended to your Commission by the representatives of organized labor, the latter do not desire to modify that recommendation, although they recognize the general justice of the demand for full compensation in case of temporary injuries.

The representatives of the Central Labor Bodies originally submitted a recommendation in favor of compensation for death amounting to a sum equal to four years' wages of the deceased. Our joint conference has now modified its attitude on that point, and recommends a plan of compensation based upon the expectancy of life of the employee (Par. 6-a), as a more equitable measure of damage.

INJURIES TO BE COMPENSATED.

1. Injuries by accident arising out of and in the course of employment.
2. (a) Disabilities or other injuries from diseases incident to particular occupations to count as injuries by accident.
   (b) The State Department of Health to declare to be an occupational disease, any disease arising as the result of the conditions of a specified occupation.

(c)The State Department of Health to investigate any alleged occupational disease when so petitioned by any county or municipal medical officer, or on its own motion.

INDUSTRIES TO BE COVERED.

3. All employments; the employees of the state and of the counties and municipalities to be compensated in the same manner and to the same degree as employees in the service of private employers, except where the state or the counties or municipalities provide for a compensation equal or superior in amount to the terms indicated in this brief.

PERSONS TO BE COMPENSATED.

4. All employees whose wages are less than $2,500 a year.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT.

5. (a) Entire cost of compensation to rest upon employer.

(b) In case of occupational disease the cost of compensation to rest upon the last employer.

(c) The sub-contractor, contractor and principal to be jointly and severally liable for compensation.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH.

6. (a) A sum equal to one-third of the cash value of the amount which, according to the expectation of life given in the Massachusetts Life Table of 1898, the deceased would have earned during the remainder of his natural life, at the wages he was receiving at the time of his death. Such wages to be computed on the basis of weekly average of the daily wages at full employment which the employee had received during the preceding twelve months or part thereof in the service of his employer. Provided, that in no case shall the earnings be computed at less than $850 a year.

(b) The sum so to become due from the employer in the case of the employee's death, to be paid by the former into the State Insurance Department for the benefit of the dependents of such employee.

(c) Reversion to the state of death compensation of deceased employee who leaves no dependents.

COMPENSATION FOR PERMANENT DISABILITY AND INJURY.

7. (a) For permanent total disability, a condition which renders an employee incapable of earning wages, the payment of the full death compensation, with one-third added.

(b) For permanent partial disability, which impairs the earning power of the employee, but does not render him entirely incapable of earning wages, the basis of compensation to be similar to that established for a case of permanent total disability, except that the employee in such case is not to receive the full compensation provided for total disability, but only such portion thereof as in the opinion of the medical examiner fairly corresponds to the extent of such impairment. The amount of such compensation in no event to exceed the sum which would have been due in case of the employee's death, nor in any event to be less than one-third of such sum.

(c) For permanent injury or disfigurement not resulting in an impairment of the employee's earning power, the payment of such a sum as will in the opinion of the medical examiner compensate such employee for the injury or disfigurement, such compensation, however, not to exceed in any case one-third of the compensation which would become due in case of the death of the employee. This amount to be paid in a lump sum to the employee.

(d) The sum so to become due from the employer in the case of the employee's permanent disability or injury to be paid by the former into the State Insurance Department for the benefit of such employee.

COMPENSATION FOR TEMPORARY DISABILITY.

8. (a) For temporary disability, a weekly payment of not less than 65 per cent of the employee's average weekly earnings at the rate of full employment during the preceding twelve months. Provided, that the sum be not less than $8.00 per week.

(b) Expenses of medical or surgical treatment to be borne by employer.

PROCEDURE.

9. All claims for compensation to be fixed and determined in one of the following ways:
   1. By voluntary agreement between the employer and the employee, or dependents of the employee, or between the employer and the State Department of Insurance as the case may require.
   2. By arbitration.
   3. By the judgment of a competent court.

VOLUNTARY AGREEMENT.

10. (a) A contract in writing between the principals, agreeing upon the amount of compensation due, to be valid. Such agreement to be signed by the parties to the same, and to be acknowledged before any officer who has power to take proof of acknowledgement of instruments to be recorded.

(b) Such agreement, if so executed, when filed by any party thereto with the officers hereinafter provided, to have the same force in all respects as a judgement of the court.

ARBITRATION.

11. (a) On the failure of the principals to agree upon the amount of compensation, the dispute to be submitted to a board of three arbitrators: one to be designated by each of the two parties to the controversy, and the third to be chosen by such arbitrators. The decision of a majority of such arbitrators to be binding upon the parties.

(b) The arbitrators to make a written award not later than thirty days from the submission of the controversy to them, and such award, when signed by the arbitrators and duly acknowledged, to be filed with the officers hereinafter provided, and when so filed, to have the force and effect of the judgment of a competent court.

COURTS.

12. (a) Action to be maintainable in the courts of the state, if the principals cannot agree upon the amount of compensation to be paid, and the controversy is not settled by arbitration.

(b) All actions based on claims to compensation for temporary disability to be brought in the Municipal Courts of the city of New York; or in other parts of the state, in the Justices' Courts or other courts of inferior civil jurisdiction. All actions for compensation for death or permanent disability to be brought in the Supreme Court of the state, within the judicial department in which the plaintiffs reside.

(c) In actions for compensation for temporary disability, the summons to be returnable in three days, and the case to be tried within one week from the return day, unless adjourned for a longer time at the request of the plaintiff. The pleadings to be oral; the judgment to be enforceable by a body execution and costs not exceeding ten dollars to be awarded to the plaintiff, if he prevails in the action.

(d) In actions in the Supreme Court, the defendant to have ten days to answer the summons, and the actions to have preference upon the trial calendar over all other actions.

(e) No trial fee, calendar fee or other payment to be exacted by any court from the plaintiff.

(f) All judgments recovered and all voluntary agreements and awards of arbitrators as above mentioned, to be filed in any city or town which contains the seat of a county clerk, in the office of such county clerk; in all other cities, towns or villages, in the office of the city, town or village clerk.

(g) Judgments, awards or agreements providing for weekly payments for temporary disability, to remain in force until the injured employee has returned to work or has recovered, and execution thereon to be issued from week to week as long as they remain in force. Such judgments to be cancelled by order of a

justice having jurisdiction to render such judgments upon satisfactory proof that the employee has returned to work or has recovered, but no such order to be made without reasonable notice to the employee.

(h) The weekly payments or other sums of money recovered not to be capable of being assigned or attached, and not to pass to any other person by operation of law, nor any claim to be set off against the same.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS AND MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

13. (a) The State Department of Health to appoint in each county such a number of physicians as may be required for the purpose, to be known as medical examiners; the duty of such examiners to be to examine injured employees whenever requested by employers or employee, and to certify, whenever required, as to the ability or inability of the employee to work. Such medical examiners also to examine, whenever required, the employee in order to ascertain whether he has an occupational disease and whether his injuries are permanent or temporary, total or partial, and in the latter case, to what extent the earning power of the employee has been impaired by such injuries. The certificate of a medical examiner setting forth the fact of his examination and his findings thereon, to be evidence of the matters therein contained.

(b) An employee who has made claim to compensation to submit himself or herself, if so required by the employer, for examination by a duly qualified medical practitioner provided and paid for by the employer, the employee to have his or her own physician present if desired.

(c) An employee who is in receipt of weekly compensation payments to submit himself or herself at reasonable intervals, when so required by the employer, for examination by a duly qualified medical practitioner, provided and paid for by the employer, the employee to have his or her own physician present if desired.

REVISION OF COMPENSATION.

14. In case temporary disability is succeeded by a state of permanent disability, the amount of compensation due for the permanent disability to date from the cessation of the temporary disability.

RIGHT OF CIVIL RECOVERY.

15. The employee to have rights of recovery by civil suit, provided that no compensation has been accepted by him or her. Where such civil suit has been instituted and lost, such employee to have the right to claim the fixed compensation.

SECURITY OF PAYMENT.

16. (a) The state of New York to guarantee the payment of compensation for death and permanent disability or injury.

(b) The State Department of Insurance to establish and directly operate a State Accident Insurance Fund to assume the liabilities for injury of any employee who pays the proper premiums thereinto, such premiums to be determined by such State Department.

(c) In the case of permanent disability or injury or death of an employee, the State Insurance Department to collect the amount due by the employer, and to act as trustee for the persons entitled to the compensation.

(d) The amount due the dependents of an employee in the case of such employee's death, or to an employee or to an employee if permanently disabled, to be paid in monthly installments throughout the period during which the employee would have contributed to the support of the dependents had he or she not died as a result of the injury; such periods to be considered as

A. In the case of minors, until their majority.

B. In the case of other dependents, until their death.

Annuities to be so calculated that

the sum of their value, computed by the Massachusetts Life Table at 4 per cent, shall be equal to the amount collected from the employer.

(e) In the event of the death of a minor dependent who is receiving an annuity, the amount due until majority of such dependent to be paid to the remaining dependents, and if there are none, to the state.

(f) The State Legislature to appropriate sufficient funds to cover the operations of the State Department of Insurance, and of the State Department of Health insofar as its operations relate to compensation claims.

(g) The sums reverting to the state in the cases of the death of an employee who has no dependents, or of a minor receiving an annuity who has no dependents, to constitute a Guarantee Fund for the compensation of employees whose employers become insolvent.

A PROBLEM FOR TODAY.

The present crisis in the matter of the food supply is a mild and harmless affair in comparison with what is certain to happen within the next few years, unless we force a radical change in the control and transportation of all food stuffs. We now face a discomforting shortage, caused largely either by the gross mismanagement or the deliberate manipulation by that section of the capitalist class which has the world's food supply in its grasp. The next development will be acute want and then actual starvation. So our pressing task today is to deal with this matter and we must deal with it intelligently. The real situation is recognized by all capitalist papers and the two great capitalist parties. Yet they have no solution of the problem, except the old refuge and evasion of further tariff tinkering. In every emergency they have hammered the schedule down or have pegged it up still farther, trusting to luck for beneficial results. The one fact that is certain during the many years of tariff making is that monopoly has been fostered and multi-millionaires have been created. At the same time, the means of living of the whole people have been imperiled and prices of food have gone to a point where the wages of the workingman cannot reach them. The abolition of all duties on food stuffs might at the present moment cause a temporary sinking in prices, but that would only delay the trouble, not end it.

And why should the tariff be such a factor in a nation that can not only produce enough for all its people, but can supply countless millions in other lands? The trouble is not that we do not produce enough, or that there has been such a slump in production that we are in want, but the present vicious system of ownership and control has placed the mass of the people in the power of a few. Armour and his fellows dictate the price of meat. Patten manipulates the price of grain. Weyerhauser controls lumber. The gamblers of the Cotton Exchange juggle the price of raw material. The railroads and express companies take cutthroat toll. Over all is the money trust, in which Mr. Morgan is such a factor, getting its blood money. Armour, Swift, Cudahy, Morris, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger and the rest of them may be able men, but they are not fit to dole out the meat of a nation any more than they are fit to dominate the lives of the nation, and for the people to permit it is plain lunacy. Patten is a gambler. Yet he and the ring of lesser gamblers with him have been supreme in the wheat market and have taken on cotton speculation as a side line. His work was a gross crime, but it was legal, and it is the sort of crime that our government permits, fosters, protects and rewards.

When land was cheaper and surplus population could flow into it, the evils of our system were not felt so keenly. Certain natural afflictions, such as droughts, frosts and storms, sometimes caused shortage. They were recognized as natural, and those

who took advantage of them to extort from the consumer were recognized as criminals. But the monopolists are not natural. They are a product of capitalism, a cruel, insatiable product to which society as a whole must pay and which fattens on misery. That misery will increase and intensify unless it is ended now.

Persons alive to the gravity of the situation, should demand that the government cease its fool trifling with tariffs and imbecilic and futile inquiries into the cost of living, and get to work to end the present trouble and prevent its recurrence.

As a first step there must be government ownership of the railroads and express companies. The railroad is as necessary as a highway, and no private individual has the right to take toll for its use. It would be as sensible to erect gates on all the avenues of New York at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, at Forty-second street and at Canal and turn them over to favored and energetic individuals so they could collect from all who had to use the avenues, as it is to allow railroads and street car lines to remain in the hands that now own them. The express business is a part of the postoffice, and should be recognized as such. The family of Platt is no more fit to operate it than Platt was to sit in the United States Senate and make laws for the nation.—New York Call.

THE GENERAL STRIKE.

(By Robert Hunter.)

You may remember the story of Ovid, "The Pomegranate Seeds."

The daughter of Ceres, the goddess of earth, was stolen by Pluto, the god of darkness. After searching throughout the world and failing to find little Proserpina, Mother Ceres resorted at last to a terrible measure.

She resolved that not a stalk of grain, nor a blade of grass, nor a potato, nor a turnip, nor any other vegetable that was good for man or beast to eat should be suffered to grow until her daughter was restored. She even forbade the flowers to bloom, lest somebody's heart should be cheered by their beauty. Unnecessary to say, this brought to their knees all creatures, human and divine, and Proserpina was returned to her mother.

Suppose any one today possessed such power. You would think he could accomplish anything. Used for the ends of evil, he might cause the world to perish. Used for the ends of justice, a new world might come into being.

Curiously enough, one class in society possesses such power. It has a monopoly of the most precious natural resource in the world.

If men were unable to deceive, enslave, control, or purchase that class, oppression, injustice and poverty would be unknown.

For that class has all the power of Mother Ceres. Without its labor the earth would be a desert. Without its labor men would starve. We would freeze for lack of coal. Cities would be deserted, and the world would return to barbarism.

But they who possess a monopoly of this most precious power have no realization of their power. They exist in want and misery. They toil long hours without hope. Their women and children labor. They and theirs —producers of all wealth—have a strange and unnatural lot—ignorance and poverty.

They think of themselves as powerless.

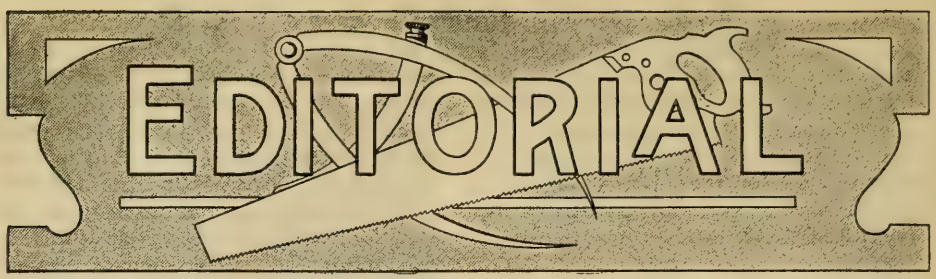
Once, twice, or thrice in the world's history they have done as Mother Ceres did, blindly, passionately, madly, without conscience or wisdom.

Owners of land sell it high. Owners of grain, of fruits, of meat, sell their products so high that men starve for want of them.

But those who labor, those who sell day by day the motive power of all industry, who do the work of the world, and without whom nothing could be done, sell themselves cheaply, as a thing of no account.

Driven to starvation and madness labor may revolt and bring chaos and ruin. Conscious of its power and of its marvelous destiny, and using that power quietly, firmly and justly, labor can establish justice and human brotherhood throughout the earth.

Labor's children and children's children, by the wise and proper use of this power, may be brought out of the kingdom of Plutocracy and darkness to possession of the riches of the earth.



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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1910

Elsewhere in this issue we are printing the recommendations for a Workmen's Compensation Act presented by the New York labor organizations to the state commission to investigate the subject of employers' liability. As it is an irrefutable fact that in the matter of workmen's compensation and employers' liability in cases of industrial accidents our laws are defective, inadequate and unjust, the introduction of a system guaranteeing the victims of such accidents due indemnification, and the enactment of humane laws for the protection of the workers and their families in this respect, is a crying need in every state of the Union. When and wherever the compensation and liability problem be taken up, the recommendations here referred to may serve our members as a guide.

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After a battle lasting two months and after a sympathetic strike of unprecedented dimensions, the street car men of Philadelphia, on April 17, by a very small majority, decided to return to work. The Rapid Transit Company agreed to take back the 174 men whom they discharged February 18, and which was the direct cause of the strike. This, however, is subject to the decision of President Kruger of the Rapid Transit Company and President Driscoll of the Car Men's Union. The company also agreed to take all their old men back as fast as possible and pay them $2.00 per day until arrangements can be made to restore to them their regular runs.

During this contest about thirty people lost their lives under the wheels of the cars and hundreds of casualties of less serious nature occurred. Each one of these accidents was the direct result of the company's endeavor to run the cars by inexperienced men and for all of them the Rapid Transit Company and the city officials who, in flagrant disregard of public welfare and their mad antagonism to labor organizations, backed up the company in this fight, are responsible.

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A gigantic struggle is in progress in the building industry of Germany since the 15th of April. The two years' agreement between the organized master builders and the various building trades organizations, the carpenters, of course, included, having expired March 31, and the men having rejected the new schedule of hours and wages proposed by the employers, the latter considered the time opportune to strike a crushing blow at the organization of their men and forced a lock-out affecting

nearly 400,000 building trades mechanics over the entire country.

With the exception of the city of Berlin, where the master builders have already acceded to the terms of the men, building operations all through Germany are almost completely tied up, and unless a speedy settlement is reached, all the dependent trades will be affected and about a half million more men thrown idle.

The building tradesmen in Germany are fairly well organized and in anticipation of the arbitrary stand to be taken by the employers, they prepared themselves well for the coming conflict. They had accumulated a defense fund of over 11 million marks (2¾ million dollars), and as the German workers are famous for the cultivation of the spirit of solidarity, the building trades are assured of the liberal, moral and financial support of all other trades throughout the country.

While we are not in a position to predict the outcome of this gigantic struggle we would not in the least be surprised would it end in a victory for the men and they would teach the employers a lesson, such as that dealt out to their employers by the men in the woodworking industry two years ago.

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The election of a union mayor in the city of Milwaukee is an achievement that all organized labor may well rejoice over. Emil Seidel, a member of the patternmakers' union, who before assuming office, has been working at his trade regularly and whose entire career has been devoted to the cause of labor, on April 5, was elected head of the city administration. He was elected on the Socialist ticket by a plurality over the Republican and Democratic candidates of nearly 8,000, the biggest majority ever given a candidate for mayor in the city of Milwaukee. Aside from this great victory in the city administration, the Socialists—having elected all six aldermen at large—now have full control of the city council.

With Brother McCarthy elected head of the city government of San Francisco last fall, we now have union mayors in two of our larger American cities. The efforts of both in making good their promise, to give their respective city the best administration it ever had, will be watched with keen interest.

We heartily congratulate our co-workers in the city of Milwaukee on this great victory achieved on the political field.

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May Day parades and other demonstrations in celebration of the First of May, the universal labor holiday, are becoming more popular in this country every year. In New York City extensive preparations are being made for one of the biggest turnouts of organized trades the city has ever seen.

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Beginning with the April number the Granite Cutters' Journal, the official organ of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America, appears in a new dress and handsome magazine form. The change has been made in commemoration of the Journal's entering the thirty-fourth year of its existence. The reading space of the new publication is considerably enlarged, and as a whole it is a decided improvement over the old style.

Something New.

The Taintor Positive Saw Set No. 7, so well known in the trade, is without an equal for the usual requirements of a saw set. There are, however, a class of mechanics who will appreciate the added advantages of the Adjustable Handle No. 8, and who will gladly pay the difference in price that is necessary to charge for the improvements, some of which are:

A handle that can be adjusted to a hand of any size.

Hardened ears that will glide over the teeth of the saw, obviating the necessity of lifting the tool from tooth to tooth.

A double plunger, one side for fine and the other for coarse teeth, thus giving two plungers in one, and shortening the movement of the handles for fine teeth;

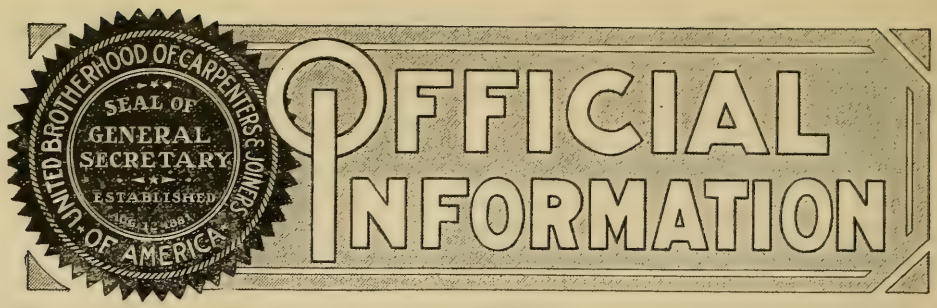
A screw in place of a pin for changing plunger, and

A spring with adjustable tension.

Aside from these special features its construction is the same as the Taintor Positive No. 7, and the directions given on our booklet apply to both.

If your merchant does not handle it, send $1.25 to Taintor Mfg. Co., 113 Chambers St., New York, and we will send it prepaid.

Isolated struggles of the workers against their oppressors are useless; their power lies in numbers.



GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
LEONARD FUNK, E 2307 5th Ave., Spokane, Wash.

General Executive Board,
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 4607 Kenmore Ave., Sheridan Park, Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

W. A. COLE, 24 Tilden St., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS. A. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Special Notice.

To the Officers and Members of all Local Unions, District and State Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Greeting:

Again we wish to call your attention to the fact that the sixteenth biennial convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in Des Moines, Iowa, in next September, and will open on the 19th day of that month.

In the month of February of the present year the General Secretary visited Des Moines and with the local committee succeeded in making all the preliminary arrangements for the holding of the convention.

The auditorium, a good, spacious, comfortable building has been secured from the Commercial Club, in which to hold our daily sessions. Hotel rates have also been secured, which will be furnished later to all local unions, delegates and alternates by correspondence. Arrangements have been made with a good union printing firm to publish the daily proceedings of the convention so that each delegate present may be able to have a printed copy for his own personal use and an extra one to send to the union he represents. We have been notified by the chairman of the Western Passenger Association that no special rates can be granted by the railroads unless one thousand or more delegates attend the convention. As we do not expect to have that number present delegates will have to make the best arrangements they can with their home passenger agents. Other minor matters have been attended to so that we can now say we have our arrangements practically complete.

We wish to again remind you that Section 230 of the General Constitution specifies that all amendments to the General

Constitution submitted by local unions, District or State Councils for the consideration of the convention shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July immediately preceding the holding of the convention, and that said amendments shall be published in our official journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee, other than those submitted in accordance with this section. Therefore, all local unions, District and State Councils desiring to change, alter or amend our present laws should take that matter up as soon as possible, and when the changes, alterations or amendments are compiled in proper form, and agreed to and concurred in, they should be sent to the General Secretary for publication in the "Carpenter," so that our entire membership may have a chance and an opportunity to give them the consideration they deserve.

Hoping the requests herein contained will be attended to without further delay, I am, Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

Local Union No. 181, Chicago, Ill.

Section 20 to read that our conventions be held every four (4) years and the term of office for general officers also be four (4) years.

Section 8 to read: By first-class mail.

Section 27 to read, that each district elect their own member of the General Executive Board.

Section 44. Recommended that it be strictly lived up to the letter.

Local Union No. 713, Niagara Falls, Can.

Eliminate Sections 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 and insert new sections as follows:

Section 20. All nominations and elections of general officers be made and held during the session of the general convention.

Sec. 21. The election shall be by ballot. All delegates shall be served with a ballot paper with blank spaces for each office to be filled, and the names of all nominees for such offices displayed prominently on a blackboard in the convention hall, and each delegate shall fill in one name from such list for each officer required in the spaces provided on the ballot paper.

Sec. 22. The General President shall appoint five delegates to such convention, to act as Compilation Committee, who shall tabulate all votes cast for each candidate and report the result of same in writing before the rising of said convention.

Sec. 23. The term of office of those elected shall commence on the first day of February following the convention and expire on the first day of February, two years thereafter. All officers elected shall hold office for two years, or until their successors are duly chosen and qualified.

Local Union No. 427, Omaha, Neb.

New Section: Any member who is in good standing continuously for the period of twenty-one (21) or more years, and who has attained his sixty-fifth (65th) year of age, shall be exempt from paying dues or assessments, and shall retain his beneficial membership in any local union of the United Brotherhood for the remainder of his natural life.

New Section: Any member of the United Brotherhood who may be physically able to earn more than half pay at carpentry or joinery, or its branches in the locality in which he is employed, shall not be eligible to the exempt-benefit of the new law, and any member eligible who wishes to be exempt from the payment of dues, must make application to the local union of which he is a member, and if the proposed new law is endorsed by the members of the local union and by not less than five (5) or more local unions not of the same state, the president of the local union shall appoint two brothers of the local union to examine the member's application, and see if the new law is properly endorsed and as specified in this section of the proposed new law, and if approved, the president is to sign it and have the seal of the local union stamped thereon and send it to the General Secretary and General Executive Board.

Local Union No. 1192, Oglesby, Ill.

Sec. 137. Any member working in a jurisdiction other than the one to which he belongs for more than three successive weeks, shall transfer his membership to the local union under the jurisdiction of which he is working.

Report of General President William D. Huber for Quarter Ending March 31, 1910.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 31, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board:

Brothers, Greeting:—In submitting to you this, my quarterly report for the three months ending March 31, 1910, I desire to say that our organization is forging ahead and has now reached the zenith of membership and financial resources which we enjoyed previous to the 1907 panic.

Our organization is slowly but surely growing. I anticipate it will go beyond the 200,000 mark long previous to June 30 next.

The localities I have visited during the last three months include Joliet, Ottawa, Cleveland, Buffalo and Pittsburg, and other places and without exception I found our boys wide awake, alert and progressive.

It was my pleasure to attend the meeting of Local Union No. 105 of Cleveland, held on February 8 in commemoration of their anniversary. It was certainly encouraging to note the enthusiasm manifested by the members in putting their best possible efforts forward to build up the organization.

I also wish to say that the banquet given in Buffalo by the District Council, celebrating the 20th anniversary of the formation of that body, was something that will go down as part of the history of this United Brotherhood. There were over 1,500 members present at the banquet board and the utmost of good fellowship prevailed. The boys in Buffalo are certainly entitled to great credit for the strides they have made in the advancement of our craft since the above mentioned event.

I also attended the 21st anniversary of Local Union No. 142 in Pittsburg, and the boys there extended every courtesy possible to their General President. In looking over the field I found that the Pittsburg District Council, and local unions connected therewith, are making earnest efforts to build up the organization and are succeeding. I can safely say that if the progressive spirit manifested is kept up, ere long Pittsburg will be one of the best organized cities in the United States.

During the past three months we have organized 63 local unions. The work of consolidating the weaker local unions in certain cities, is still going forward. We are strengthening our fortifications along this line wherever possible, and wherever we have consolidated we receive reports that the boys are taking renewed interest in the movement and increasing their activities with the prospect of making their organization more respected in that particular locality.

The organizers and deputies have been exceedingly busy during the last three months. There have been many strikes, lock-outs and trade difficulties to adjust. We have won practically all our strikes, and have been successful in adjusting most of the lock-outs and compromising the trade difficulties, where there was simply some disagreement over certain sections of trade rules, which the boys wanted to put into force and effect.

The General Executive Board is financing the strikes and lock-outs still pending and in those localities where trouble still exists the boys seem determined to be ultimately successful.

In accordance with your instructions I sent organizers or deputies to Rockford, Ill.; Paterson, N. J.; Atchison, Kan.; Anderson, Ind.; Newport, R. I.; Evansville, Ind.; Richmond, Va., and Green Bay, Wis., and their reports are herewith submitted for your kindly consideration.

The report of the committee appointed by me to compile and count the vote on the amendments to the constitution is submitted also for your information.

In my last report, on page 2, I spoke to the Board on the deplorable conditions existing amongst the steel workers and the sheet and tinplate workers who were employed by the Steel Trust.

At the last meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the Council visited President Taft, explained the situation to him and he referred it to the Department of Justice, promising to look into the matter. We also discussed in detail the advisability of taking this matter up with the chief executives of the various states where the Steel Trust has subsidiary organizations, and in conjunction with President Gompers, the first executive we met was Governor Marshall of Indiana. We had practically a day and half's conference with Governor Marshall, and showed him, we believe, that the Trust was illegally organized, as they were banded together for the purpose of manufacturing steel and sheet tin and had also entered the real estate business, grocery business; and, in fact, were a monopoly in restraint of trade at Gary, Indiana, and we asked Governor Marshall to institute quo warranto proceedings to oust them and nullify the charter under which they were operating in the state of Indiana. We found the Governor affable and willing to listen to our complaints and he now has this matter under consideration with our attorneys and the Attorney-General of the state and will let us know in a few days what can be done.

I believe the Board should take some official action, as the conditions existing in the steel mills throughout the country are something that should make every American citizen hang his head in shame. The peonage system, the truck system, or company store system, and practically involuntary servitude exists in these mills. Aided and abetted by the Continental Poor Law Boards the municipalities of southern Europe, the steamship companies are importing pauper alien labor to this country, who are taking the places of the American laborer in the steel industry, and they are herding these poor ignorant immigrants just like sheep. When they enter the mills they are simply given a number and they are never known by a name, and if one of them happens to die from injuries received there he is simply buried in their own potter's field, without an epitaph and without any means of ever identifying his remains in the future.

In closing this, my official quarterly report, I wish to thank the officers and members and the General Executive Board for the many courtesies and kindnesses extended to me duing the past thee months. As I said before, we are slowly but surely, forging ahead, and while it would be a pleasure it would not surprise me much if the organization numbers nearer 225,000 than 200,000 by June 30 this year.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM D. HUBER,

General President.

Expulsions.

O. L. Dyer, of Local Union No. 986, McAlester, Okla., has been expelled by the local union for embezzlement of funds.

H. M. Wilcox, of Local Union No. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., has been expelled for embezzlement of funds belonging to the local union.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.
Altus, Okla.
Asherton, Tex.
Ashland, Ky.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Bartlesville, Okla.
Belleville, Ill.
Big Springs, Tex.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
Hamilton, O.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Houston, Tex.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kewanee, Ill.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Lorain, O.
Marion, O.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mulberry, Fla.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New York City.
Norfolk, Va.
Owensboro, Ky.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Salineville, O.
Sanford, Fla.
Sayre, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Salamanca, N. Y.
San Francisco, Cal.
Springfield, Mass.
Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Vicksburg, Miss.
Washington, D. C.
Wheeling, W. Va.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Ocean City, N. J.	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	McGill, Nev.
Baton Rouge, La.	Swift Current, Sask., Can.
Rawhide, Nev.	Lima, O.
Leesville, La.	Bozeman, Mont.
Conrad, Mont.	Little Rock, Ark.
Scranton, Pa.	La Grange, Ill.
Jackson, Miss.	Puerta Firna, P. R.
Diamond City, Alta, Can.	

Total: 17 Local Unions.

Largest Office Building in Chicago.

The latest attempt to outdo what has already been done in the construction of a large office building in Chicago, Ill., is the new structure just designed by Arichitects D. H. Burnham & Co. for the People's Gas Light and Coke Company. This building, including the site, will involve the expenditure of approximately $6,000,000. It will rise twenty-one stories above the street level, which is the limit of height in the Chicago buildings, and will occupy a plot having a frontage of 196 feet on Michigan avenue and 172 feet on Adams street. The total floor space of the structure will be more than thirteen acres, providing room for 1,500 offices, in which from 3,000 to 5,000 persons will engage in business during the working hours of the day.

The facades of this new skyscraper will be of granite and glazed terra-cotta, and all the granite will be polished to the top of the fourth story. On the main fronts of the building will be a colonnade of eighteen monolithic columns, each of which will be 4 feet 3 inches in diameter and have a height of 26 feet 6 inches. These will be the largest granite columns thus far placed in Chicago, and among the tallest stones ever cut in this country. They were cut at Cape Ann and polished at Worcester, Mass., and each of them weighs thirty tons. The building is to be absolutely fireproof, and will involve some difficult engineering problems. Caisson foundations will be sunk for its support.—Owners and Builders' Magazine.

The power of capitalism lies in the fact that the greater majority of the workers are unorganized; that it can pit them against the organized at will and thereby keep their forces divided.

Reciprocity and the Wageearner.

Some scientists claim that our antediluvian ancestors hung by their tails from the limb of a tree, relieving it of its burden of fruit; thus sustaining life, and their own at the same time. That "was reciprocity." Today their worthy progeny are glad to hang onto anything that will assist them to the necessities of life, and by their labor they assist the so-called paternal tree (Trusts) to thrive and spread its branches to the detriment of the wage earner. That is reciprocity as known today from the standpoint of the magnates, and the diction is well taken.

Reciprocity, in its most congested meaning, could be broadly construed as "live and let live," but what chance, under existing conditions, has the wage earner of appreciating that definition, in the subsidiary position they are forced to fill to eke out a mere existence.

While statistics show that the ratio of those actually employed is 35 per cent greater today, than four years ago, for the purpose of impressing on the minds of the commonalty, that prosperity reigns, does it prove that the wage earner is in any way the beneficiary.

When you take into consideration that the ratio of births in the wage earner's family, are 80 per cent greater than those to whom the necessities of life, as far as earning them are concerned are not the main factor, and that for every mouth to feed, and body to clothe extra, means an added expense and trial to the wage earner's limited earnings and energy; does statistics show a reciprocal increase in wages for labor expended by him?

The nearest the wage earner, as a whole, or individually, has been to reciprocity, has been through unionism; and the fight made by the allied bodies of labor for that cause, is too well known for repetition; and while that fight for equality and justice is still in its incipiency, let us hope it will prove the remedy to a much needed reform, lest present conditions develop into racial suicide on the wage earner's part in his efforts to sustain what is left to him of the meaning of reciprocity.

J. G. NANTZ.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

Wm. D. Michler.

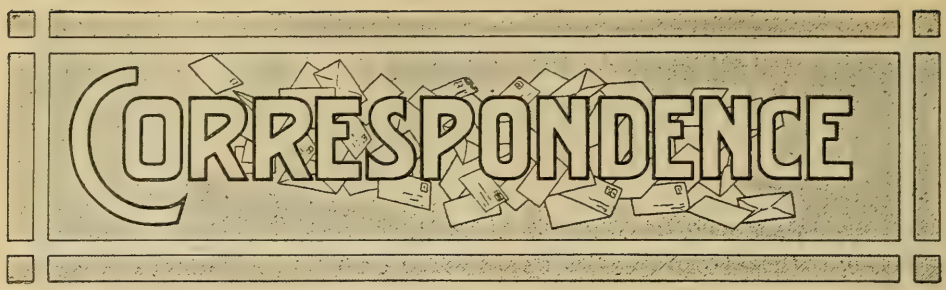
Since my last report I have been engaged in organizing work in Nebraska and Missouri. As instructed by our G. P., on February 7 I was present at a mass meeting in Lincoln, Neb., held under the auspices of Carpenters' Local Union 1055, which proved entirely successful. Twenty-six new members were initiated on that date. Beginning with this preliminary meeting a regular organizing campaign was started among the carpenters to improve working conditions in the city of Lincoln. Up to date about one hundred and sixty men were initiated into local 1055, and at the present rate of increase 1055 will have a membership of three hundred by May 1. They have elected Brother F. A. Eissler business agent, who is a valuable asset to the union because of his experience in the movement. He is an energetic hustler and is using all available means to build up the organization. On March 1 I was ordered to proceed to Joplin, Mo., to render some assistance to Local 311, who were involved in a general fight of all the building trades combined, also the C. L. U. against the Newman Mercantile Company, posing as the Newman Realty Company, who are erecting a five-story reinforced concrete business building in Joplin with non-union labor. This firm has formerly laid great stress on their friendliness toward organized labor, and gave assurance to the committee that waited upon them that organized labor need not worry, that their building would be erected with union labor throughout, but the contrary is true. They awarded the contract to John Stange, who had no other intentions than to employ non-union labor, which he is doing. I, with a committee from the building trades department, held a number of conferences with the general manager of the Newman firm, also Mr. Stange, the contractor, but could not get a satisfactory agreement. So all the labor unions withdrew their patronage from this firm, which perhaps will prove for them a convincing argument. This fight brought about closer relations between the labor unions than has existed for several years, as all are a unit on this proposition, the bricklayers included. We also conducted a campaign to add to the membership of Local 311, and good results will accrue from same. Brother Haynes Monteith is conducting this campaign for the Building Trades Council.

I also visited our Local 1880, in Carthage, Mo. They are progressing slowly, but gaining a little, and with energetic effort they will be able to educate the Carthage carpenters as to the value of a shorter work day, reasonable wages and improved conditions in our craft.

At this time I am in Hastings in an effort to strengthen our Local 1366. Here wages are 27½c to 30c per hour and ten hours a day, which is very unfavorable as compared with Omaha, where the carpenters have signed up for 50c per hour at eight hours, and Saturday afternoon off, on the 9th of April.

The Goodell Mitre Box.

The Goodell Mitre Box, steadily advertised in this journal, is made by the Goodell Mfg. Co. of Greenfield, Mass. It bears the union label and is the only metal box that is made of "STEEL" and cannot break. It is made under the best union conditions. Not only is this concern the only one in that large manufacturing center that has adopted the nine-hour system, but it is the only one that in addition grants the Saturday half holiday with full pay, making fifty hours a week's work instead of sixty. It is no wonder that this box is having a very large and increasing demand. First, because of the loyal support given by the union carpenters all over the country; second, from the fact that it is generally recognized wherever it has been introduced as being first both in quality and improvements, and the best and most satisfactory box on the market.



The Mill Situation Up Again.

Editor The Carpenter:

Once more we ask space in our carpenter journal on the mill situation, and the power of the mighty mill owners, the monarchs of all they survey, is not aware, they claim, that we have a mill men strike of one of our mill men's locals in this district, going on since last June. Brother Fuelle, general organizer, came here to help the boys and stayed here two months, then the General Executive Board took the matter up of defending and assisting the striking mill men, especially those who were out of work and at the first of January Brother John Walquist stopped off several days on his way to the January executive board meeting. Brother Walquist gave the boys much good encouragement while here. Then recently came Brother William Schardt, chairman of the General Executive Board, to see if matters could be straightened out with the mill owners, but the latter were as immovable as the big bowlders along the Mississippi river. Brother Schardt also gave the noble band of striking brothers good encouragement and, like Brother Walquist, attended the meeting of the Tri-City District Council, and gave our delegates a pleasant and intelligent talk and we say "come again" Brothers Walquist and Schardt, but first kindly suggest to our General Secretary, Frank Duffy, to stop off on his way to or from the convention city when he goes to secure the hall and hotel room for the convention. Tell him that we may be classed as fighters, but when a general officer comes among us we treat him with the gentlest kindness and help him to make a thorough investigation of our mill situation and show him where the future battlefield of the mill men's question is now centered. At the Dubuque, Iowa, mill strike or trouble, our United Brotherhood did not come out of the fray with any laurels; and the same combination or protection-union of the capitalists control the woodwork industry along this valley, with the home of their president located at Davenport, Iowa.

They own and control the machines and the lumber yards and they own and control many of the contractors, their building material estimates, their bank business and their pocketbooks, and their body and boots; and now how about the life-long mortgage or the Baer divine right on the unskilled wage worker that he taught to work his machines to help confiscate a part of the old carpenter's trade, the work of the skilled tradesman.

Many of those carpenter contractors are so unacquainted with the history of carpentry that they are led to believe that with the advent of the woodworking machines came the window sashes, the doors, the columns and newels, the inside trim, mouldings and mantels and stair work, brackets, panels and cabinet work that has always been a kindred branch of the carpenter's trade. Also many of our young mill men or boys are taught by these mill owners that until the woodworking machines came in vogue all the people on the American continent lived in dobie and log houses where sashes, doors and trim were not used. Do not believe them, boys; for many of you may journey yet through towns and hamlets and stop off on your travels to admire the neat, well-shaped, matched and jointed work of the ancient carpenters, work that may have been performed on the outside of the buildings, exposed to the weather thirty or forty years before the mill machines took the place of the shop benches.

In his editorial in the March issue the editor of the Journal, came out with some strong advice along the lines of organizing

the shops and mills and no doubt he knows that that will be a tough old job. He also makes mention of the mill men's unwillingness to join the union for fear it would cost them their jobs, which no doubt in the majority of cases, is true. But as the writer has been somewhat identified in former years, with the mill men and shop hands, he will say that there are two other reasons for the the mill men's obstinate feeling towards the union and the first of these two is that the vast majority of the present mill men entered the employ of the mill owners when they were boys and many of them under age at that time and were taught by the mill owners that mill work was not carpenter work, and that the carpenters had no claim on the woodworking industry, and they actually claim yet that carpentry and mill work are two different trades and a vast majority of mill men, old and young, believe it today and when the organizer of the A. W. W. got around among the mill and shop men, he told them the same story, only put a little more to it, that was that the house carpenter would soon have to amalgamate with the woodworkers, and that all would be union then, that the carpenter contractors would have to give up their workshop, wherein they got out their frames, jambs and stairways and henceforth they would have to come from the mills bearing the A. W. W. label, and that the carpenters on the building would have to declare for the A. W. W. label or the label of their adoption, if you will.

And here let the writer make mention of this, that many of our shrewd members, including the writer, believed that that was one of the parts of the agreement between T. I. Kidd and P. J. McGuire, as judging by shortly after the United Brotherhood convention wherein Mr. Kidd got control of the mill work, as he claims, and I believe it was at the Indianapolis convention where the concession was granted, if granted at all. However, shortly after the convention, and up to 1900 the A. W. W. label was advertised in the United Brotherhood official journal on the inside of the back cover; it can be found in any of the old back numbers up to 1900. The second cause of the obstinate feeling of the mill and shop men against the union is the preaching and dictation of the boss or mill owner, advising them that if they join the carpenters' union that he, the boss, will be compelled by the carpenter union to put the carpenters to work in the mills in the winter time, thereby laying idle a large number of the regular mill men, or at least put them on short time.

And here is another matter that can be laid to the door of the A. W. W., and that is that they made all kind of promises to the mill owners in the way of helping to market their mill product, if the mill owners in turn would consent to the unionizing of their shops and mills; and let me say, on the strength of this promise, many of the mill owners were tempted by the bait, and until the scheme got too old the A. W. W. organization grew and waxed strong, and they took into their organization any kind of a wage earner or boy to fill their roll list, and it left in its wake union smashers.

I was pleased to read in the editorials the boost made for the U. B. label, and let us trust that each one of us does his share of the label boosting from this time on, and if it is possible at the coming convention when the matter of the A. F. of L. label department comes up for discussion let us take a leading part therein and make with others a determined effort to make the label not optional with the union purchases or the consumer, but make it obligatory with every member affiliated with the A. F. of L. through his organization and teach them that to be a union man is not enough, but that he pledge himself to patronize only union made goods, and this pledge should be a part of his obligation when becoming a member of the craft.

Fraternally yours,
HARRY PAYNE,
Local Union No. 166.
Rock Island, Ill.

Raise the Dues and Assist the Unemployed.

Editor The Carpenter:

Seeing the majority of our members moving along so indifferently, not caring whether they are doing their duty towards the organization that protects their interest and endeavors to materially ele-

vate their condition, I come to the conclusion that we need a good shaking up that will make us open our eyes, and our pocketbooks, too.

We all want good wages and work short hours, but we are unwilling to make the sacrifices necessary to obtain, retain and maintain these advantages; we are unwilling to provide our organization with the ammunition that it needs to effectively and successfully carry on the warfare forced upon us by our antagonists. Just go to a meeting of any of our local unions and bring up the subject of raising the dues only a pitiful little quarter per month, and you will raise a howl that can be heard all over the district. The same little quarter that we readily spent at the whim of a moment, when we have to pay it into the organization in the shape of dues it will look as big to us as a skyscraper will look to a man from the country. Yet, this quarter per member per month, paid by our entire membership, would amount to about half a million dollars in a year, and not only furnish our organization with the sinews of war and increase its power and fighting strength, but it would enable us to care for our brothers who are so unfortunate to be out of employment. In our meeting we often hear a tale of sympathy for these unfortunate brothers that would almost make a man of iron shed tears, but when the question of establishing an out of work benefit is brought up, which would enable our unemployed brothers to pay their dues and keep themselves and families from want, we will ridicule such a scheme and strain at the necessary increase in dues of a paltry little quarter per month. Sympathy and promises of brotherly help sound very good and don't cost anything, save a little hot air. Were I up against the sunny side of life and had to depend on promises or the passing around of the hat, I would take up two more holes in my belt and go to sleep.

When work is plentiful, no strike or lock-out is on; when there is little or no sickness among the membership, the dues we are now paying may be adequate or high enough to meet all claims and expenses; but when trade is dull, when jobs are scarce, the weather cold and rough, and many of our brothers are on the sick list, then the fact is demonstrated to us that the dues we are paying are too low and insufficient to meet emergencies.

Just think of the immense good we could do in such times with the little extra quarter per month, paid into an out of work benefit, or a sinking fund at least. Our unemployed brothers would then be provided with the money to pay their dues and keep themselves in good standing on our books. We would have the means to assist our brothers in distress and could see to it that they and their families do not go hungry and are not suffering from cold.

The argument is often advanced, that if we had an out of work benefit established some brothers would impose upon us by claiming it to be impossible to find employment, when, in fact, they don't want to work. In reply to this argument I would say that if we really have any members who would stoop so low as to obtain benefit by telling lies, then let us get busy and catch them at it. You will find out, however, that among our membership we have very few such frauds, and to those we have we will show how the United Brotherhood law deals with them. But even the presumption that some skunk would obtain benefit on false pretenses should not discourage us in the advocacy of the out of work benefit, and while there is no rule without exception, we must admit that the great majority of our brothers are honest and deserving of assistance when out of work.

We are prone to look at our own troubles as something "awful"; we find that fate is dealing unfairly with us, while on the other hand we judge that our fellow brother, who is in the same dilemma, might well have found a nice way out of it had he tried to. Would we cultivate the plan of putting ourselves in the other fellow's place and viewing things from his standpoint, we would be better able to work for the most good of the most people.

But the majority of us are too narrow-minded, they are but "fair weather fellows." Instead of working with a will to make our United Brotherhood what it

should be, we are indifferent and shun the sacrifices. We put our hands in our breeches-pockets up to the elbows and boast with a vim of the good union men we are.

Brothers, let us make a united effort, and let us try hard to increase the power, usefulness and efficiency of our United Brotherhood each year. It will enable us to pay out more in benefits, and we will then not have to lament over the fate of our poor old gray headed, or otherwise, unfortunate brothers; for we will be prepared to relieve and aid them when they most need it. A quarter more per month paid in dues means nothing to us individually, but it may mean a great deal to a fellow brother when he is down and out.

Fraternally yours,

E. T. MEYRICK, L. U. No. 103.

Birmingham, Ala.

The Situation on the Lakes.

Chicago, Ill., April 16, 1910.

Editor The Carpenter:

Please print the following in your journal:

As a result of the strike on the lakes, a remarkable situation has developed in vessel insurance rates. For the first time in history wooden ships on the lakes are given a lower insurance rate than is accorded to steel vessels.

At a conference between the vessel insurers and representatives of lumber carrying vessels at Cleveland, Ohio, April the 12th, rates for wooden vessels were made slightly lower than last year. Just previous to this meeting the insurance rate for steel tonnage was increased 1 per cent above the 1909 rate.

The significant feature of this is, that normally the greatest risk is attached to wooden tonnage, especially to those in the lumber trade, but nearly all of that class of vessels employ competent seamen, union men, and were not involved in the strike. Hence, they made a good showing last season and have now secured a reduction of rates.

On the other hand, the big majority of steel vessels are in the Lake Carriers Association and were manned by strike-breakers. Accidents were numerous and insurance risks greater because of employment of incompetent seamen.

Since the union men have now announced their determination to continue the strike this season, the insurance companies evidently expect the many disasters of last season, due to inexperienced crews, to be again repeated, and have accordingly raised the insurance rates on such vessels.

The lake carriers are again recruiting non-English speaking laborers and young boys, placing them aboard the ships to serve as strike-breakers. They have failed utterly to secure sufficient competent seamen.—Issued by the Press Committee, International Seamen's Union of America, 674 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

Bethlehem Strike Not Settled.

Editor The Carpenter:

No doubt the readers of your paper have read in the Associated Press statements emanating from some source or other that the strike in the Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Pa., has been settled.

Ever since the beginning of this strike, ten weeks ago, the Associated Press has been at the disposal of Mr. Schwab and his agents, and through it he has sent out a great many misleading statements for the purpose of enticing working men to come to South Bethlehem to work under deplorable conditions.

Out of 8,300 men who were employed in this plant, at least 3,000 have left the borough of South Bethlehem and have found employment elsewhere. There is still a large number of men on strike who are in no position to leave the borough, though they have received but very little financial assistance the ten weeks that they have been out on strike.

The whole strength of organized labor will be required to secure from Congressmen and United States Senators an answer to questions put to them by the executive committee of the striking employees, not to give any further government contracts to the Bethlehem Steel Company, until such time as they adjust their grievances with the striking employees.

It will require the strength of all building trades to bring this company to terms. One of their specialties being the manu-

facture of vaults, safes, structural iron and gas engines. Nearly all of this product must pass through the hands of union men, particularly in our larger cities, where fire proof buildings are being erected.

The building trades involved in this struggle here are the structural iron workers, carpenters, painters and electrical workers, numbering 1,000 men. The company is now about one year behind in its work, particularly upon government work, and has failed to secure competent help, due to the low wages, long hours and Sunday labor. Failing in their attempts to induce working men from other points to this city, they are now resorting to other tactics in trying to fill their shops with child labor, and almost every day advertisements can be found in daily and weekly newspapers.

Aside from this the company has a small army of agents on the road enticing young men away from their homes, making all kinds of promises. It must be remembered that for a number of years there has been a close alliance between this company and the United States government. It has been stated on many occasions that some government officials are financially interested, which is thought to be one of the reasons why the Bethlehem Steel Company has secured at least nine million dollars worth of work per year from the United States government. Only a short time ago it was announced that a brother of President Taft had business relations with this company and was a stockholder in one of the new plants just to be erected.

For a large number of years it was impossible for the unions to secure a foothold in South Bethlehem, owing to the tyranny of Mr. Schwab and his associates, but at last we have succeeded in establishing a good organization here, and I believe that the union sentiment is so strong that this powerful corporation will be unable to destroy the work that has been accomplished.

Every trades unionist is urged to write to the congressmen of his district and the United States senators of his state, asking that they use their influence with the War Department not to give any further contracts to the Bethlehem Steel Company until they adjust the trouble with their workmen. Fraternally yours,

JACOB TAZELAAR,
Organizer A. F. of L.

Why Not?

Editor The Carpenter:

At a very enjoyable smoker recently held by Local Union No. 509, New York City, a resolution was passed to the effect that we support by every possible means the recommendations presented by the joint conference of the Central Labor Bodies of Greater New York. A stirring address was delivered by Brother Boyle, in which he emphasized the fact that Local Union No. 509 was the first to take the initiative and grapple the subject of obtaining just compensation for the toilers for injuries received in the discharge of their duty in this, our present enlightened age, or I may say, in this present industrial warfare.

And why not pension the family of the toiler who lost his life through an industrial accident, and why not pension the veteran of industry as well as we pension the veteran of war? Why not?

Fraternally yours,
JAMES BARRY, L. U. No. 509,
New York City.

(The recommendations here above referred to are printed elsewhere in this issue.—Ed.)

Suggests a Pictural Roll of Honor.

Editor The Carpenter:

I see by Brother Huber's report that we have 182,000 members in good standing on the books; but, as we have no roll of honor, I want to make a suggestion to the brothers through your columns. Let each union affiliated with the United Brotherhood send in the photo of their most prominent union worker, together with his record, and the general office to have a large picture of those brothers made, with their names and local, with our new headquarters in center, surrounded by our general officers. We have no more distinguished men in our ranks than those of our general officers, still we have Senator A. B. Cummins of

(Continued on Page 39.)

NEWS NOTES FROM LOCAL UNIONS

Philadelphia, Pa.—Local Union 359 of this city held its first annual ball on the evening of April 15. It was well attended and quite a social success.

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Beaumont, Tex.—Traveling brothers are earnestly advised to remain away from this city until further notice, as at present conditions are very unfavorable for carpenters, and little or no improvement is in sight.

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Okmulgee, Okla.—This city and vicinity is fairly overrun with idle carpenters from outlying districts, though trade is dull and work very scarce. Traveling brothers are advised to shun this locality until further notice.

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Jamestown, N. Y.—This is a good place for carpenters to keep away from at this time and until our trade movement has come to an issue, on May 1 next. We have more men here than can find employment; there is no opening for any newcomers.

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Lawton, Okla.—Trade is very brisk here at present. We are pushed for union carpenters and there is a demand for more men that we can furnish. The editor of the journal will please remove the name of Lawton, Okla., from the list of cities to be avoided.

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Lewiston, Ida.—Work being very scarce here at this time and wishing to keep brothers coming here in search of employment from disappointment, we would advise them to remain away from this locality until such time as we may report improvement of trade conditions.

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Tampa, Fla.—We desire to hereby notify the brothers of the U. B. and all members of the craft that trade here is in a very unsatisfactory condition. There is not enough work to keep our own men in employment. Steer clear of this city and vicinity until further notice.

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Muscatine, Ia.—Owing to the fact that the Commercial Club of this city is filling the newspapers with misleading advertising matter with a design to attract idle carpenters to this town, we would warn all traveling brothers to keep away, as we have more men here than work. There is little or no show for any newcomer.

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Hagerstown, Md. — We find ourselves greatly embarrassed in our pending movement for better conditions by floating carpenters, especially union men, arriving here most every day. To assure success of our movement it is imperatively necessary for transient brothers to stay away until our difficulties are settled. We are having serious trouble with the contractors.

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Springfield, Mass. — This city being a great railroad center, the "Hub" of this commonwealth, we are overrun with strangers. As many as twenty-five of our own trade have struck town lately, while there are enough resident carpenters here to take care of all the work to be done this summer. Springfield, Mass., is a good place for traveling brothers to keep away from.

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Atchison, Kan.—We find it necessary to send out a warning to all migrating carpenters advising them to pay no attention to advertisements for carpenters wanted in this city. The contractors who are advertising or sending out for help are unfair and do not pay the union scale. Brothers coming here at this time in search of work will find but unfair jobs open for them. Shun these jobs and remain away.

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Ada, Okla.—As we are making a fight to win this town for organized labor, viz.: shorter hours and better pay, and as some of

our contractors are opposed to our demands we would request all migrating brothers to keep away until the difficulty has been adjusted. Trade is dull here and we have more men than needed to do the work; even under normal conditions there would be no show for any newcomers at this time.

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Great Falls, Mont.—Advertisements sent out broadcast all through the country by the Great Northern officials and the Chamber of Commerce of this city have resulted in the pouring into our city and vicinity of carpenters in great numbers. Being unable to take care of them at present Local Union 286 would warn transient brothers to keep away from Montana. There is a movement on foot to make our city open shop.

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Augusta, Ga.—This is to warn all transient carpenters to steer clear of this city. We trust they will thus help us to make our movement for the nine-hour workday a complete success. All the contractors have signed our agreement except five, and beginning with April 1 we will work nine hours per day. The five recalcitrant contractors we can easily whip into line if outsiders keep away at this time and until further notice.

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Big Springs, Tex.—Times have been very hard for us here for the last two years and quite a number of our members are still without employment and they and their families are in distress. While we hope that with the advent of the spring season trade conditions will improve, we trust that traveling brothers will give this place a wide berth and thus give our home brothers a chance to earn a living. Stay away from Big Springs, Tex., until further notice.

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Missoula, Mont.—Traveling carpenters will please take notice that the advertisements in eastern papers for 500 carpenters to go to this city, where their services are wanted, are false and misleading. There is no demand for carpenters or other mechanics here. A great many of our home men are idle, some of them going up to the Bitter Root and Flathead reservation in search of work. Anyone coming here at this time is sure to be disappointed.

Bellingham, Wash.—This is a good place for all who have to live by their daily toil to stay away from. Building operations are all over and many mechanics, especially carpenters and painters, are walking the streets. The lumber mills are overrun every day with men looking for work and offering themselves at any wage. The union scale for carpenters and painters is $4.00 per day, but non-union men work for from $2.50 to $3.50. The outlook for the summer is very gloomy.

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Ottumwa, Ia. — We regret to report of trouble we are having with the Ottumwa Mill and Construction Company, a concern that is turning out porch columns as a specialty. Three weeks ago twenty of their men made application for membership in our Local Union, and after some of them had joined the firm would not recognize them. We have tried every means to settle the trouble, but the firm declares to rather shut down before allowing the union to get a foothold in their mill.

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Oak Creek, Colo.—Our Local Union here started the 26th of March this year and our organization completed the 5th of April. We are small in number at present, but expect to increase our membership shortly. We held a banquet and smoker a few days ago which was largely attended by the business men of the town, and we had the endorsement of all. We are the first local union of any trade in this section of the country, a fact of which we are proud, and we hope to grow and spread the principles of unionism to the adjoining towns.

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Worcester, Mass.—Members of the U. B. are hereby called upon to keep out of the Worcester D. C.'s jurisdiction until further notice. We are about to enter upon an aggressive and defensive movement — aggressive, in that we are looking for an increase in wages for outside carpenters and joiners and a minimum of wages and maximum of hours for the men employed in mills and shops; defensive, in that we stand firmly for the closed or strictly union shop. Sections 141 and 142 of our general constitution will be closely lived up to. Keep woodworkers of all kinds from Worcester, Mass.,

and do not be deceived by newspaper statements relative to conditions in this district.

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Sacramento, Cal. — Notwithstanding the contractors and real estate sharks advertising throughout the East for carpenters, we wish to inform the brothers that there is an oversupply of mechanics on this coast, especially in Sacramento, nor is there any building boom here. Some contractors are giving outside men the preference over local men in an endeavor to break our wage scale, which, if persisted in, will eventually cause trouble. Transient carpenters will greatly advance the cause and purpose of our craft by remaining away from this city; doing that we can assure them that we will be able to properly take care of any trouble that may arise. More carpenters coming here will only add to the already large list of idle men and aid the opponents of organized labor to accomplish their objects. We hope that brother carpenters will heed this warning and thereby assist us.

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Globe, Ariz.—Fearing that upon learning of our demand for an advance in wages from $4.50 to $5.00 per day the brothers will believe that this city is an Eldorado and trade conditions superior to other localities, we wish to state that, on the contrary, this is a good place for carpenters to stay away from. Five dollars and eight hours per day may look good to outside men not acquainted with prevailing circumstances, and any brother journeying this way we would advise to first learn of existing conditions in Globe. At present we have about 120 union carpenters here, of whom, on an average about forty are working. Yet were they all working reasonably steady $5.00 per day would barely be a living wage compared with the cost of living in Globe. We therefore wish to notify all union carpenters through the medium of this journal that the raise in our wage scale is not because times are better or work more plentiful, but because living expenses have increased to an extent that makes the raise absolutely necessary.

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Look Out For Stolen Tools.

Sharon, Pa.—Our brothers P. A. Christman and Harry Syster, were robbed of nearly all their tools on Monday night, April 5. P. A. Christman's tools are marked with his name; Harry Syster's tools are not marked. Be on the lookout for them.

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Information Wanted.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Chas. P. Caffery, the subject of the sketch below, a member of L. U. 750 of this city, has disappeared from home for parts unknown. He is about 40 years of age, 5 ft. 9 in. in height, of light complexion and light mustache. When last seen wore a brown corduroy cap and pants.

Chas. P. Caffery.

Anyone who can locate him will please communicate with D. S. HEPBURN.
R. S. L. U. 750, Ocean Grove, N. J.

W. R. Hoag, a carpenter by trade and ex-member of L. U.'s 473 and 1947, New York City, or his son George, is inquired for by his son Raleigh. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will kindly write to the latter in care of L. U. 131, Carpenters' Hall, Seattle, Wash.

How to Restore Hones.

Hones made of natural or artificial stone soon lose their original cutting properties on account of metallic particles filling up the pores. This can be remedied and the stone made to work as good as ever by carefully applying hydrochloric acid, which will convert the metal particles into chlorides. The chlorides are easily washed off with water.

TRADE NOTES

Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union 782, Fond du Lac, Wis.—Our this year's demand will be for an advance in wages from $2.50 per day to 30c per hour and a reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day, to take effect May 1, 1910.

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Local Union 1735, Prince Rupert, Can.—With good prospects of success we have entered into a movement to obtain a reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day and an advance in wages from 55½c to 62½c per hour on May 1, 1910.

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Nassau County, N. Y., District—Our demand for an increase in wages from $3.50 to $4.00 per day and the Saturday half holiday after May 15, 1910, has been endorsed by the Queens Borough and the Greater New York Joint D. C., and has been sent out to the contractors.

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Local Union 1172, Billings, Mont.—Under date of March 14 we have notified our contractors that on and after May 1 the minimum scale of carpenters' wages shall be $5.00 per day of eight hours and $6.00 per day for foremen, and time and a half to be paid for overtime.

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Local Union 210, Stamford, Conn.—After considering the subject at several summoned meetings we have decided that on and after May 1, 1910, we shall demand of our employers a minimum wage of $3.50 per day of eight hours and a Saturday half holiday. Our present scale is $3.00 per day. There is every probability of getting our demand granted without any dispute.

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Local Union 664, Cincinnati, O. — This Local Union, composed of stair builders, has submitted a series of articles of agreement to their employers to take the place of the agreement expiring June 5, 1910. In the new agreement our minimum wage rate is changed from $3.80 per day to 52½c per hour. Enjoying the Saturday half holiday, we are working 44½ hours per week. All stair builders in this city being members of our union, prospects for gaining the increased rate are good.

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District Council, Boston, Mass.—This district is making a demand upon the employers for an advance in wages from 47¾c to 50c per hour for house carpenters and joiners. We also demand an increase in the rates now paid to shop carpenters, millmen and cabinetmakers, who heretofore never had a standard wage scale established, but were supposed to be working at a minimum rate of $17.50 per week of forty-eight hours. The working hours of house carpenters are forty-four per week. We expect our demands to take effect June 1, 1910.

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Local Union 1680, Helena, Ark.—In consideration of the high prices of all necessaries of life as now prevailing, we have notified the contractors of this town that on and after June 1, 1910, we demand a minimum rate of 40c per hour. Our present scale is $3.15 per day for nine hours' work. We, here in this town, have the negroes to consider, of whom there are more here than whites working at the trade. We are trying to organize them, and hope to succeed before June 1, in which case we will have little trouble in enforcing our demand. Later we hope to also enforce the card system. The average white carpenter now gets 35c an hour, the best negro mechanic 30c per hour.

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Successful Trade Movements.

Altus, Okla.—We obtained what we asked for without any trouble on April 1. Our scale is now $3.00 minimum per day of eight hours.

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LaSalle, Ill. — All our contractors had signed our 1910 agreement before the 1st of

April, agreeing to pay our scale of 45c per hour and to observe our working rules generally.

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Red Wing, Minn.—Our demand has been granted and our new scale—37½c per hour of nine hours work per day—has taken the place of the old scale of $2.93½ per day on April 1 last.

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Ardmore, Okla.—Our movement for an increase in wages from $3.00 per day to 50c per hour has turned out a success, most all contractors having signed our new agreement at this time of writing.

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Twin Falls, Ida.—Our demand for an increase in wages from $4.00 to $4.50 per day of eight hours has been granted by all contractors of any consequence and we are now working at the increased rate.

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Willimantic, Conn.—Our differences with the Contractors and Builders' Association have been settled by a compromise, we accepting their offer of $2.75 per day minimum. The original demand was $3.00 per day of eight hours.

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DeKalb, Ill. — Our new wage scale of 42½c per hour, as well as the shorter work day of eight hours, went into effect April 1 without any trouble and we have won the day. With the new scale we are accorded an increase of 5c per hour.

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Lawrence, Mass.—By agreeing that the time of its taking effect be postponed until July 1, 1910, we have obtained the signatures of our employers for forty-four hours per week schedule. Building trade is quite good in this city at this time.

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Freeland, Pa. — The contractors have signed our agreement for 1910 to 1911, but we had to agree to a compromise on the wage scale and accept 31c per hour instead of 32c, the minimum scale we demanded, which is a gain of 1c per hour.

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Everett, Wash.—As anticipated we had no difficulty or opposition whatever in securing a raise in wages from $4.00 per day of eight hours to $4.50 minimum per day. The new scale went into effect April 1, and so far there is not the slightest friction.

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Pine Bluff, Ark.—Our movement for a raise in wages from $3.20 per day of eight hours to 45c per hour has been a complete success. Having obtained the raise demanded we are working under the new scale since March 1. Everything is now O. K.

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Muscatine, Ia.—About all the contractors of this city that are fair to organized labor have signed our agreement for 1910, granting us a minimum of 37½c or an advance of 2½c per hour, on and after May 1 next. Business looks fairly good this year.

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Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.—After an all-night session the Master Builders' Association of Nassau County on April 7 decided to yield to our demand for a minimum rate of $4.00 per day and the Saturday half holiday. The new rate means an increase of 50c per day.

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Newton, N. J.—The increase demanded by the carpenters and joiners of this city has been granted by the local contractors and went into force on April 1. The old rate was 27½c per hour, nine hours constituting a day's work. We are now receiving 34c per hour.

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Dover, N. J. — Our business agent has waited on all the contractors in town and all of them have acceded to our demand for a reduction of hours from nine to eight per day at a minimum rate of 42c per hour, on and after May 1, 1910, and the Saturday half holiday.

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Streator, Ill.—On April 1 we all came out, but returned to work on April 4 at an advance of 5c per hour. Having finally succeeded in eliminating the obnoxious sliding scale, our wages are now 45c minimum per hour. The agreement entered into with the contractors is to run for two years.

✣ ✣ ✣

Westfield, N. J.—We are glad to say there will be no difficulty in getting our increase in wages from $3.50 to $3.75 per day on May 1 next. Business never was better in this vicinity than at the present time. There is lots of building going on on all sides and

this town is straight union. Men and employers are on good terms and there is no enmity whatever, so we may say conditions good and our demand granted.

❖ ❖ ❖

Norwalk, Conn.—Having reached an amicable agreement with our employers, by which we are granted an advance in wages from $3.00 per day of eight hours to 41c per hour after April 2, we wish to withdraw our application for sanction of our trade movement.

❖ ❖ ❖

Steubenville, O.—Our differences with the contractors have been satisfactorily settled and we have been granted better working conditions for one year, beginning with April 1, 1910. Our scale is now $3.50 minimum per day of eight hours, which is a gain in wages of 25c per day.

❖ ❖ ❖

Fernie, B. C., Can.—We are pleased to report that we had no trouble in obtaining the signatures of the contractors to our trade agreement on April 1. It is the old agreement renewed; thus our minimum scale of 50c per hour for eight hours' work remains in force for another year.

❖ ❖ ❖

South Framingham, Mass.—All the contractors have accepted our new schedule calling for 45c per hour and forty-four hours per week, with overtime at the rate of time and one-half. We are thus now enjoying an increase in wages from $3.28 per day to 45c an hour and have also gained the Saturday half holiday.

❖ ❖ ❖

Quincy, Mass.—We are elated to inform the brothers of the U. B. of the satisfactory outcome of our demand upon the contractors of this city. We have secured the advance in wages from $3.25 per day of eight hours to $3.60 per day, with half holiday on Saturday the year round. The new scale became operative April 1. We have thus met with success and everything is now O. K.

❖ ❖ ❖

Kalispell, Mont.—The advance in wages from $4.00 to $4.12½ per day, demanded by Local Union 911, went into effect on the 1st day of April, and every contractor in town is paying the advanced rate since that date. We are pleased to say that we have a good Local Union here, with lots of members who take an active interest in keeping everything lined up as far as possible.

❖ ❖ ❖

Green Bay, Wis.—As predicted in a previous report, we have stood our ground. On April 1 the Contractors' Association signed an agreement for nine hours per day at 35c per hour minimum and the recognition of our union, a matter for which we have been fighting for the past seven years. The contractors have agreed to employ union men exclusively. This is one feather in our hat.

❖ ❖ ❖

Lenox, Mass.—Through the good offices of General Organizer Shields we have obtained a raise in wages satisfactory to our Local Union. Realizing that a jump from $3.00 per day of eight hours to $3.50 per day was too much to expect, taking prevailing conditions into consideration, we agreed on a raise of 36c per day and also that the advance should go into effect on May 1 instead of April 1 as formerly demanded.

❖ ❖ ❖

Ware, Mass.—On January 22, 1910, we notified the contractors that on and after April 1 next we demand that eight hours constitute a day's work for the carpenters of this city and vicinity, and on that latter date all of them signed up except one, who had four non-union men at work. These, however, refused to go to work, and at noon the contractor conceded the eight hours. We are now all working on the eight hour basis.

❖ ❖ ❖

Omaha, Neb.—Our efforts to secure an increase in wages from 45c to 50c per hour, same to take effect April 18, have been crowned with success. The relations between the union carpenters and the Builders' Exchange will now be more friendly than they have been for some time. We have considerable work under way and more in sight; however, we have sufficient carpenters to take care of it. All big work is on the square and a number of smaller contractors are coming across calling for carpenters. As a whole, the situation looks good to us.

❖ ❖ ❖

San Diego, Cal.—After a general walkout on April 1 we decided on the 4th following to allow any brother to go to work for any contractor who had signed our agreement.

We feel that we have now established our schedule of hours and wages of forty-four hours per week and 50c per hour, there being but two contractors antagonizing us. One of them has advertised for men and the other has about $40,000 worth of percentage work on a local brewery. To do this work he will have to sign up, as the brewery workers will not stand for any scabs at all. Our victory means a restoration of the $4.00 per day minimum scale.

The Increased Cost of Living.

The Wall Street Journal, as its name implies, is no labor organ. But it has a piece of labor news that is well worth reprinting. In speaking of the high cost of living the Wall Street Journal says:

"An investigation under the auspices of the Sage Foundation, made in New York this year, dealt with the household budgets of 318 representative families of working people, reporting incomes varying from $600 to $1,100. Less than half these families were supported by the income of the father. Above the $700 limit, in the majority of cases, mothers or children were contributors. It was the conclusion of the expert investigators than an income under $800 is not enough to permit the maintenance of a normal standard of living for an average family of five. In the $600 and $700 groups, almost without exception, some deficiency in living was found. In three-fifths of the number the housing accommodations averaged one and a half persons to a room. In one-half of the $600 group and in one-third of the $700 group fuel was gathered on the street. One-third less of the $600 group stinted their members to less than the minimum allowance of 22 cents per person for food. In the $700 group 30 per cent were reduced to or below the minimum. These families did not average an annual expenditure of $10 for health, and only one in ten of the lower group and one in six of the $700 class had a cent to spend in the care of teeth. Expenditure for church, for amusement and recreation, was reduced to nil, and provision for the future was impossible.

"These figures need no comment. They are the common story of poverty. But it needs to be borne in mind that impoverishment is not simply of the present generation. It is an impoverishment of the race, of the rising generation, who are to be the productive forces of the future.

"According to these investigators, whose opinions have been confirmed by others, a family income of from $800 to $900 may provide the necessities, but it is not until the $900 point is reached that a decent living is attainable. A large proportion of the population of the United States is now unable to reach the $800 limit. Every advance in prices increases that number. If the advance in prices continues the alternative is inevitable that wages and income must be increased or family life and the home, which constitute the cornerstone of society, must be sacrificed. This is the problem of the cost of living."

Suggests a Pictural Roll of Honor.

(Continued from Page 32.)

Iowa, and Mayor P. H. McCarthy of San Francisco.

It should be possible for a good photographer to group the various photos sent in and take a larger one, so that the general office could have a large picture of our live workers; one from each union, to compose a Pictorial Roll of Honor for those who deserve it.

Hoping to see this suggestion published in our valuable monthly, and some action taken, I remain,

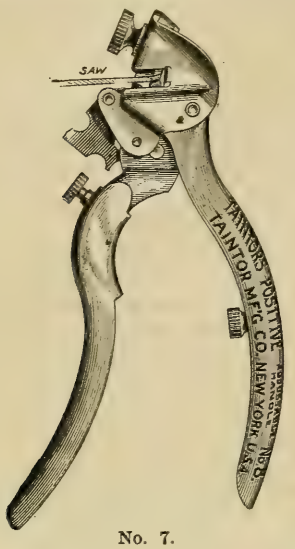
Yours fraternally,
J. B. LEWIS, L. U. No. 815,
Haywood, Cal.

Ode to the Toilers.

My heart doth bleed for those who toil
In squalid dens and gather spoil
For idle hands that hate to know
Another's need, another's woe.
It aches for those who night and day
Are toiling on for scanty pay;
Creating wealth with busy hands,
For drones to spend in foreign lands;
While those producing all the wealth,
In dungeons dark dwell where health
And gladness, sunshine, air,
Visit not their caves; but grief, despair,
And cankering care, and want of bread,
Reign supreme in Plenty's stead.
It breaks; and burns with deep desire,
To sing their woes in songs of fire;
Until the toilers cease to be
Ignoble slaves; but joyous, free,
As birds that flit from tree to tree.

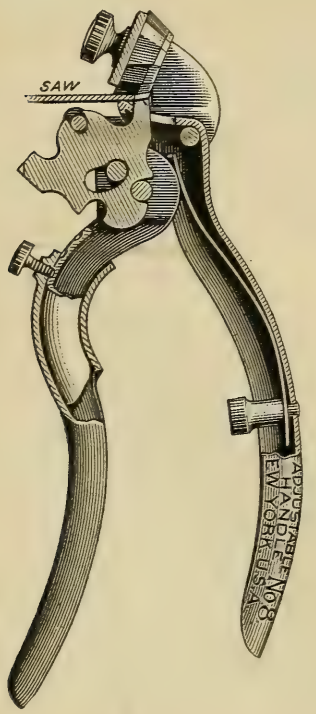
—Joachim B. Z. Raneher.

General Description of Tainter Positive Saw Sets Nos. 7 and 8.



No. 7.

Saw Set No. 7 is well known; it has been advertised in this journal for a long time. It will not slip on the teeth or curl the point, or cut, crease, break or mar the teeth, but leaves them in the best possible shape, slightly concave on the inside.



No. 8.

Saw Set No. 8 is a new addition to the line of Taintor Positive Saw Sets. It has adjustable handles and two plungers in one—fine and coarse—a screw instead of a rivet to change plunger, hardened ears that will glide over the teeth, a spring with screw to adjust tension.

Two movable handles are riveted to a frame containing the anvil. The upper handle terminates in the clamping jaw, the lower carries the plunger. A spring opens the handles.

In use the upper handle moves first and clamps the saw against the side (lower part) of the anvil, thus preventing its slippng on a saw having even the finest teeth. The lower handle then moves, carrying the plunger forward, adjusting it to the thickness of the saw. Additional pressure tips the plunger and forces the teeth to conform to the face and side of the anvil.

The plunger moves in nearly the same circle as the tooth being set, so does not curl the end of the tooth or in any way distort it. In the movement of the two handles there is no loss of time, and the operator does not realize that both handles have moved. Turning the anvil changes the setting.

The anvil is a block of steel having ten sides and faces. The faces are of three different lengths. The shortest faces are for the fine teeth and are placed in the division under F. The next longer are for the medium and are placed under M. The longest faces are for coarse teeth and are placed under C. These faces will be found sufficient for all ordinary work, but as some work requires very fine adjustment a washer of the proper thickness is furnished, which, when placed between the anvil and frame, raises the anvil one-half the difference between the length of the two faces, thus making the setting less on each face. This gives twenty adjustments. The points of all teeth while being set are even with the top of the anvil, except when the washer is between the anvil and the frame. Therefore, the length of the anvil face in different divisions will be the distance below the point of the teeth that the bending will take place.

The sides of the anvil are at different angles to the faces, and more bend is given at the higher figures in each division.

On the top of the anvil the faces are numbered so that any setting may be returned to, but these numbers *do not* correspond to the number of the teeth to the inch of the saw. For a saw should be set according to the work to be done, and not by the number of points to the inch, and often the same saw may have to be set differently for different kinds of work.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE OF THE TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SETS.

To set fine saws 10 to 16 points, use face No. 1. If this sets too much put the washer under the anvil and use face No. 3. If not enough use face No. 2 without the washer. This will give a short bend near the point like the set of most new saws.

The Carpenter

To set medium saws for ordinary work in soft woods, use face No. 4. No. 3 will set less, No. 5 more and No. 6 still more. If it is desired to bend the tooth farther from the point use faces in division C. To set rip saws for fine work use face No. 7. For coarse work use face No. 8. No. 9 will give more set than for No. 8.

Never use the face that reaches below the *root* of the tooth.

The anvil should be screwed lightly down with the face selected for use accurately in line with the clamping jaw. In use bring the handles together with sufficient force to press the tooth hard against the face of the anvil, but not hard enough to crush it or draw it out of shape.

To change the plunger of No. 7 drive out the pin that holds the lower handle. The plunger will then come out with the handle. Put the new plunger in place of the one removed, file the burr of the pin, drive it back to its place and rivet it lightly.

The pin should be driven from the right hand side of the saw set, and with a punch small enough to go in the cup of the pin.

The plunger which we furnish with our adjustable handle No. 8 is double, having two setting points, one for fine and one for coarse teeth.

To change the plunger of No. 8 loosen the spring, screw in the upper handle and withdraw the screw that holds the lower handle, the head of which is on the right hand side. The plunger will come out with the lower handle.

To return the plunger, slip the middle notch over the rivet in the frame, the side to be used placed up. Place the handle over the plunger, with the driving pin in the upper notch. Return the screw that holds the handle in the frame. If there is any difficulty in pushing the screw to its place, loosen the spring still more. After the screw is in place, turn the spring screw to the required tension.

The spread in the handles is adjusted by the screw in the lower handle. When the square end of the handle is over the center of the counter sunk hole the screw will enter the hole below.

Good Luck To Carpenters.

Of course, each man to his own taste—
Some men prefer their time to waste,
Some like to build, some paint, some sew—
Some like to teach men what they know.
But doctors, lawyers, all others, too,
Make mistakes in whatever they do;
The only one that never errs
Is certainly the carpenter.
His hammering, sawing, all day long,
Makes a wonderful tool-ful song.
He trims the windows, doors and hall—
The carpenter who knows it all;
And planes the floors (which can't be fun,
Because he wishes it was done).
He loves to hear the noon bell ring,
But 5 o'clock—why, that's the thing
That makes him happy as a lark,
But if still earlier it grows dark,
He's not afraid to even stop,
Put away tools and shut up shop.
They are such awfully clever men,
The most of us just say, ahem!
That is the only thing I've heard,
So I shall add another word—
Success to him who never errs,
Therefore good luck to carpenters!

R. M.

The F. P. Maxson Coping Saw.

The F. P. M. Coping Saw is somewhat of a departure from the established designs, with special features.

The maker of this saw has had over thirty years experience in the carpentering business, and knowing the need of first-class carpenters for a good coping saw to fill their requirements he has designed this saw. He is also a member of Local Union No. 1, U. B. of C. and J. of A.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

If you haven't this descripton will give you an idea, but it is better to

SEE THE SAW!

The blades are made of the best band saw steel, cut and set with a die. The blade, being placed on a swivel, can be made to cut any angle or corner by turning the little device at the handle. The teeth, being set alternately, can be easily refiled and can be set at any angle. The blades are 1-16 in. wide, 6 1-2 in. long, and tempered so evenly that they cut any kind of metal as easily as wood. It works neatly and exactly, and when an angle or corner is cut it is finished—no trimming down needed here or there.

The frame is made of cold drawn steel, highly finished, and stamped on every one the initials "F. P. M."

The handle is made of hardwood, in which the adjustment is placed to set at any angle.

The best material is in this tool and the workmanship is perfect.

This saw has made its way from coast to coast on its own merits, without any special advertising.

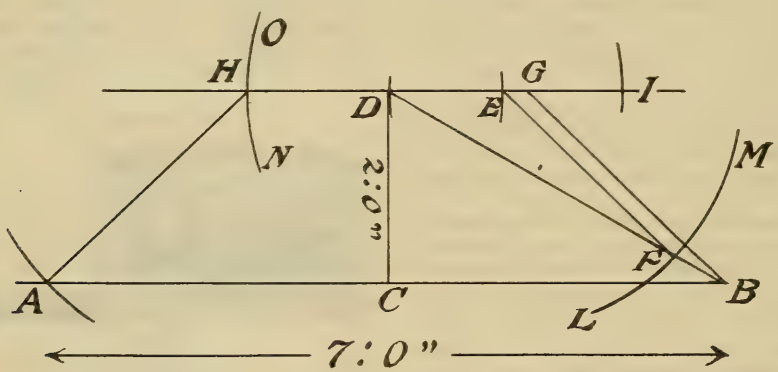
Ask your hardware dealer for it. If he does not carry them in stock insist that he get it for you.

Manufactured by F. P. MAXSON & CO., 1031 Newport Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A Simple Method of Laying Out a Bay Window.

Editor The Carpenter:

In looking over some old numbers of The Carpenter I noticed in the May, 1909, number a problem—to lay out a bay window, having given base 7 feet and projection 2 feet. The first diagram given is



not explained and is so complicated that I cannot understand it. The second method seems to work in this given case, but will not work out correctly if the ratio between the projection and base is changed. I am sending a solution of the problem which I think is correct in all cases. It is also much simpler than either of the other solutions, and is even simpler in practice than in explanation.

Let A B be the given base, C the center of A B, C D distance between parallel sides C D L A B.

Join D B. Through D draw D E || A B. E is any point in D E. Cut off D I = 2 D E. With center E and radius = D I or 2 D E, describe O L F M, cutting D B at F. Join E F through B, draw B G || E F. B G is one side of required figure.

Cut off G H = G B, join H A, and A H G B is figure required.

Fraternally yours,

D. B. M'LEOD, Local 483.

San Francisco, Cal.

Shop Wrinkles for the Machine Woodworker.

(By C. H. Brown in Wood Craft.)

Don't stop a panel or other piece of work in a sander and expect to have the work come out nice and smooth. It is more than probable that the paper will cut a groove in the wood at whatever place the work stops while over the drums.

Don't pull a cut-off saw through the work so rapidly that the saw has to break off the wood instead of cutting it smoothly. No amount of careful fitting will get a saw to cut cleanly if the feed is more than the number of teeth can take care of. Use the Italian system, the up strokes heavy and down strokes light.

Don't run a saw for ripping until the set or swage is worn too close and try to make up for the poor condition by muscular exertion and an assortment of cuss words. Neither will help matters very much when a saw is out of shape.

Don't pour oil all over the top and sides of a box and a little dribble of it in a small hole for the journal and expect the box to keep cool by the process of absorption from the oil on the outside. If the maker of the machine has made only a small hole in the cap as an evidence of good faith, so that it may be seen that there is a journal there, have originality

enough to take the cap off and put something there that will hold oil long enough to let the journal realize that the refresher has come its way.

Don't make a lump in the belt at the joint. If lacing must be used, try to make a decent joint and not have it look like a woman's tie in a sheet holding a week's washing. One of the first evidences of a poor mechanic's work is in lumpy-looking belts.

Don't run narrow stock on a wide machine long enough to have the knives worn bumpy in spots from filing only in one place. If it is objectionable to use short knives on a long cylinder, change the place of the guides and side-heads to a fresh position on the long knives.

Don't think that because a shop is small the boiler and engine can be run in just any old way as long as there is a shovelful of some kind of fuel in reach. People do that or its equivalent and live to tell the tale while others miss the combination and go to a place that is hotter than this.

Don't allow a box on the line shaft to work loose on the frame or on the pivots. If the box persists in getting loose, better examine the shaft for alignment and get it right. A shaft out of line increases the consumption of power very fast and causes an increase in the wear of all the belts hung to it.

Don't let the shop get so dirty and littered up with scraps that it requires as much effort to climb over the stuff as it does to do the work. Have a regular time to clean up the cull pile and don't let it overflow half of the shop. It costs money to have men stumbling over a pile of trash to get at the work and machines.

Don't wait until there is a breakdown before buying a small bolt or other small necessaries for minor repairs. The time lost usually amounts to more than the whole job would cost if done in proper time. The time to make these small repairs is just before the break happens. It can easily be done if the man in charge is onto his job.

Don't let the ends of stock lap in feeding a resaw unless the stock is of the same thickness. It is likely to make rough-ended work and does not do a saw any particular good to have a short end rattling against the blade. Not much time is made by this way of sawing.

Don't cut down one pattern of knife to make a cutter for some other mold if the knife is for regular stock. This practice is more general than is commonly supposed and should be severely condemned by owners who are really responsible for most of it.

Don't let the gage glass and cock connections become so badly choked up as to be useless for the purposes for which they are intended and then depend upon a small leak somewhere in the outfit to indicate the water level. Don't smile when you read this, for it is a fact that a large planing mill in Alabama has followed this practice for a long time and a "mysterious" boiler explosion would not be a surprise to me if it occurred there at any time.

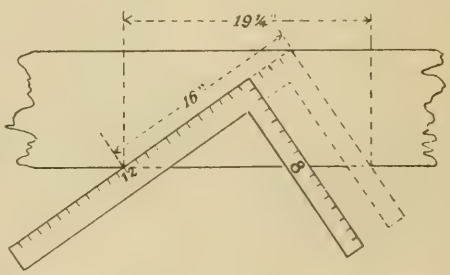
Don't forget to give the bottom valve of the collector enough opening to make the shavings feed freely to the furnace when using the feed to the furnace direct from the separator. A coke-up in the feed pipe is frequently caused by neglecting this valve.

Last, but not least, don't neglect to take and read the best books or papers you can get that cover your line of work, and if you cannot buy all of them, don't hesitate to borrow from those who do buy, until you form the reading habit and get in a position where you can spare enough money from your other needs to pay for the reading.

Laying Out Jack Rafters.

Editor The Carpenter:

Here is a much shorter method than Brother Walland's (as described in the March issue of The Carpenter) of finding the relative shortness of jack rafters over



square plans. Sketch shows the method and only one line is required to be drawn. Take any width board and lay on square at the pitch. Mark along blade the pitch line as shown. As the rafters are spaced 16-inch centers, slide square to the figures 16 on blade and where tongue cuts edge of board in this new position is the difference in length of jack rafters. If rafters are spaced at any other distance, slide to the figures representing that distance, and the correct result is again obtained. In the event of spacing being beyond the dimensions of square, take any proportion of the distance and multiply the result obtained by that proportion.

Fraternally yours,
W. FRANKS, L. U. 1216.
Galt, Ont.

To Find Radius, Length of Arc, Etc., of the Segment of a Circle.

(By a Member of Local Union 493.)

The following geometrical formulas have proven very useful to me, and I pass them along with the wish that they will be equally as useful to my brother members.

(Refer to illustrations.)

S=Span—A B.
H=Height—E D.
R=Radius—C D.
L=Length—A D B.
A=Area.

As an illustration I have used a segment with a span (A B) of 12′0″ and a height (E D) 2′0″.

(1) To find the radius when the span (A B) and height (E D) are known:

$$R = \frac{S^2+4H^2}{8H} = \frac{12^2+4\times2^2}{8\times2} = 10'0''$$ Radius. Answer.

(2) To find the height (E D) when the span (A B) and the radius (C D) are known:

$$H = R - \tfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{4R^2-S^2} = 10-\tfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{4\times10^2-12^2} =$$ 2′0″ height. Ans.

(3) To find the span (A B) when the radius (C D) and the height (E D) are known:

$$S = 2\sqrt{R^2-(R-H)^2} = 2\sqrt{10^2-(10-2)^2} =$$ 12′0″ span. Ans.

(4) To find the length of arc (A D B) when the span (A B) and the height (E D) are known:

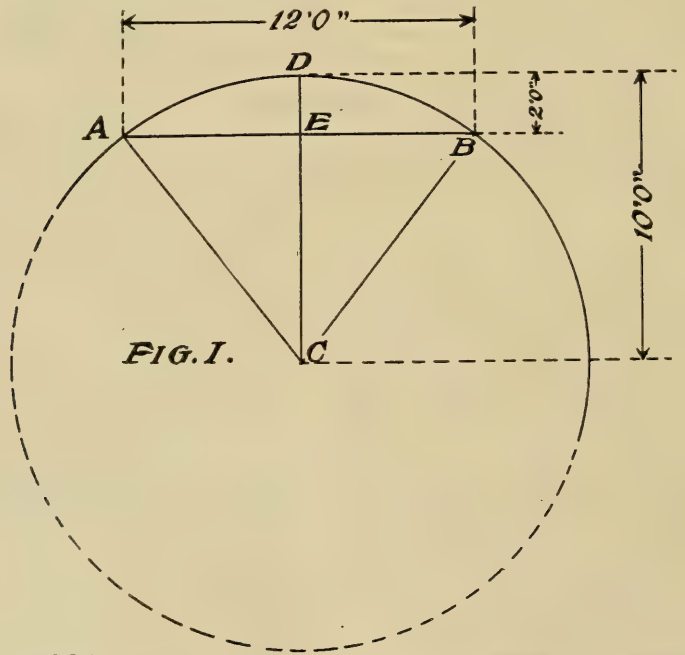


FIG. I.

$$L = \frac{4\sqrt{S^2+4H^2}-S}{3} = \frac{4\sqrt{12^2+4\times2^2}-12}{3} =$$ 12.866 ft. or approximately 12′10⅜″ length. Ans.

Should you find that the span (A B), divided by the height (E D), is 4¾ or less,

the above formula will not be perfectly accurate. It is then necessary to find the length of one-half the arc (as A D, figure 2) and multiply by two.

(Refer to Fig. 2.)

R′=Radius C A.

S′=Span A D of half the arc, A D B.

H′=Height of segment A D.

L′=Length of arc A D

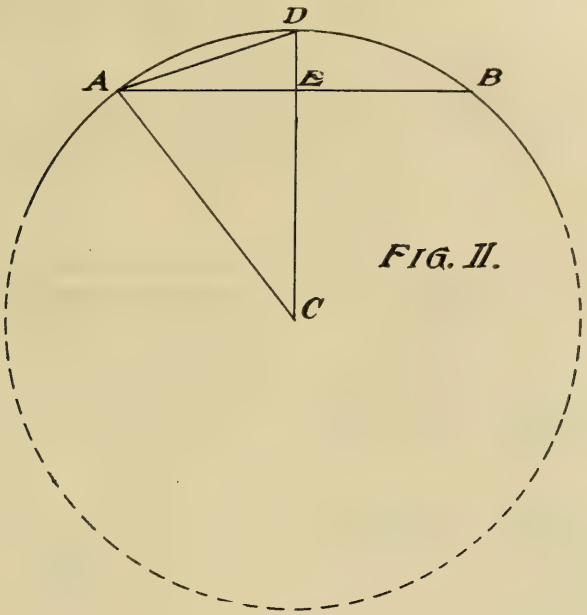


FIG. II.

$R' = \frac{S'^2+4H'^2}{8H} = \frac{12^2+4\times2^2}{8\times2} = 10'0''$ Radius.

$S' = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{S^2+4H^2} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{12^2+4\times2} = 6.325$ ft. Span A D.

$H' = R' - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{16R'^2 - S^2 - 4H^2} = 10 - \frac{1}{4}V\overline{16\times10^2 - 12^2 - 4\times2^2} = .5132$; height of segment A D.

$L' = \frac{4\sqrt{S'^2+4H'^2} - S'}{3} =$

$\frac{4\sqrt{6.325^2+4\times.51325^2} - 6.325}{3} =$

6.433; length of arc A D.

$L = 2L' = 2\times6.433' = 12.866'$ or $12'10\frac{3}{8}''$; length of arc A D B. Ans.

(5) To find the area of a segment when the length of arc (A D B), radius (C D) and height (E D) are known:

$A = \frac{LR}{2}$ — Area of triangle, (ABCA) =

$\frac{12.866\times10}{2} - \frac{12\times(10-2)}{2} = 16.33$ sq. ft.

or 16 sq. ft. 48 sq. in. Ans.

Shingling the Sides of a Building.

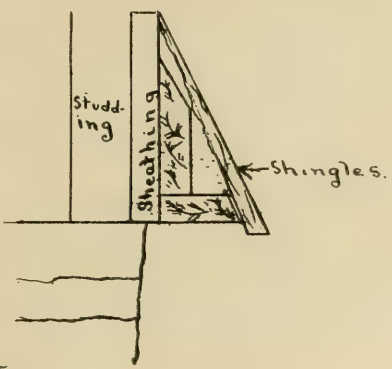
(By John Upton.)

In some sections it is becoming quite popular to shingle the sides of the buildings. There are several good reasons for doing this. It is the cheapest method of covering a building, as it saves the expense of high-priced lumber, which, with other coverings, is needed for water table, corner boards, and some for cornice.

The cheapest grade of shingles will answer for this purpose, but it is better to use good ones.

One thousand will cover from 135 to

Offset for Shingles.



160 square feet, according to whether they are exposed five or six inches to the weather.

Shingles may be used to cover a building inclosed with almost any sort of lumber.

One can place shingles over boards which are too rough and uneven in thickness for clapboarding, or the sheathing boards can be placed a few inches apart. Narrow slats can be used if they are properly placed.

The deficiency of the lumber may well be made up by using paper under the shingles. If one wants a first-class job though, they will use a good grade of matched sheathing.

The regular water table, corner boards and cornice may be used or these can be entirely dispensed with.

In case the sheathing projects over the foundation it may be enough to lay a double or triple course at the bottom.

If it is desired to have the shingles project beyond the sheathing this can be accomplished by using a narrow strip set edgewise against the cornice with another board above.

The corners may best be shingled by working on both sides of the corner, placing one first on one side, then on the other, so as to break joints. In case an offset is made at the bottom the first few corner shingles will need considerable cutting, but afterwards on an ordinary straight corner you need only remove a little from the outside edge.

The proper line for cutting may be found by holding the shingles in place and marking along the side of the building.

In shingling an inside corner, as where a wing is joined to a house, the shingles should be cut the same, only reversed; that is, the lower corner is removed. It is not so necessary to break joints on this corner, but it is well to do so, as such a place is likely to get more than its share of water during storms.

If it can be arranged so that there will be a full course under the windows without making too much difference in the courses, it should be done, and it is well to have a course start just even with the top of the window and don caps.

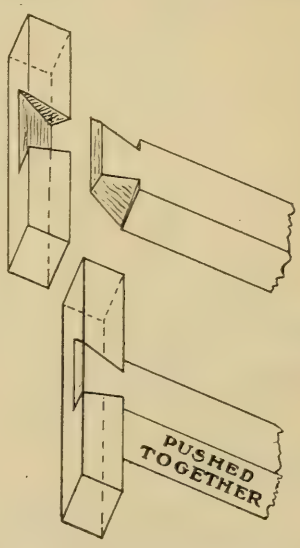
This is not necessary, for you can have the last course under the window wider than the rest and put a thin, narrow piece of board over them, or may finish with a narrow course. At the lower corners of windows it is better to remove one upper corner from a few shingles so as to break joints. At the upper corners you should remove the lower corners from a few shingles to fit around corners of casings. Tips which are cut off from shingles under windows should be saved to use over the windows.

On the side of the building, under the eaves, let the shingles run to the roof and put on a narrow frieze. At gable ends, put on the molding first and cut shingles to fit.

How Two Pieces of Wood May Be Dovetailed Together Both Ways.

Editor The Carpenter:

In answer to Brother Jacob Wonnald,



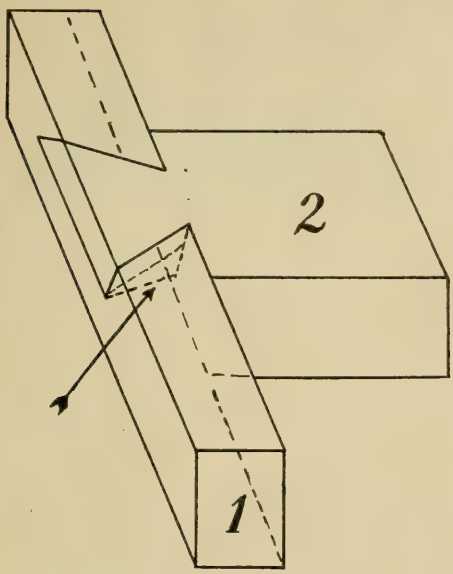
L. U. 698 of Newport, Ky., problem No. 5, in the March, 1910, Carpenter, I can only see this solution. If there is another I want to know it. Yours very truly,

JOHN E. ALBRIGHT, L. U. 1536.

Hamilton, Mont.

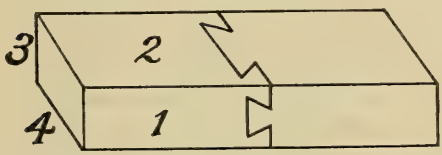
Editor The Carpenter:

In answer to Brother Wonnald of L. U. 698, I would state that the dovetail shown



as Figure 5 in the March journal is only apparent; that is, it is not a real dovetail. The slant of No. 1 being cut to the long-dotted line, and not a half splice cut.

Another phase of this deception can be shown thus—



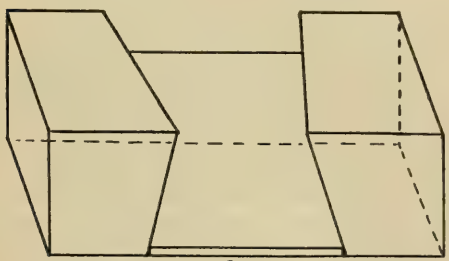
This is also done by a slant of 45 degrees, showing alike on the sides 1, 2, 3 and 4.

WM. INNES, L. U. 461.

Heywood, Ill.

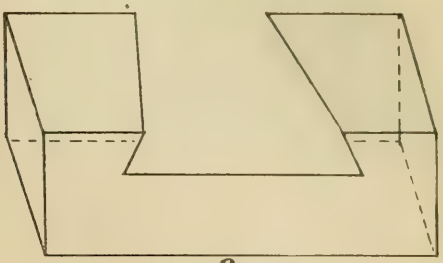
Editor The Carpenter:

In examining the March journal I noticed where Brother Wonnald, L. U. 698,



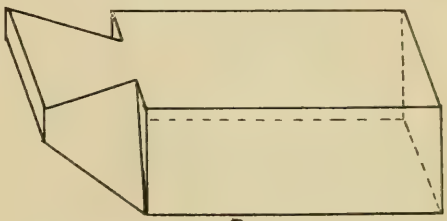
Top and Inside Elevation of Mortise.

has presented figure 5 for an explanation. As I have a knowledge of the figure referred to, I wish to offer a sketch of the

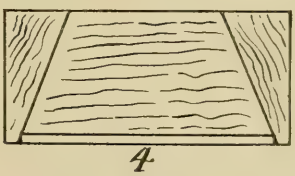


Top and Outside Elevation of Mortise.

same. If put together according to the drawing here I am sure our brother will



Top and Side Elevation of Liner.



Plan of Dovetail End of Liner.

have no difficulty in finding the correct solution.

Fraternally yours,

ARCHIBALD M'DOUGALL, L. U. 314.

Madison, Wis.

Excess of wealth is cause of covetousness.—Marlowe.

Toil, says the proverb, is the sire of fame.—Euripides.

Sweet are the slumbers of the virtuous man.—Addison.

Think not that thy word and thine alone must be right.—Sophocles.

Nothing is there more friendly to a man than a friend in need.—Plautus.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

An alle Lokal-Unionen, und Mitglieder, Distrikts- und Staats-Councils der Vereinigten Brüderschaft.

Alle Lokal-Unionen, deren Mitglieder, sowie alle Distrikts, und Staats-Councils, sind hiermit daran erinnert, daß unsere diesjährige, die sechszehnte General-Konvention der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute von Amerika, Montag den 19. September in Des Moines, Ja,, zusammentreten und so lange tagen wird bis alle vorliegende Geschäfte erledigt sind.

Die Angelegenheit mit denen sich die Konvention zu beschäftigen haben wird sind voraussichtlich von großer Wichtigkeit und Bedeutung für das fernere Gedeihen unserer Organisation. Viele unserer Lokal-Unionen wünschen Veränderungen oder Zusätze zu unserer General-Konstitution, deren Bestimmungen sich tatsächlich auch in den letzten zwei Jahren in mancher Beziehung als nicht so klar und präzise erwiesen haben als dies wünschenswert ist.

Manche der Sektionen gestatten in ihrer jetzigen Form verschiedenerlei Auslegung. Unsere Konstitution sollte in eine Sprache gekleidet die jedem Mitlliede verständlich ist, und in einer Weise abgefaßt sein die keinen Zweifel über den Sinn der einzelnen Bestimmungen aufkommen läßt. Die Lokal-Unionen und Mitglieder haben nun die Gelegenheit die nötigen Verbesserungen zu veranlassen und ihre Ansichten in dieser Richtung, durch ihre Delegaten auf der Konvention geltend zu machen. Vor allem aber sollten unsere Lokal-Union Diskussionen über unsere General-Konstitution und die gewünschten Verbesserungen, sofort anberaumen wenn dies nicht bereits geschehen ist. Sobald die Beratungen einer Lokal-Union über diesen Gegenstand beendet sind und sobold sie über irgend ein Amendement oder Zusatz zur GeneralKonstitution schlüssig geworden ist, sollte eine Abschrift dieser Amendements oder Zusätze dem General-Sekretär zugesandt werden, damit letztere in unserem offiziellen Journal „The Carpenter" veröffentlicht, zur Kenntnis unserer Gesammt-Mitgliedschaft gebracht werden können und allen Lokal-Unionen Gelegenheit geboten wird diese Veränderungen ihrerseits zu erörtern, sich darüber zu äußern und ihre Delegaten zur Konvention diesbezüglich und in ihrem Sinne zu instruiren. In Verbindung hiermit sei hier besonders auf Sektion 230 der General-Konstitution aufmerksam gemacht, welche folgendermaßen lautet:

§ 230. Alle Vorschläge zur Abänderung der Verfassung, welche Lokal-Unionen, Distrikts- oder Staatsverbände der Convention zur Erwägung unterbreitet wissen wollen, müssen spätestens am 15. Juli unmittelbar vor Abhaltung der Konvention dem General-Sekretär zugestellt werden. Dieser hat sie dann sofort nach dem Empfang im Verbandsorgan zu veröffentlichen. Die Konvention soll keine Vorschläge berücksichtigen, die nicht im Einklang mit dieser Bestimmung vorgelegt werden, doch können in der Konvention selbst Anträge auf Abänderung eines beliebigen Paragraphen gestellt werden während über den Bericht des Verfassungs1Ausschusses verhandelt wird.

Die Zeit ist nun da wo sich die Lokal-Unionen und Councils ohne Verzug mit allen Angelegenheiten befassen sollten die auf der nächsten Konvention zur Sprache und Erledigung kommen sollen. Man schiebe die Erörterung solcher Fragen nicht hinaus bis es zu spät ist um unsere Gesammt-Mitgliedschaft über die Wünsche der Lokal-Unionen verständigen zu können oder gar die Konvention ihre Sitzungen begonnen hat. Es ist in früheren Jahren vorgekommen, daß Vorschläge die auf Konstitutions-Veränderungen hinausliefen, erst während der Tagung der Konvention unterbreitet wurden, die dann gewöhnlich ohne denselben die Aufmerksamkeit und Sorgfalt zu schenken die ihnen gebührte, und die ihnen

entgegengebracht worden wäre wenn sie vorher im Journale veröffentlicht worden wären, in der Eile abgefertigt wurden. Solche Vorkommnisse sind zu bedauern und sollten und können vermieden werden. Unsere Lokal-Unionen und Councils sind daher hiermit aufgefordert, alle Amendements und Zusätze zur General-Konstitution, und alle etwaige andere Vorschläge, vor dem 15. Juli d. J., dem unterzeichneten Generalbeamten zuzusenden. Brüderlichen Gruß,

Frank Duffy, Gen. Sekr.
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Die Arbeitslosen-Versicherung in Europa.

Die in Europa vor zwei Jahren begonnenen Krisis, die ihr Ende noch immer nicht erreicht, hat doch ein Gutes im Gefolge gehabt; die hier bezahlten Löhne sind doch so niedrig im Verhältnis zum Preise der Lebensbedürfnisse, daß selbst der rabiateste Spießer nicht erwartet, daß der Proletarier viel davon für schwere, arbeitslose Zeiten, oder für das Alter, mit den damit verbundenen Gebrechen, bei Seite legen kann.

Wohl werden die verschiedenen Arten und Abtheilungen der staatlichen und communalen Fürsorge nur unter Protest der conservativen resp. reaktionären Parteien durchgeführt, aber selbst die Leiter der Groß-Industrie, und die politischen Parteien, die diese vertreten, haben die Arbeiter-Fürsorgegesetze in ihre parlamentarischen Plattformen aufgenommen, nicht etwa aus besonderer Vorliebe für das arbeitende Volk, vielmehr nur durch den Druck, der auf sie durch die immer stärker heranwachsenden Arbeiterparteien der verschiedenen Länder auf sie ausgeübt wird.

Was konnten aber in Zeiten einer industriellen Panik städtische oder gewerkschaftliche Arbeitsnachweisbüraus helfen? Sie konnten höchstens den statistischen Nachweis liefern, daß in jeder Stadt so und so viel tausend Arbeitslose herum liefen; die communalen Hülfs- oder Armenkassen wurden geleert, ohne der Noth merklich gesteuert zu haben; bei einer ziel und klassenbewußten Bevölkerung, wie sie in allen West- und Mittel-Europäischen Ländern in so großer Zahl vorhanden ist, mußten die Regierungen oder die Gemeinden extra Mittel bewilligen, um das Volk nicht verhungern zu lassen, sonst drohten revolutionär Ausbrüche, mit denen die bürgerliche Gesellschaft doch keinen Scherz treiben mochte. Was lag dieser nun näher, als die zu zwecken der Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung bewilligten Gelder als Grundlage zu einer regelrechten Arbeitslosen-Versicherung umzuwandeln!

Die Stadt Gent, in Belgien, gab hierzu den Anstoß; geleitet von einer starken Arbeiterbewegung, die auf jedem Gebiete der Fürsorge bereits Großes geleistet, waren sie es auch, die den Anfang mit der Versicherung Arbeitsloser gegen die damit verbundene Noth machten.

Bern, in der Schweiz, folgte bald nach, dann kamen der Kanton Genf, und nun hat auch der Kanton Basel instimmig einen auf drei Jahre ausgedehnten Versuch einer solchen Versicherung beschlossen.

Straßburg, in Elsaß, ist die erste Stadt des deutschen Reiches, die sich bereits den oben angeführten Beispielen angeschlossen hat; der Stadtrath in Nürnberg hat, nach längerer Berathung, ein dahinzielendes Projekt wieder auf die lange Bank geschoben, jedoch ist, bei dem fortgeschrittenen Nürnberger Proletariat, nicht zu befürchten, daß diese Forderung in Vergessen gerathen soll. In Köln und Mainz steht die Frage auf der Tagesordnung, und es ist außer Zweifel, daß weitere Städte folgen werden, je näher wir den nächsten Reichstagswahlen kommen.

Der Ausfall der Wahlen in England ist auch sehr dazu angethan, die seit Jahresfrist von der Arbeiterpartei Englands gestellte Forderung einer solchen Versicherung einzuführen. Die starke Minorität der dortigen Arbeiterpartei wird wahrscheinlich im nächsten Parlamente die sog. Balance of Power sein, und der liberalen Partei, die vor der Auflösung des Unterhauses bereits mit diesem Projekte liebäugelte, ein solches Versicherungsgesetz abhandeln, oder abtrotzen.

In Frankreich besteht ebenfalls brennendes Verlangen in dieser Richtung, doch wollen die Gewerkschaften erst das Altersversicherungsgesetz durchgeführt sehen, ehe sie an diese neue Forderung herangehen; dasselbe gilt für Italien, woselbst bereits in ganz ländlichen Distrikten ähnliches eingeführt ist.

Um unsern Mitgliedern ein Bild von der Art und Weise zu geben, wie diese Arbeitslosen-Versicherungen gehandhabt werden,

lasse ich hier einen Ausschnitt aus schweizer Gewerkschaftsblättern folgen:

In jüngster Zeit sind erfreuliche Fortschritte auf dem Gebiete der Arbeitslosenversicherung gemacht worden. So ist im Kanton Genf vom Großen Rat auf Antrag der sozialdemokratischen Fraktion folgendes Gesetz beschlossen worden:

Art. 1. Der Staat garantiert während zehn Jahren den Vereinigungen, Gewerkschaftsorganisationen oder Berufskorporationen, die eine Arbeitslosenversicherung führen, eine Entschädigung von 60 Prozent der an ihre Mitglieder ausbegahlten Unterstützungen.

Art. 2. Diejenigen Vereinigungen sind bezugsberechtigt, welche dafür einkommen und gegenwärtiges Gesetz anerkennen.

Art. 3. Die Vereinigungen haben sich jährlich an einem vom Regierungsrate festgesetzten Datum auf der Staatskanzlei einzu schreiben. Ebenso ist dort ein Exemplar ihrer Statuten und Reglemente über ihre Arbeitslosenversicherung zu deponieren.

Art. 4. Auf den Zeitpunkt der Einschreibung auf der Staatskanzlei müssen die Vereinigungen im Handelsregister eingetragen sein.

Art. 5. Die Vereinigungen sind gehalten, für die Arbeitslosenversicherung separat Buch zu führen.

Art. 6. Die Staatssubvention darf für dasselbe Mitglied nur für 60 Tage innerhalb eines Jahres ausbezahlt werden, und nur diejenigen Arbeitslosen, die sich während eines Jahres im Kanton Genf aufhalten oder einer schweizerischen Arbeitslosenkasse angehören, sind unterstützungsberechtigt.

Bei Streik, Krankheiten oder Unfall wird keine staatliche Unterstützung ausbezahlt.

Art. 7. Die Staatssubvention wird nach Quartalsabschluß bei Vorweisung der Belege über die verabfolgten Unterstützungen ausbezahlt. Die vorzulegenden Abrechnungen sind jeweilen durch eine Generalversammlung der Vereinigung genehmigen zu lassen.

Art. 8. Der Staat liefert sämtliche nötigen Formulare und Kontrollscheine.

Art. 9. Vereinigungen, deren Statuten Schweizerbürger ausschließen, haben auf die Vorteile des vorliegenden Gesetzes kein Anrecht. —

Es handelt sich also hierbei nur um die Einführung des Genter Systems, das sich in der Praxis so machen wird, daß z. B. zu einer täglichen Arbeitslosenunterstützung von 2 Frank durch die Gewerkschaft ein Staatsbeitrag von 1,20 Frank kommt, wodurch die Gesammtunterstützung auf 3,20 Frank kommt, die annehmbar ist. Nach § 6 ist jedes unterstützungsberechtigte Mitglied eines gewerkschaftlichen Zentralverbandes in der Schweiz, das in Genf wohnhaft ist und arbeitslos wurde, berechtigt, den Staatsbeitrag von 1,20 Frank pro Tag zu verlangen. Für den Anfang kommen zirka 2,000 Arbeiter in Betracht, deren Zahl im Laufe der Zeit noch steigen wird.

Unsere Kollegen werden einwenden, daß es sich bei dieser Art Versicherung um in amerikanischen Sinne geringe Summen handelt; das ist wohl wahr, man darf aber nur mit europäischen Verhältnissen rechnen, will man der Sache Gerechtigkeit wiederfahren lassen.

Ferner darf nicht vergessen werden, daß es sich um eine völlig neue Sache handelt, die sehr verbesserungsfähig ist, und sicher noch im Laufe der nächsten Zeit verbessert werden wird. Hierzulande, wo die Arbeiter die Interessen ihrer Klasse nicht so ausschließlich in die Hände des Kapitalismus legen, wie bei Euch, machen solche Vorlagen auch Fortschritte, wie das in der deutschen Reichsgesetzgebung ja auch leicht nachweisbar ist.

Ein Zeichen unverkennbaren Fortschritts und gesunden Klassengeistes zeigen namentlich die Schweizer Versicherungsprojekte in Bezug auf Fremde, d. h. Nicht-Einheimische, was um so mehr auffällt, als man grade in jener Gegend von jeher an partikularistische Kirchthumpolitik gewöhnt war.

Wie Manches können unsere amerikanischen Brüder doch noch von der hiesigen Arbeiterbewegung lernen! Hohe Löhne und kurze Arbeitsstunden allein sind nicht genügend erstrebenswerthe Ziele. Die hohen Löhne werden durch vertheuerte Nahrungsmittel und Wohnungsrente illusorisch gemacht; die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit holt der Arbeitgeber durch intensivere Ausbeutungsmethoden, verbesserte, aber häufig für den Arbeiter gefährliche Maschinerie ein, sowie durch promptes Ablegen, wenn nicht gleich andere Arbeit vorhanden ist. Wer aber die industriellen Krisen in Amerika, besonders seit 1893, mit erlebt hat, wer da aus eigner Erfahrung weiß, welche Noth und Elend diese Krisen im Gefolge haben, der

kann nur aus vollster Ueberzeugung mitarbeiten, daß auch die Arbeiter des großen Nordamerikanischen Kontinents sich diese neue Idee zu Nutzen machen. Es wäre dies auch ein gutes Mittel, um den großen Trusts einen Strich durch ihre Rechnung zu machen, wenn sie in muthwilliger, oder in berechnender böswilliger Weise große Arbeitslosigkeit hervorbringen.

Es sollte mich freuen, wenn dieser Artikel unseren deutschen Kollegen in Amerika Veranlassung geben wollte, die Frage in ihren Lokals anzuregen, zu debattieren, und der nächsten Konvention vorzulegen.

A. Heins.

Aus den deutschen Gewerkschaften.

(Aus dem Correspondenzblatt.)

Der Verband der Bureauangestellten hat nach dem eben veröffentlichten Geschäftsbericht seit der Verschmelzung des Verbandes der Verwaltungsbeamten der Krankenkassen mit dem Centralverein der Bureauangestellten, dem 1. Juli 1908 bis zum 31. Dezember 1908, seine Mitgliederzahl von 4234 auf 4782 und von da bis zum Jahresschluß 1909 auf 5109 gesteigert Die Einnahmen betrugen in dieser Zeit 113 841,71 Mk., die Ausgaben 99 009,10 Mk., darunter 26 089,87 Mk. Unterstützungen an Mitglieder und 34 969,38 Mk. für die beiden Verbandszeitschriften. Das Vermögen vermehrte sich in der Zeit von 30 745,56 Mk. auf 46 128,93 Mk.

Der (fakultativen) Pensionskasse — Invaliden-, Alters-, Witwen- und Waisenunterstützungskasse —, die am 1. Oktober 1908 ins Leben trat, gehören am Jahresschluß 1909 1261 Mitglieder an. Die Kasse hatte in dieser Zeit eine Einnahme von 71 652,91 Mark, wovon 69 431,99 Mk. als Vermögen verblieben.

Mit der Nr. 15 vom 9. April hat der „Proletarier" des Fabrikarbeiterverbandes eine Auflage von 150,000 erreicht. Das ist das vierte Gewerkschaftsblatt, das diese Auflage erreicht. Darüber hinaus gegangen sind bereits die Organe der Verbände der Metallarbeiter, Maurer und Holzarbeiter. Bei den Fabrikarbeitern ist zu gleicher Zeit eine ebenso hohe Mitgliederzahl erreicht, da außer dem „Proletarier" andere Blätter geliefert werden. So erhalten die weiblichen Mitglieder die „Gleichheit" in zirka 6000 Exemplaren, an die italienisch und polnisch sprechenden Mitglieder werden die entsprechenden von der Generalkommission herausgegebenen Blätter geliefert. — Der Verband der Fabrikarbeiter gehört zu den Verbänden, die ein schweres Feld zu beackern haben. Trotzdem ist es ihm in verhältnismäßig kurzer Zeit gelungen, eine große Zahl von Arbeitern in seiner Organisation zusammenzufassen.

Am Schlusse des ersten Jahrfünfts seit Gründung des Verbandes waren erst wenig über 5000 Mitglieder gewonnen, am Schlusse des zweiten waren es schon fast 25,000, am Schlusse des dritten mehr als 50,000 und heute kurz vor Abschluß des vierten Jahrfünfts kann der Verband 150,000 Kämpfer und Kämpferinnen zählen.

Es ist also fast ununterbrochen vorwärts gegangen. Trotzdem blieb eine große Arbeit zurück. Denn mehr als 600,000 Arbeiter sind im Organisationsgebiet des Verbandes beschäftigt und es gilt, diese für die Organisation und den Kampf um eine bessere Existenz zu gewinnen.

Der Centralverband der Glaser feiert am 1. Mai d. J. sein 25jähriges Jubiläum. Im April 1885 wurde derselbe in Mainz ins Leben gerufen, nachdem der vorher bestandene rheinische Verband sich aufgelöst hatte. Schon im Jahre 1887 wurde die Arbeitslosen- und Reiseunterstützung eingeführt. Am 1. Mai wird das Fachblatt „Die Glaserzeitung" im festlichen Gewand erscheinen.

Der Gemeindearbeiter-Verband zählte am Schlusse des 4. Quartals 32,488 Mitglieder. Der Vermögensbestand betrug 326,777 Mk., davon 109,587 Mk. in den Filialen.

Der Kürschnerverband hatte am Schlusse des 4. Quartals 3562 Mitglieder, davon 993 weibliche. Die Quartalseinnahmen bezifferten sich auf 23,445 Mk., die Ausgaben auf 15,036 Mk. Der Vermögensbestand betrug 89 674,15 Mk., davon 8320,51 Mk. in den Filialen.

Der Vermögensbestand des Bauhilfsarbeiterverbandes betrug am Schlusse des 4. Quartals 1909 nach der jetzt vorliegenden

Abrechnung 1 244 422 Mk., davon 242 926 Mark in den Zweigvereinskassen. Die Ausgaben für Streiks beliefen sich im letzten Jahre auf 506 476 Mk.

Der Buchbinderverband zählte am Schlusse des 4. Quartals 23 914 Mitglieder, davon 10 228 weibliche. Für Arbeitslosenunterstützung wurden 31 481 Mk., an kranke Mitglieder 12 861 Mk. und für Streiks und Lohnbewegungen 10 601 Mk. verausgabt. Der Kassenbestand betrug am Jahresschluß 351 116 Mk.

Der 10. Verbandstag des Fabrikarbeiterverbandes ist auf den 7. August nach Halle a. S. einberufen worden. Neben der Entgegennahme der Berichte usw. wird sich der Verbandstag mit der Taktik bei Lohnkämpfen beschäftigen.

Die Abrechnung des Allgemeinen deutschen Gärtnervereins für 1909 weist einen Vermögensbestand der Hauptkasse von 17 736 Mk. auf. Von den Ausgaben entfallen 13,729 Mark auf die Arbeitslosenunterstützung, 13 664 Mk. auf Lohnbewegungen und 12 940 Mk. auf das Verbandsorgan.

Die Nr. 7 der „Handlungsgehilfen-Zeitung" ist als Agitationsnummer herausgegeben worden. Ausstattung und Inhalt ist dem Zwecke gut angepaßt. Die Nummer kann vom Verbandsvorstand bezogen werden.

Die Mitgliederzahl des Maurerverbandes betrug am Schlusse des 4. Quartals 179 451. Die Ausgaben für Streiks beliefen sich im Jahre 1909 auf 937 697 Mk.

Der Metallarbeiterverband steigerte im Jahre 1909 seine Mitgliederzahl um 11,276 auf 373,349. Die Ausgaben der Hauptkasse für die Unterstützungszweige ergeben sich aus folgender Zusammenstellung für die zwei letzten Jahre:

Unterstützungen	1908 Mk.	1909 Mk.
Reisegeld	401 607,39	324 051,70
Umzugsunterstützung	102 044,31	90 569,67
Erwerbslosenunterstützung ...		
a(bei Krankheit	3 049 747,57	3 036 547,64
b(bei Arbeitslosigkeit	3 093 559,20	3 199 236,71
Streikunterstützg.	816 648,14	577 429,91
Maßregelungen..	346 032,73	249 847,12
Besondere Notfälle	64 664,30	54 487,05
Sterbegeld	68 888,65	78 492,95
Rechtsschutz	69 922,08	55 240,26
Zusammen ..	8 013 114,37	7 665 903,01

Die Arbeitslosenunterstützung ist im letzten Jahre demnach auf 3,2 Millionen Mark angewachsen, während die Ausgaben für Streiks zurückgegangen sind. Die Einnahmen betrugen in der Hauptkasse 10 383 507,91 Mk., sie sind gegenüber dem Vorjahre um rund 200 000 Mk. gestiegen.

Der Mühlenarbeiterverband zählte am Schlusse des 4. Quartals 4482 Mitglieder. Der Vermögensbestand belief sich auf 91 035 Mk., davon 16 367 Mk. in den Zweigvereinen.

Almanach des deutschen Holzarbeiter Verbandes für das Jahr 1910.

Ein Exemplar obigen Almanachs ist uns soeben zugegangen. Derselbe erscheint in Taschenformat von 180 Seiten und ist sehr interessanten Inhalts; besonders für solche Mitglieder die früher dem deutschen Holzarbeiter Verbande angehört haben. Der Almanach ist gegen Einsendung von 25 Cents in Briefmarken durch Lokal-Union 309 New Yorch zu beziehen. Man wende sich an den Finanz-Sekretär. L. Becker,
1612 2d Ave., New York City.

In the morning when thou risest unwillingly, let this thought be present—"I am rising to the work of a human being."—Marcus Aurelius.

Of the $100,000,000 paid out by employers of labor in the United States to reimburse the victims of accidents only $44,000,000 reaches the workmen and they in turn pay fully one-half of this sum in attorney's fees. The remaining $56,000,000 go to the liability companies and lawyers.

Department Francais

L'Assurance Contre le Chomage.

III.

Dans une correspondance anterieure j'ai rendu compte sur la méthode d'assurance contre le chômage, tel qu'elle est pratiquée par la ville de Berne, en Suisse; dans l'article suivant je porterai à la connaissance de nos membres le système appelé "gantois," tel qu'il est en opération dans la ville de Gand, grand centre manufacturier et de tissage de la Belgique et qui a l'honneur d'être l'innitiatrice de l'assurance contre le manque de travail auquel les classes laborieuses sont malheureusement soumis si souvent et si injustement.

Le systèm me parait d'une si grande utilité pour notre organisation aux Etats Unis, que je trouve bon de le publier à cette place en son entier et commence par les

Status.

Art. 1. Il est institué pour l'agglomération gantoise un fonds spécial destiné à favoriser la prévoyance en vue du chômage. Ce fonds recevra des administrations communales de l'agglomération gantoise des subsides annuells dont le montant sera fixé par les conseils communaux, suivant les nécessités et les circonstances.

Chaque subside sera payé à partir du 1. janvier. Les communes affiliés bonifieront les intérêts à 3% l'an sur toute somme payée après son échéance.

La ville de Gand avancera les frais d'administration de ce fonds. Les autres communes supporteront dans ces frais une part proportionelle au chiffre de leur population. Les subventions des divers communes feront l'objet d'une comptabilité spéciale, chaque ayant à veiller aux nécessités des sans travail domiciliés dans la commune.

Art. 2. Ce fonds sera administré par un comité élu tous les 3 ans. Dix membre de ce comité seront nommés par le conseil communale de Gand. Chaque membre aura un suppléant qui le remplacera en cas de démission. Parmi les délégués gantois devront figurer 3 conseilers communaux et 5 membres des associations d'ouvriers et d'emplayés offiliés au fonds. Le membre qui se sera absenté sans motif de trois séances consécutives sera consideré comme démissionaire et il y aura de pourvoir à son remplacement. Il sera pourvu par le conseil communal à toute vacance qui pourrait se produire dans cette administration par démission, retraite ou autrement.

M. le bourgmestre de Gand, ou l'échevaine délégué par lui a le droit de venir présider cette commission. Il a dans ce cas voix prépondérante, mais seulement en cas de partage de votes.

Chaqun des communes suburbaines affiliés au fonds aura également de designer un délégué, qui aura les mêmes pouvoirs que les dix délégués de l'administration de Gand.

Art. 3. Les resources indiqués à l'Art. 1 constitueront le budget ordinaire du fonds de chômage. Elles seront employés exclusivement à aider les ouvriers et employés des communes affiliés à aquerir des indemnités de chêmage suffisantes.

A ces resources ordinaires pourront venir se joindre le produit de souscriptions, fêtes, legs ou autres donations. Les resources extraordinaires, autres que les subsides communaux, constitueront une caise spéciale que le comité pourra employer à combattre les effets ou les causes de chômage de la manière qui lui paraitra la plus efficace.

Art. 4. Le fonds spécial encouragera la prévoyance en vue du chômage de deux manière:

1. En majorant les indemnités d'assurance alloués par les unions professionelles à leurs membres sans travail.

2. En augmentant l'efficacité de l'épargne destiné à combattre les conséquences financières du chômage.

Art. 5. Le fonds spécial majorera les indemnités d'assurance accordés par les associations professionelles, en allouant aux

chômeurs une subvention proportionelle au montant de l'indemnité de chômage. Les indemnités de chômage ne pourront jamais être majorés de plus de 100%, ni être portés en compte à un même membre pour plus de 60 jours par an, ni pour plus de 1 franc par jour. (Ce qui représente 25% du salaire journalier par tète.) Les grèves et les lock-out, ou leurs consequences, les maladies et les incapacités phisiques de travail ne pourront pas donner lieu à indemnisation par le fonds de chômage.

Art. 6. Les associations d'ouvriers et d'employés qui désirent voir leurs membres participer aux subventions du présent fonds, devront indiquer mensuellement le nombre et le montant des indemnités qu'elles ont payés, et remettre annuellement le bilan de leurs opération, ainsi que communiquer leurs statuts et leur règlement d'ordre interieur.

7. Le comité nommera un verificateur chargé de contrôler la veracité des indications fournis par les associations et les particuliers. Le verificateur aura droit de contrôler tous les livres des associations pariticipatantes, relatifs à l'assurance contre le chômage, et de communiquer les renseignements ainsi obtenus, au comité.

Tous les membres du comité prendront l'engagement d'honeur de ne divulger aucune des indications personelles qu'ils auraient puisés dans ces livres.

Art. 8. règlemente le cas des réclamations.

Art. 9. Les ouvriers et employés ne faisant pas partie d'une Union professionelle affiliée au fonds, pourront participer aux subventions accordés aux epargnants en vue de chômage.

Art. 10. Tout ouvrier ou employé chômant, possédant de bonne foi un livret d'épargne de la Caisse Général d'Epargne et de Retraite, se soumettant aux mesures de contrôle indiqués par le règlement d'ordre interieur, et opérant des retraites d'épargne, poura obtenir les mêmes majorations que les syndiqués assurés contre le chômage.

Toute association, mutualité, coopérative, syndicat, patronage, cercle ouvrier ou autre groupement, organisant dans son sein l'épargne en vue du chômage, pourra être autorisée à organiser elle même le contrôle à des conditions à arrêter avec le comité du fonds. Le comité est également autorisé à accepter l'affiliation de toutes associations ayant le même but et se soumettant à son règlement.

Art. 11. Le chômeur qui refuserait un emploi qui lui serait indiqué par le comité, sera exclu de la distributions des secours. Le comité se mettra a cet effet en rapports aussi intimes que possible avec les autres institutions, officielles ou privés, qui entreprendraient la lutte contre le chômage.

Art. 12. Le comité fixera chaque mois le montant de la majoration qui sera alloué en cas de chômage sur le montant des indemnités et des retraites d'épargne.

Art. 13. Pour les communes de l'agglomération gantoise qui y consentiront, le comité est autorisé à employer les résources des années anterieurs et les sommes spécialement affectées à ce but, à constituer un fonds spécial destiné à prolonger le service des majorations pour les ouvriers et employés qui continueront à être atteints par le chômage après l'epuisement de leur indemnités.

(Signé par le secrétaire communal, et par le Bourgmester-Président.)

De ces statuts il resulte, que l'ouvrier est supposé d'avoir un quart du salaire d'une journée de travail en reserve, soit que cette somme lui provienne de ses économies par voie directe, ou qu'il la reçoive de l'Union, ou d'une société quellconque, créé dans le but de faire des économies à l'avantage personel de leurs membres.

Le deuzième quart du salaire d'une journée de travail lui est payé par cette caisse d'assurance, et qui reçoit ses fonds direct par la ville. Par exemple; un ouvrier gagnant 4 francs par jour recevra de l'Union en cas de chômage, 1 fr. par jour d'indemnité, alors la ville lui donnera aussi 1 fr. par jour, de sorte qu'aulieu de crever de misère, étant sans travail, il recevra 2 frs. par jour; c'est à dire la moitié de son salaire ordinaire.

C'est peu, dira-t-on, c'est vrai, mais transmettons nous avec ce système aux Etats Unis; supposons qu'un ouvrier sans travail s'assurera par ce système deux dollars par jour, la question du chômage perdrai immédiatement ses suites si fatales à la classe ouvrière.

Si cette question serait jamais soulevé

(Voir la suite a la page 56.)

DEATH ROLL

PENDERGAST, MRS., wife of F. M. Pendergast, of Local Union No. 483, San Francisco, Cal.

Claims Paid During April, 1910

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
12608	Thos. J. Hennessey	23	$200.00
12609	Mrs. Alice J. McGriff	106	50.00
12610	Wm. J. Flynn	167	200.00
12611	Mrs. Mary Dean	286	50.00
12612	John Becker	486	50.00
12613	Willis H. Overton	746	50.00
12614	Mrs. Pearl C. Shelley	808	50.00
12615	Mrs. Mabel S. Wolfe	988	50.00
12616	Thomas A. Hartigan	1287	200.00
12617	Andrew Freiberg	1367	50.00
12618	John R. Polk	1502	200.00
12619	E. C. Bradley (Dis.)	22	400.00
12620	Robert L. Dillard (Dis.)	1068	100.00
12621	Samuel Campbell	8	200.00
12622	Robert Finister	79	50.00
12623	Mrs. J. L. Whitehouse	517	25.00
12624	Mrs. Elizabeth Cramer	1343	50.00
12625	Mrs. Josephine Magormak	1757	50.00
12626	Mrs. Mathilda Wirth	47	50.00
12627	Charles Cook	58	200.00
12628	Charles Williams	175	200.00
12629	Mrs. Mary A. Dias	288	50.00
12630	Jack Heyerick	309	200.00
12631	Mrs. Mary T. Peden	949	50.00
12632	Mrs. Wilhelmina Beisele	55	50.00
12633	Roland L. Lees	79	50.00
12634	Ernest A. Schuff	131	200.00
12635	Mrs. Fannie L. Johnson	331	50.00
12636	Mrs. Maria Meyers	417	50.00
12637	Edward Schmitt	707	200.00
12638	Wm. A. Cox	781	200.00
12639	P. L. Ryan (Dis.)	993	400.00
12640	Julius Speigelhauer	1532	50.00
12641	Mrs. Marie Chott	1786	50.00
12642	Harry Levine	1840	200.00
12643	Mrs. Annie L. Gronwald	19	50.00
12644	J. D. Kiehl	106	50.00
12645	J. W. Smith	144	200.00
12646	Joseph Scheurer	209	200.00
12647	Charles A. Smith	747	50.00
12648	Mrs. Julia Silvan	54	50.00
12649	Timothy Rutherford	69	200.00
12650	Mrs. J. L. Dickmeyer	90	50.00
12651	Henry Groeninger	90	50.00
12652	John Vanderbelt	187	50.00
12653	Frank Cramer	242	200.00
12654	Mrs. Helen Doeherty	473	50.00
12655	Willard C. Pike	979	50.00
12656	Dallas D. Carpenter	1256	200.00
12657	S. P. Sowders	1497	100.00
12658	Mrs. Wilie B. McClamroch	1666	50.00
12659	Firman Lord	1684	50.00
12660	Daniel Russell (Dis.)	215	400.00
12661	Frank Udaily (Dis.)	419	400.00
12662	Agnes McLagan	22	50.00
12663	Emil Bader	62	400.00
12664	Mrs. Diava Beisei	75	50.00
12665	Jacob Peterson	87	200.00
12666	Mrs. Eva Lange	272	50.00
12667	Charles W. Burris	389	200.00
12668	John Miller	604	200.00
12669	Mrs. Nellie M. Town	1015	50.00
12670	Gustav Cordes	304	50.00
12671	Adolf Huthmacher	304	200.00
12672	Mrs. Sarah J. Mosher	322	50.00
12673	Geo. De Roxtra	349	200.00
12674	Franz Hubertus	375	200.00
12675	Mrs. Caroline A. Zinkham	430	50.00
12676	Chas. F. Bond	443	200.00
12677	Michael Eckmeder	119	200.00
12678	Thomas H. Haskins	169	200.00
12679	Roy K. Edwards	266	200.00
12680	John Fuchs	284	200.00
12681	Mrs. Sarah Greenberg	291	50.00
12682	Christopher Griffith	483	200.00
12683	Anton Lacher	483	151.00
12684	A. J. Sutherland	483	151.50
12685	Geo. W. Thompson	597	50.00
12686	Elbridge Decker	621	50.00
12687	Christian Siegel	1598	200.00
12688	Wm. H. Halsey	726	200.00
12689	Mrs. Lizzie Bishop	16	50.00
12690	W. C. Waggoner	339	100.00
12691	J. C. English	779	50.00
12692	Mrs. Wilhelmina Bastke	1670	50.00
12693	Mrs. Anna E. Winandy	1307	50.00
12694	Warren A. Story	906	200.00
12695	Mrs. Martha. W. Younger	29	50.00
12696	Henry Wauschaffe	47	200.00
12697	Jacob T. Close	117	200.00
12698	Mrs. May McCormick	165	50.00
12699	Mrs. Mata E. Fries	171	50.00
12700	Mrs. Anna Busch	309	25.00
12701	Enoch Bushore	315	200.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
12702	Charles E. Foster (Dis.)	374	200.00
12703	M. B. Harris	377	50.00
12704	Mrs. Marie Vashon	517	50.00
12705	Mark F. Richards	595	50.00
12706	Mrs. Ida R. Bailey	772	25.00
12707	Mrs. Minnie Hoeppner	1053	50.00
12708	Mrs. Mattie Williamson	1492	50.00
12709	Albert Laudreville	1824	50.00
12710	Joseph A. Gordon	1	50.00
12711	Mrs. J. L. Anderson	7	50.00
12712	A. Nadraw	13	193.25
12713	Mrs. Catherine Kneisel	25	50.00
12714	Geo. W. Laird	31	200.00
12715	L. A. Burgoon	61	50.00
12716	Louis Swan	73	200.00
12717	Frank Ryberg	87	200.00
12718	Mrs. Caroline Blocker	103	50.00
12719	James McCullough	119	200.00
12720	Leo Golnick	181	200.00
12721	Claude S. Dadson (Dis.)	187	400.00
12722	Wm. F. Beikert	211	200.00
12723	Mrs. Johanna F. Martin	299	50.00
12724	Patrick Darby	340	200.00
12725	Mrs. Georgiana Metivier	342	50.00
12726	Jas. Wilson, Jr.	509	200.00
12727	A. R. Bowen	521	100.00
12728	Joseph A. Miller	541	200.00
12729	Mrs. Sadie E. Hughes	578	50.00
12730	Peter M. Dederick	1075	50.00
12731	Wm. R. Manes	1154	200.00
12732	Mrs. Anna Reisenauer	171	50.00
12733	Mrs. Lois A. Grimes	276	25.00
12734	Mrs. Marie T. Straube	309	50.00
12735	F. A. McFadden (Dis.)	345	200.00
12736	Frederick Porter	438	200.00
12737	Mrs. Nora L. Armour	871	50.00
12738	Robert Howard	993	50.00
12739	Wm. E. Stephens	73	200.00
12740	Wm. M. Pittman	125	200.00
12741	Wm. T. Chandler	167	50.00
12742	Mrs. Mabel A. Sherman	217	50.00
12743	Bruno Teichman	266	200.00
12744	Mrs. Alfreta V. Walters	298	50.00
12745	Jean Pierre Bernadou	340	200.00
12746	John N. Robson	366	50.00
12747	Henry A. Wayland	386	50.00
12748	A. Edwin Butler	938	200.00
12749	H. W. Nally	1011	200.00
12750	Rafael Charon y Perez	1633	200.00
12751	Frank Brydon	43	50.00
12752	Mrs. Mary J. Cosgrove	43	50.00
12753	Mrs. Hilda S. Nelson	112	50.00
12754	Bradley Ely	126	200.00
12755	Joseph Franek	378	200.00
12756	Henry J. McDermott	683	200.00
12757	George Wilson	683	50.00
12758	Milford Masters	690	200.00
12759	John Plock	1367	200.00
12760	Gust Hungerford	1635	50.00
12761	Mrs. Catherine Mayer	309	50.00
12762	Wm. H. Price	356	200.00
12763	Mrs. Christina Damm	513	50.00
12764	Hugh Murphy	632	200.00
12765	Jean Bruneau	730	50.00
12766	Augustus Resch	1711	50.00
12767	Frank Sievart	13	200.00
12768	Mrs. Rosana Moise	76	50.00
12769	John Hemmer	191	200.00
12770	Daniel W. Richmond	240	200.00
12771	Mrs. Annie B. Potter	340	50.00
12772	Mrs. Eliza D. Pendergast	423	50.00
12773	Mrs. Sarah C. Smith	10	50.00
12774	Mrs. Melissa Rogers	16	50.00
12775	Mrs. Lillie Hendricks	71	50.00
12776	Murdock DeChamp (Dis.)	73	300.00
12777	Mrs. Josephine Duclos	96	50.00
12778	Mrs. Hulda C. Olson	131	50.00
12779	L. M. Chilton (Dis.)	132	400.00
12780	I. S. Elmore	318	50.00
12781	Mrs. Mary Rosenbauer	375	50.00
12782	Aug. Ambulang	522	50.00
12783	Mrs. Luette Lee Swift	550	25.00
12784	Mrs. Martha E. Abram	998	50.00
12785	Joseph C. Mertlik	1143	100.00
12786	Lewis A. Teeple	1946	100.00
12787	Isaac G. Alien	52	200.00
12788	Mrs. Alma Erickson	58	50.00
12789	John T. McNally	112	200.00
12790	John Slawski	181	100.00
12791	Mrs. Lettie Watterson	308	50.00
12792	W. L. Baker (Dis.)	1330	100.00
12793	Amos E. Hull	8	50.00
12794	Mrs. Sarah P. Turner	25	50.00
12795	Frederick G. Hamlin	43	200.00
12796	James Keefe	73	200.00
12797	H. H. Rhodes	453	200.00
12798	John A. Brown	537	50.00
12799	W. C. Starks	1607	50.00
12800	Mrs. Ruey A. Maxwell	292	50.00
12801	Spotwood Kingston	410	50.00
12802	James Chapman	471	200.00
12803	Mrs. Katie W. Sullivan	667	50.00
12804	George H. Hall	799	200.00
12805	Frederick G. Vogel	1747	50.00
	Total		$24,020.75

L'Assurance Contre le Chomage.

(Suite de la page 54.)

dans notre organisation, soit par la convention générale, soit par les unions locales d'une ville, je me fairai un devoir de leur faire parvenir le règlement entier, qui prendrai trop de place pour être reprodui ici.

Dans un prochain numéro je donnerai un apperçu detaillé sur le progrès que fait le système de l'assurance contre le chômage en Europe.

Le royaume de Saxe, faisant partie de l'Empire d'Allemagne, vient de créé une commission d'enquête dans le but d'étudier les systèmes divers d'assurance contre le chômage et vu la forte représentation de la classe ouvrière au parlement saxan, toutes les chances son donné par que ce pays introduise cette assurance pour tout le royaume à très bref délai.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

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(Continued on Page 60.)

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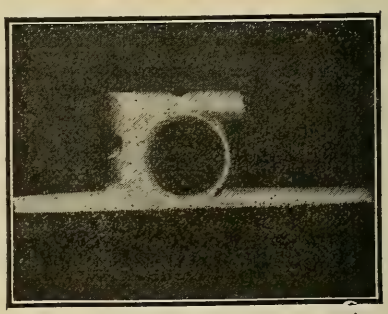

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All cold storage plants should be owned by the government, as should all grain elevators. Until every slaughter house in the nation is owned by the nation we shall be condemned to eat Jungle meat and the workers in the packing plants will be reduced to a condition worse than that of the lumpy-jaw cattle slaughtered there. Force Weyerhauser and the others to give us back our forest lands, and take the mines from those who have appropriated them. National markets should be established, and the various gambling exchanges should be abolished. No gambling resort running a fixed game ever operated more dishonestly that the exchange which now dictate the laws of this country.

This is a beginning, and it is one that will have to be made. At present there is an outcry against the grafting, bribe-taking legislator. Drive him out. But drive out also the smug, honest incompetent who in the face of national peril complacently starts out to do something more to the tariff, or advocates the election of a committee to see whether or not there is something the matter. If it is not done the insignificant meat boycotts and meat riots will swell to a nation-wide battle and in the turmoil the real cure will be lost sight of.—New York Call.

My Lady.

Fast and faster the dancers fly;
Gayly my lady flashes by;
Bright on her bosom jewels gleam,
While in the depths, 'mid heat and steam,
Where gases creep and stones fly thick,
The diamond digger swings his pick—
But who wants to know
Of the depths below
Where labor is weaving
Its shroud of woe?

Bravely my lady sweeps along,
Greedily viewed by the envious throng:
The wealth of a world on her shoulder lies;
While, over the way, with weary eyes,
Stitch by stitch, through an endless day,
Her seamstress toils and receives as pay—
But a lady so fair
One should always spare
The tedious tale
Of a life of care.

The wine glows red in my lady's glass;
Many and merry the jests that pass;
Loving laughter and winning smile
Circle from lip to lip. the while
Clothed in rags, at her very gates,
Gaunt-eyed hunger in silence waits—
But sights like these
Would little please
My lady in her
Hours of ease.
—W. C. Owen in Organized Labor.

If organized labor all over the world would call a general strike—via the ballot-box route—by putting a full labor ticket in the field and endorsing no other party candidates, what a different aspect things would have.—Eugene, Ore., Union Advocate.

The court of appeals of the state of New York has decided that the law requiring a license for the sale of prison-made goods in other states is unconstitutional.

The only failure a man ought to fear is failure in cleaving to the purpose he sees to be best.—George Eliot.

Saying and doing are two things.—Henry.

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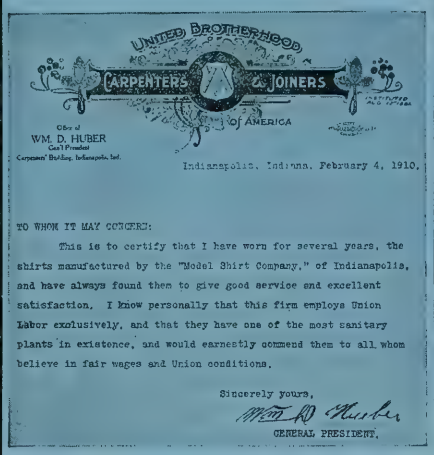

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Sincerely yours,
Wm D Huber
GENERAL PRESIDENT.

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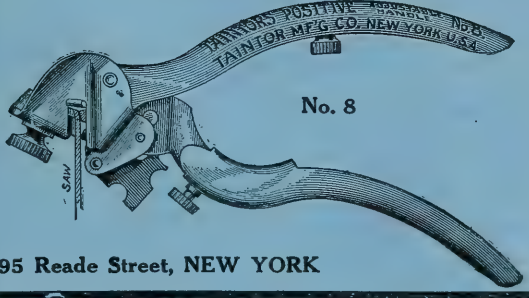

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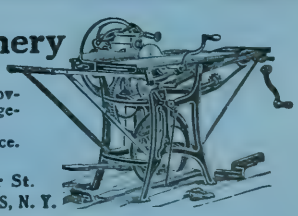

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You actually save money by using a MORRILL Saw Set, for your saws require less filing when set often and last longer.

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THE CARPENTER

JUNE, 1910

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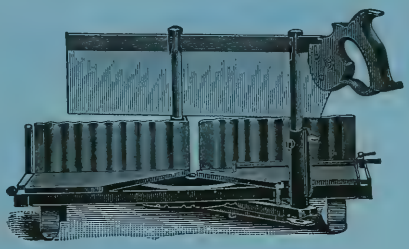

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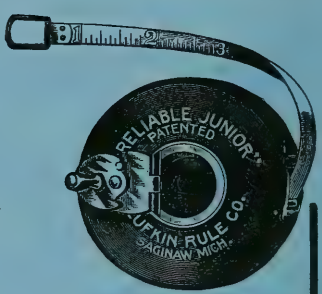

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Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regarding them."

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXX—No. 6
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1910

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

To Labor

By CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN

Shall you complain who feed the world?
Who clothe the world?
Who house the world?
Shall you complain who are the world,
Of what the world may do?
As from this hour
You are your power
The world must follow you.

The world's life hangs on your right hand!
Your strong right hand!
Your skilled right hand!
You hold the whole world in your hand.
See to it what you do!
Or dark or light,
Or wrong or right,
The world is made by you!

Then rise as you never rose before!
Nor hoped before!
Nor dared before!
And show as never was shown before!
The power that lies in you!
Stand all as one!
See justice done!
Believe! and Dare! and Do!

The Carpenter

SUIT ENTERED AGAINST THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, BY THE FIRM OF IRVING & CASSON OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS., IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TO

Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Edward H. Neal, individually and as secretary of said Joint District Council, and the members of said Joint District Council; David French, Joseph Crimmins, L. E. Storey, Henry W. Blumenberg, Henry Erickson, William O'Grady, Frederick Dhuy, Harry Lea, Thomas Dalton, Frank Hollereith, George Lynch, August Nagel, James B. Smith, James Martin, Julian Wazeter, individually and as business agents of said Joint District Council, Charles H. Bausher, individually and as business agent of said Joint District Council, AND AS A MEMBER OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, Frank Duffy, individually and as Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and William D. Huber, individually and as President of said United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Greeting:

(L. S.)

You are hereby commanded that you and each of you personally appear before the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New York in the Second Circuit, in Equity, on the first Monday of June, A. D., 1910, wherever the said court shall then be, to answer a bill of complaint exhibited against you in the said court by Charles R. Irving and Robert Casson, co-partners, doing business under the firm name and style of Irving & Casson, and do further and receive what the said court shall have considered in that behalf. And this you are not to omit under the penalty on you and each of you of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Witness, the Honorable Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States, at the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and thirty-fourth. JOHN A. SHIELDS, Clerk.

WALTER GORDON MERRITT, Solicitor for Complainants.

The defendants are required to enter appearance in the above cause, in the clerk's office of this court, on or before the first Monday of June, 1910, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against them. J. A. S., Clerk.

Fol.

1 CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

CHARLES R. IRVING and ROBERT CASSON, co-partners, doing business under the firm name and style of IRVING & CASSON, Plaintiffs,

—against—

Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Edward H. Neal, individually and as Secretary of said Joint District Council, and the members of said Joint District Council; David French, Joseph Crimmins, L. E. Storey, Henry W. Blumenberg, Henry Erickson, William O'Grady, Frederick Dhuy, Harry Lea, Thomas Dalton, Frank Hollereith, George Lynch, August Nagel, James B. Smith, James Martin, Julian Wazeter, individually and as business agents of said Joint District Council, Charles H. Bausher, individually and as business agent of said Joint
2 District Council, and as a member of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Frank Duffy, individually and as Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and William D. Huber, individually and as President of said United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Defendants.

IN EQUITY

WHEREAS, in the above named cause it has been made to appear upon the Bill of Complaint filed herein and the exhibits annexed thereto, and the affidavits of
3 Charles P. Casson and Lulu L. Shanks verified the 27th day of April, 1910, and the affidavit of John A. Keyes, verified the 26th day of April, 1910, and the affidavit of J. George Burt verified the 18th day of February, 1909, duly verified copies of which have this day been produced to the circuit judge of the court that writ of injunction preliminary to the final hearing is proper and that prima facie the complainant is entitled thereto enjoining the defendants herein from the acts complained of and threatened to be committed.

4 Now, on motion of the said complainant, it is

ORDERED, that the defendants appear before the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, at the court room of said court, New York City, New York, upon the 6th day of May, 1910, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. of said day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the preliminary injunction therein prayed for should not issue. And it appearing to the undersigned circuit judge of the Second Circuit that there is danger of irreparable injury being caused to the complainant before the hearing of said application for the preliminary writ of injunction can be heard unless the said defendants are, pending such hearing, restrained as hereinafter set forth.

5 Therefore, complainant's application for such restraining order is granted upon its giving a bond with good and sufficient sureties to be approved by the clerk of this court in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) securing the said defendants against all loss or damage which may result from the issuing of said order if it should be finally determined that the same is improperly issued, or that may be awarded to them by reason of the granting of said order.

6 Now, therefore, it is

ORDERED, that you, the said Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Edward H. Neal, individually and as Secretary of said Joint District Council, and the members of said Joint District
7 Council; David French, Joseph Crimmins, L. E. Storey, Henry W. Blumenberg, Henry Erickson, William O'Grady, Frederick Dhuy, Harry Lea, Thomas Dalton, Frank Hollereith, George Lynch, August Nagel, James B. Smith, James Martin, Julian Wazeter, Charles Bausher, individually and as business agents of said Joint District Council, defendants herein, your agents, servants and attorneys, and all persons acting by or under your authority, suggestion or direction be and you are hereby especially restrained and enjoined from communicating, publishing or promulgating a statement that the work or job now going on at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on 112th street, in the City of New York is unfair or "on strike" because the firm of Irving
8 and Casson is doing work at or in connection with said building and from inducing any men to cease work or refrain from work at said building because said Irving & Casson are doing work in connection with said building or are employing non-union men on said building. It is

FURTHER ORDERED, that a copy of this order, together with a copy of the bill and affidavits, be served by the marshal on each of the defendants to be restrained thereby.

Dated, New York City, N. Y., in the Southern District of New York, this 30th day of April, 1910.

9 (Signed) H. G. WARD, U. S. C. J.

The Carpenter

Fol.

1 CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

CHARLES R. IRVING and ROBERT CASSON, co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of IRVING & CASSON, Plaintiffs,

—against—

THE JOINT DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA and AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA and EDWARD H. NEAL, individually and as Secretary of said Joint District Council and the members of said Joint District Council, DAVID FRENCH,
2 JOSEPH CRIMMINS, et al., Defendants.

United States of America, Southern District of New York,
County of New York, ss:

LULU L. SHANKS, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That she is above the age of twenty-one years and under the age of sixty years. That on the 26th day of April, 1910, she visited the Astor library in the county and State of New York, for the purpose of examining certain numbers of a periodical there on file known as "The Carpenter."

3 1. That said periodical and all the issues of said periodical which deponent examined and which are hereinafter referred to and which were among the files of said Astor library, purported to be regular issues of the official journal of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and your deponent is informed and believes that said periodical, called "The Carpenter," is the official organ of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and that it is published monthly and has a wide circulation throughout the different states and territories of the United States and that the place of its publication is the city of Indianapolis in the State of Indiana, and that the editor of said magazine is Frank
4 Duffy, the Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

2. That said magazine purports to publish the proceedings of the conventions and the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and accounts and reports of the work and activities of the officers and
5 organizers of said United Brotherhood, and that your deponent has examined various numbers of "The Carpenter" issued since January, 1906, and on file at the Astor library in the city of New York, and that the reports of the officers and organizers of said United Brotherhood and of the meetings of the General Executive Board of said United Brotherhood show that said organizers and officers and said Executive
6 Board are engaged in activities for the purpose of preventing the sale, use and disposition of trim or wood materials which are manufactured in factories or mills that are not run according to the rules and regulations of said United Brotherhood and that there are a great many reports and accounts of business transacted at the meeting of the General Executive Board published in various numbers of "The Carpenter"
7 which show the activity of the said United Brotherhood and its various officers and organizers to prevent the sale and disposition of woodworking materials by particular concerns, the factories of which are not operated according to the rules and by-laws of said United Brotherhood.

3. That a number of "The Carpenter" purporting to be issued for December, 1906, contains on page numbered 15, minutes of the meeting of the General Executive Board of said United Brotherhood for September 26, 1906, and that said minutes show that the following resolution was presented:

> "RESOLUTION No. 16, requesting that the firm of Irving & Casson of Boston be placed on the unfair list of the U. B."

8 and said minutes show that it was recommended that said resolution be investigated and reported to the General Executive Board at its next regular meeting for action.

4. That the minutes of the meeting of the General Executive Board of said Brotherhood, held on January 24th, 1907, and published in the March issue of "The Carpenter" for 1907, on Page 20 thereof show that the following action was taken:

> "RESOLUTION No. 16, offered by Local Union No. 1824, millmen of Boston, Mass., in the Niagara Convention, requesting that the firm of Irving & Casson be declared unfair. The request to declare this firm unfair is denied, but the Board requests that
9 all District Councils, Local Unions and members of the U. B. give all the assistance in their power to Local Union No. 1824, by refusing to handle any material manufactured by this concern."

5. That the minutes of the meeting of the General Executive Board, held February 7, 1907, and published in the March issue of "The Carpenter" for 1907, on Page 26, show that the following action was taken:

"Request of L. U. 1824, Boston, Mass., to take action regarding the firm of Irving & Casson of Boston was taken up as additional information had been received. The Board decided that the General President be instructed that upon receipt of information that trim from this firm is being used anywhere in the jurisdiction of the U. B. he shall notify the members, Local Unions and District Councils in that district of the conditions under which the trim is manufactured and the law of the U. B. regarding same."

10 6. That on Page 24 of the November issue of "The Carpenter," for 1907, is printed a communication from Local Union 1824 which is as follows:

RESOLUTION IV.

"Boston, Mass., July 20, 1907.

> "WHEREAS, The strike of the members of the Local Union 1824, against the firm of Irving & Casson, who are running an open shop, has been prolonged for fourteen months. And this firm is engaged in the manufacture of the finest of interior trim and cabinet work but at present is running its factory with a very
11 inferior class of non-union men and strike-breakers at longer hours and less wages than union regulations call for. This firm also has an injunction against some members of Local Union 1824 and against a Boston District Council which is hindering us in our work; and, therefore, be it
>
> "RESOLVED, That this convention condemns strongly the action of this firm and recommends to our entire membership that we absolutely refuse to handle any trim coming from this firm.
>
> "Respectfully submitted,
>
> "LOCAL UNION 1824,
>
> "LOUIS H. ENGLEHARDT, Delegate.
>
> "Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
>
> "Resolution No. IV endorsed by committee.

"Voted to accept report of committee and adopt the resolution and a copy of
12 the resolution be forwarded to the General Office for insertion in our official journal."

7. That on Page 25 of "The Carpenter," issued for January, 1907, under the head of "What Our Organizers are Doing," and under the name of William B. MacFarlane, appears the following statement:

> "I went to Niagara Falls to inquire into the matter of unfair trim being shipped into that city by Irving & Casson of Boston, Mass."

8. That on Page 37 of "The Carpenter" issued for January, 1908, appears the following statement which purports to come from the District Council of New York
13 City and Vicinity:

> "The Master Carpenters' Association, which proposed a cut of 50 cents per day in wages when the present agreement expires, has made an alternative proposition. This is that the ban on handling unfair trim be taken off and that the wages of the carpenters remain at the figure of $5.00 a day. Neither proposition will, however, be accepted by the D. C. A renewal of the agree-

ment or no agreement at all and the schedule now in operation is the only thing the carpenters of this district will agree to.''

That your deponent is informed and believes that the ''Master Carpenters' Association'' mentioned is the association of employing carpenters in New York City
14 and vicinity and that the ''ban on handling unfair trim'' referred to is the combination on the part of the unions not to handle and not to permit employing carpenters to purchase wood material made in factories which are not operated under the rules and regulations of the United Brotherhood.

9. That the report of the Fifteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on Page 17 of ''The Carpenter,'' issued for November 1908, contains the statement that the said Brotherhood has a membership of 178,000 and has affiliated with it 1,910 Local Unions, and the report appear-
15 ing in the April (1910) number of said ''Carpenter'' indicates that it has affiliated 1,948 Local Unions.

10. That it appears from an examination of the various numbers of ''The Carpenter'' that the letters U. B. stand for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; that the letters, G. E. B., stand for the General Executive Board of said Brotherhood; that the letters D. C. stand for some District Council of said Brotherhood; that the letters, L. U., stand for some Local Union affiliated with said Brotherhood.

16 11. That it appears from an examination of various issues of ''The Carpenter'' for 1908 and 1909 that E. G. Waterhouse (the man mentioned in the affidavit of John A Keyes as showing him the telegram signed by William D. Huber, calling Irving & Casson notoriously unfair, and the man who caused the trouble in Bristol, Conn.) was business agent for Bristol, Conn., at said time.

12. That William D. Huber is, and has been for many years last past, President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and that Frank Duffy is and has been for many years last past Secretary of said United Brotherhood
17 of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and editor of said periodical called ''The Carpenter.'' And it appears from the April (1910) issue of said periodical called ''The Carpenter'' that defendants, David French, Joseph Crimmins, L. E. Storey, Henry W. Blumenberg, Henry Erickson, William O'Grady, Frederick Dhuy, Harry Lea, Thomas Dalton, Frank Hollereith, George Lynch, August Nagel, James B. Smith, James Martin and Julian Wazeter are and have been business agents of the Joint District Coun-
18 cil of New York and Vicinity for several months past; and that defendants James Martin, William O'Grady, Charles A. Bausher, Henry W. Blumenberg, August Nagel, L. E. Storey and Henry Erickson have been business agents of said Joint District Council during the years 1908 and 1909; and that John J. Towers (the person mentioned in the affidavit of Charles P. Casson), was business agent of said Joint District Council from August, 1905, to January, 1909, and that said Charles A. Bausher is a member and has been a member for some time past of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

19 13. That this deponent has not made investigation to see whether or not any of the persons above mentioned held the respective offices or other offices in said Association for other or longer periods of time than above mentioned.

Further deponent sayeth not.

LULU L. SHANKS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of April, 1910.

JAMES A. McNELUS, Notary Public, Kings Co., No. 6.

Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.

Fol.

1 CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

CHARLES R. IRVING and ROBERT CASSON, co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of IRVING & CASSON, Plaintiffs,

—against—

THE JOINT DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA and AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA and EDWARD H. NEAL, individually and as Secretary of said Joint District Council and the members of said Joint District Council, DAVID FRENCH, JOSEPH
2 CRIMMINS, et al., Defendants.

United States of America, Southern District of New York
County of New York, ss:

JOHN A. KEYES, being duly sworn, says that he is above the age of twenty-one and under the age of sixty years, and is residing at 354 Manhattan avenue, in the City of Greater New York, in the State of New York; that he is a skilled carpenter by trade, and that he is now and has been during all of the times hereinafter mentioned in this affidavit, in the employ of Irving & Casson, the co-partnership of the plaintiffs.

3 That on the 21st day of April, 1910, he was working for said co-partnership in installing and setting certain woodwork in the new Cathedral on 112th Street in the City of Greater New York, known as the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and that there was employed by said Irving & Casson with him three other men engaged in installing said woodwork and that all of said men represented themselves as, and were recognized as union men in good standing of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters
4 and Joiners of America and that deponent believed that all of these men were union men in good standing of said organization.

That on the 21st day of April, 1910, David French appeared at said building and represented himself to be a delegate of the District Council of New York City and Vicinity of said United Brotherhood of Carpenters and ordered all of the men engaged in installing and setting the woodwork of the plaintiffs to quit work and that all of said men did thereupon quit work and that some of the men told deponent that the
5 reason why they quit work was because said delegate had told them that the products of Irving & Casson were unfair and they could not be allowed to handle or work thereon, and that none of said men have returned to work.

On Friday, April 22, 1910, deponent called at the New York County headquarters of the District Council of New York City and Vicinity of said United Brotherhood at 142 East 59th street for the purpose of finding out if some arrangement could not be made for the work to proceed and deponent saw Joseph Crimmins who represented himself to be the shop delegate of said District Council. Deponent asked said Crim-
6 mins what information he could give him concerning the trouble at said Cathedral and said Crimmins replied that he was waiting to hear from Boston for further information (meaning thereby that he was waiting to hear from the District Council of said United Brotherhood for the vicinity of Boston where plaintiffs co-partnership had their factory and did business). Deponent asked said Crimmins what the prospects were for the men going back and he said that they could not go back until Irving & Casson had a fair union shop in Boston (meaning thereby until all the carpenters they employed were members of said Brotherhood exclusively). Deponent then said that if he could not get more definite information concerning the matter before tomorrow (Saturday,
7 April 23) that he would send for a new gang of men to take up the work. Said Crimmins replied: "If you put on non-union men, I will close up that job as tight as a drum." Deponent said, "What do you mean by that?" and Mr. Crimmins replied, "that is all I have to say about it," then deponent left him. Deponent then determined to see David French whom he understood to be what was known as the

"outside delegate" of said District Council for the Borough of Manhattan as distinguished from the position of "shop" delegate, which was held by said Joseph Crimmins. Deponent thereupon on Saturday, April 23, in the forenoon, went to see
8 said David French and saw him in the saloon on the northwest corner of Lexington avenue and 59th street. Said French was standing in the doorway of said saloon and asked deponent to come in. Deponent asked him what new he had concerning the trouble at the Cathedral and said French replied: "I haven't any more than what you already know." Deponent asked if he did not intend to let his men come back on the job and he said: "No, not until Irving & Casson have a union shop." Deponent then said: "Well, this will be the last word about it. Now I won't have any more to say about it—if you don't let your men come back I will send for a new gang of men to be put on the job." Said French then replied: "If Irving &
9 Casson put non-union men on the job, I will pull out all the other trades." Deponent then replied: "I do not think you can take them out," and said French replied, "well, wait and see."

Deponent further says that there are working on said Cathedral at this time and at the time that said men were called out, electricians, steam fitters, riggers, stone setters, stone carvers, stone cleaners, carpenters and a few other men, and that said French meant that all of said men, who were in the number of 25 to 30, would be called out on strike if Irving & Casson employed non-union men to set their woodwork there.

10 There was present listening to said conversation with said French another carpenter who was a member of said Brotherhood of the name of August Skogman and said Skogman is one of the men who was called off from said work at said Cathedral as aforesaid.

Deponent and said Skogman left said French together and Skogman told deponent that French had said to him that "the job (referring to the Cathedral job) was just big enough to hold up Irving & Casson and make them sign over to the union."

11 On Friday, April 22, 1910, deponent saw a man by the name of Davidson, who was superintendent of said building at the Cathedral, and Davidson asked him what they were going to do about the trouble and said it had got to be fixed up in some way. Later on deponent met him again and said Davidson said: "What is going to be done about settling this trouble—your people must come to some sort of a settlement—we cannot be tied up in this way—I should think that it might be fixed up."

Deponent further says that he was working for plaintiffs' co-partnership at Bristol, Conn., in March, 1909, on the house of W. E. Sessions and had hired local union carpenters to do the work for the plaintiffs' co-partnership, and had started in to do the furring work, which is one of the processes connected with the cabinet work, which he was to perform for the plaintiffs.

After deponent and the carpenters whom he had engaged had been working there for about two weeks, a man named Waterhouse, who represented himself to be the delegate of said Carpenters' Brotherhood, appeared at the job and interviewed all of the carpenters who deponent had employed. Then said delegate asked deponent if Irving & Casson was a fair firm. Deponent asked him what he meant by a fair firm, and he said, "running a union shop." Deponent told said delegate that it was his impression that Irving & Casson were considered on the unfair list by the Union. Said delegate replied, "Well, those are all union men you have got and we have been notified that the firm is unfair." He says, "I want to find out what I can do. I don't hardly like to take my men off"; and deponent said, "It won't take me but a very few days to replace them, if I were you I think that I would leave them on and let them have the work." Then he says. "I guess you are right. I won't bother them at all and let the Boston men fight their own battles."

Subsequently, when deponent went back to finish the house in June, 1909, he hired
14 one of the men that had worked there before, and picked up two other union men. He

had been working with them about two weeks, when this same union agent came to him one morning and said he wanted to see the three men. He told deponent that he thought he would have take them off the work because he had received a telegram from headquarters to take off the union men as the work was unfair. Deponent asked him to let him see the telegram. He showed deponent the telegram, and, among other things, it contained substantially the following words:

"Take off union men from Irving & Casson work, as this is
15 a notoriously unfair firm."

(Signed) W. D. HUBER.

Said telegram was dated from Indianapolis, Indiana.

Deponent asked him at the time to wait a day or two and investigate—he thought he was misinformed. Said delegate finally agreed to wait and to write to Boston for information. Two days later he appeared again and told deponent that the men would have to quit work, and they did so.

Deponent further states that in the fall of 1908 he was acting as foreman of certain work which was being done by Irving & Casson on what was known as the Second National Bank building on the corner of 28th street and 5th avenue, and there were two other men working there, also,. by the name of Charles Meyer and John Frasse, respectively, and that both of said men were members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in good standing. That while they were carrying on said work, one John J. Towers appeared, representing himself to be the business agent of the joint District Council of New York and vicinity; that the two men, Frasse and Meyer, thereupon quit work and when deponent asked them why they were quitting work they said because the delegate told them to leave because Irving & Casson was an unfair firm.

Further deponent sayeth not.

JOHN A. KEYES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of April, 1910.

JAMES A. McNELUS, Notary Public Kings Co., No. 6.

Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Fol.

1 CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

CHARLES R. IRVING and ROBERT CASSON, co-partners, doing business under the firm name and style of IRVING & CASSON, Plaintiffs,

—against—

JOINT DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA and AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA and EDWARD H. NEAL, individually and as Secretary of said Joint District Council and the members of said Joint District Council, DAVID FRENCH, JOSEPH CRIMMINS, et al., Defendants.

In EQUITY

2 United States of America, Southern District of New York.

County of New York, ss:

CHARLES P. CASSON, being duly sworn, says:

1. That he is thirty-eight years old and resides at New Rochelle, in the State of New York.

2. That he is the resident agent and manager of the plaintiff's co-partnership of Irving & Casson; and that said co-partnership maintains a salesroom and office at 576 Fifth avenue in the City of New York, and deponent has charge thereof.

3 3. That deponent has general charge of all work that is performed by or in behalf of the co-partnership of Irving & Casson within the vicinity of New York and also is frequently assigned by the co-partnership to the management and superintendence of

work to be performed in other and different sections of the country. That it is the duty of foremen and other employees to report to deponent concerning said work and
4 the statements hereinafter mentioned as made to deponent by employees were made in the ordinary course of said employees' duties.

4. Deponent has read the Bill of Complaint in this action and is familiar with the contents thereof.

5. That in the month of May, 1907, the firm of Irving & Casson solicited a contract for the installation of certain woodwork upon several floors of the house of R. H. Beard on 68th street near Madison avenue in the County of New York. That the architect of said building was William Adams. That the said architect told deponent
5 in said month of May that he had been approached by a man who represented himself to be a delegate of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and whom said Adams believed to be the delegate of said Brotherhood and that said delegate said to said Adams that if a contract was made with Irving & Casson for the interior trim for said Beard house, all the carpenters working on said house would strike the job. That in spite of said representation to said architect arrangements were made under instructions from the owner of said house to have the concern of
6 Irving & Casson furnish interior trim for said house. Shortly thereafter said Adams informed deponent that a strike was threatened on said building because arrangements had been made with Irving & Casson to furnish interior trim and it was arranged between opponent and said architect to postpone the delivery of said trim until the builder had completed his contract in order that a strike of all of the men employed on said building would not be precipitated. That subsequently, when the work was nearly completed, the trim made by the plaintiffs was brought to said house and said Adams said the carpenters employed on said building all quit work in a body.

7 That deponent commenced his work of installing said interior trim and continued in the conduct of said work in spite of the withdrawal of the carpenters employed on said building and that a member of the office of the builder, M. Reid & Co., said to deponent that the building was no longer under the arbitration plan of the building trades, because Irving & Casson were working upon it and union men would not work there, and he therefore would be unable to furnish men to complete the work on said building and for that reason would like to have deponent furnish labor to complete the few remaining unfinished parts of said work. That deponent did employ men and
8 finish up said work on said building for the account of said builder.

6. That on or about January, 1908, and for about a year prior thereto, deponent had employed for the New York office of Irving & Casson one Charles H. Cottrell, who acted as a salesman and had general superintendence of all contract work which he secured in the capacity of salesman. That said Cottrell died in the month of January, 1909.

7. That in the month of March, 1908, the said Cottrell duly reported to deponent in the regular performance of his duties that John J. Towers, representing himself as the business agent of the Joint District Council of New York City and Vicinity, called at the New York office of said Irving & Casson at 572 Fifth avenue, in said
9 month, and stated to said Cottrell that he, Towers, acting in his capacity as said delegate, would not permit Irving & Casson to do business in New York unless they made a union or "closed shop" out of their Boston factory, and that they might be able to get an injunction and even go so far as to stop the Boston local communicating with the New York local, but that it would be of no avail. That said Towers
10 would make it his business to see that Irving & Casson would not work in any building where any union men were and that they should not have any upholsterers, paper hangers, painters or other mechanics in the building with them.

8. That in June, 1908, arrangements were made with the New York office of Irving & Casson to manufacture and install wood mantels and tile fireplaces in the building known as the Gainsborough Studios on 59th street, in the County of New York. That

11 deponent employed three men to install said mantelpieces in or about the month of Septemebr, 1908. That one of said men was John Frasse, another John Chaloux and the third man bore the name of Blunke. That each of these men were recognized as members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in good standing.

9. That deponent has endeavored to obtain an affidavit from John Frasse as to what took place at said Gainsborough Studios, and that deponent was lead to believe that said John Frasse would sign an affidavit and that an affidavit was prepared
12 according to the statement previously given by said John Frasse as to certain matters that took place at said Gainsborough Studios and certain other matters connected with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and that said deponent met said John Frasse and said affidavit was carefully read to him and the said John Frasse, after hearing said affidavit read, stated that it was true in each and every particular, but that he wanted to consult a friend first as to whether or not it would injure him in his opportunities to get employment if he should sign said affidavit. That the said affiadvit is attached hereto, marked "Exhibit A" and made a part hereof, and conforms to all the facts or information received by deponent
13 from said John Frasse as to matters therein mentioned.

That deponent subsequently received through the mails a letter from the said John Frasse as follows:

> "I will not under any circumstances affix my signature to any document drawn in opposition to the union because I think that it is my place to withstand the union."

That the mantels which Irving & Casson agreed to furnish for said Gainsborough Studios were delivered to said building on or about September on the insistence of the architect and builder to deliver them at once. That deponent was informed in September, 1908, by said C. H. Cottrell that he, Cottrell, had talked with Mr. Barros
14 of Wells Brothers, builders of said Gainsborough Studios, and that said Barros had told him that Henry W. Blumenberg, a delegate of the United Brotherhood, had requested him to remove the mantels at once or he, Blumenberg, would strike the job. August Franzen, one of the owners of said studios, also telephoned said Cottrell, according to statement of said Cottrell, that the firm of Irving & Casson must remove said mantels at once. Shortly after and in September, 1908, said Cottrell told deponent that on September 15, 1908, Henry W. Blumenberg, and another carpenter called at the office of Irving & Casson, 572 Fifth avenue, and stated that the union was
15 absolutely positive that Irving & Casson should not do business in New York unless they became a union shop. Cottrell stated that he asked said men if Irving & Casson would arrange to use union men in New York for installing their work whether they, the delegates, would permit them to continue the work at the Gainsborough Studios. The said delegates then stated that they would place the matter before the meeting of
16 the union on Wednesday night, September 16, and said Cottrell stated further to deponent that he arranged to have John Frasse attend said meeting and find out what was done, but that said John Frasse reported to him subsequently that he was refused admittance to said meeting. On the following Wednesday said Cottrell further stated to deponent that on September 16, 1908, said Barrow, employed by Wells Brothers, telephoned and told him that if Irving & Casson did not remove their mantels by one o'clock that he, Barros, would be obliged to place them out on the street. Said Cottrell stated that if said Barros should go ahead and remove said mantels he would
17 hold him for damages. August Franzen, one of the owners, then came to the telephone and gave notice to said Cottrell that said mantels must be removed. Deponent further states that he was listening on another wire to this conversation between Cottrell and said Barros of Wells Brothers and said Franzen and the same is true to his own knowledge.

Said Cottrell further reported to deponent that on Thursday, September 17, 1908, Henry W. Blumenberg carried out the threat of striking said job and that all of the

carpenters left and that all the men were put back to work again within an hour upon
18 the signing of an agreement by the builder to remove the mantels, and not use materials made by Irving & Casson.

Said Cottrell stated that Henry W. Blumenberg stated that he had instructions to strike the job unless the owner immediately signed said agreement to remove said mantels and would further agree that they should not be used in the building again. Said Cottrell further stated that a certain agreement of this kind was signed and that
19 a verbal agreement was made between the owners and said Blumenberg to the effect that said written agreement should not be binding and the mantels could be secretly set thereafter. That in order to protect said mantels, the said Cottrell stated that he arranged for teams to carry them away and place them in storage. That this deponent paid the bill for said storage and carting.

That subsequently, after the builder and other mechanics had finished work on said Gainsborough Studios, with the acception of the electricians, deponent arranged for
20 some men to return and set and install said mantelpieces. That either the architect or the builder requested deponent by telephone to install said mantelpieces in the night time so that they would not be seen and no trouble caused with the building trades unions, but that they were ultimately installed in the day time. That Blunke, John Frasse and John Chaloux, employed by deponent on the Gainsborough Studios, told deponent some time in the summer of 1908 that they were allowed to set non-union trim all over New York City when it came from other factories, but that they were not allowed to when it came from Irving & Casson.

21 10. That in April, 1908, Kafka & Lindemeyr, architects, accepted an estimate from the firm of Irving & Casson to supply woodwork and interior decoration for a dining room, library and drawing room in the proposed home of A. L. Stirn of Stapleton, Staten Island. That subsequently in July, 1908, H. Spruck & Sons, who were the builders and general contractors for the said house of the said Stirn, gave an additional order to Irving & Casson for the hall woodwork in the same house, and subse-
22 quently on various dates during the summer of 1908, further orders were placed with Irving & Casson for additional material for said house. That subsequently said Cottrell reported to deponent that James F. Martin, acting as delegate for the Brotherhood of Carpenters, called at said job in Stapleton and threatened to order a strike unless said Stirn broke his contract with Irving & Casson. That said Cottrell reported that subsequently on Saturday, September 19, all of the carpenters and some of the
23 other men left said job. Said Cottrell further stated that said Martin told him that he would postpone the strike until said Stirn could be seen but for the fact that he was afraid that Irving & Casson would serve him with an injunction before he could call the men off.

11. On Monday, September 21, deponent said Cottrell and deponent's father, Robert Casson, a member of the firm of Irving & Casson, met the architects Kafka & Lindemeyr and H. Spruck in Stapleton at the job, and were present when representatives of the Painters' Union, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Tile Setters'
24 Union and Plumbers Union called at the job at about 3 p. m. and ordered a strike of the painters and varnishers then working together, with one remaining carpenter who was helping the cement workers, and when said delegates also tried to persuade the plasterers and cement men to leave. Subsquently, upon the dates indicated, deponent received two letters through the mail, of which the following are copies:

25 "Sept. 25, 1908.

"Messrs. Irving & Casson,
"572 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

"Gentlemen:—We understand from Messrs. Spruck & Son, general contractors of the Stirn house, that the work on same can be resumed providing the owner will notify Messrs. Sprunck & Sons that none of your material or men will go to the building until their work is completed.

"This is regardless whether or not you agree to transfer your contract for the hall to the owner, as discussed with your Mr. Cottrell yesterday.

"We trust this will meet with your approval, as it seems the simplest way to settle the matter.

"Very truly yours,

26 "(Signed) KAFKA & LINDEMEYR."

"Sept. 28, 1908.

"Messrs. Irving & Casson,
"572 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

"Gentlemen:—In relation to the Stirn house, we would beg you to withhold sending men and delivering material for the said contract until you receive word from this office.

"Yours very truly,
"(Signed) KAFKA & LINDEMEYR."

27 That subsequent to the date of the receipt of these letters, and after the other work had been finished on said house of A. L. Stirn in Stapleton, Staten Island, deponent's men returned and completed their contract.

12. That from time to time deponent has seen lists of names of woodworkers who are termed unfair by said United Brotherhood and said lists are circulated among architects, builders and others in New York City and vicinity and contain the name of the complainant firm. That one of said lists is attached hereto marked "Exhibit
28 B". That said lists have been shown deponent by men engaged in the building trades who are afraid to have their names disclosed and who handed lists to deponent upon the express understanding that their names should not be used.

13. That in the summer of 1908 deponent received through the mails a typewritten letter duly signed in ordinary handwriting, of which the following is a copy:

"UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA.

"Instituted August 12, 1881.

"(Union Seal) State Life Building (Copy Union Label)
"Indianapolis, July 14, 1908.

"Office of General Secretary
"Frank Duffy.
"P. O. Box 187.

"Mr. Harris M. Stephenson,
"100 Boylston Street,
29 "Boston, Mass.

"Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of information to the effect that you have the contract for a large residence in Brooklyn, the owner of which is Ex-Governor Powers, of Maine, and that the firm of Irving & Casson is figuring on the interior trim for said job. I am therefore writing to inform you that this firm is now and has been for some time past one of our greatest enemies, having absolutely refused on more than one occasion to pay our members union wages and work them union hours. It is only natural, there-
30 fore, that we should wish to have the work given to some firm which is fair to the members of our organization, and I would, therefore, request that you use your influence in having the contract for the interior work on this job let to such a firm. I can assure you that anything you may do for us along this line will be thoroughly appreciated.

"Thanking you in advance for your kind attention to this matter, I am,

"Respectfully yours,
"(Signed) FRANK DUFFY.
"General Secretary."

31 14. That in the summer of 1908 deponent was in the office of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson at 170 Fifth avenue, in the City of New York, a firm of architects, and

Bertram G. Goodhue, a member of said firm, handed deponent a letter which he stated he had received through the mails, and of which the following is a copy:

"UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS
OF AMERICA.
"Instituted August 12, 1881.
"State Life Building.

"(Seal) (Copy Union Label)

"January 23, 1908.

32 "Office of
"General Secretary
"Frank Duffy,
"P. O. Box 187.

JBM

"Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson,
"170 Fifth Ave., New York City.

"Gentlemen:—I am in receipt of information from our District Council in Boston to the effect that the firm of Irving & Casson of that city is figuring on the contract for the U. S. Armory School at West Point, for which you are the architects. I desire to call your attention to the fact that the above mentioned firm is and has been for several years past unfair to organized labor,
33 and our organization has been fighting said firm for some time. I would therefore ask that you do all in your power to have the contract for this job let to some fair concern. You will thereby aid us materially in our fight against Irving & Casson, and I am sure that anything you may do along the lines suggested will be appreciated.

"Respectfully yours,
"(Signed) FRANK DUFFY,
"General Secretary."

34 15. That in the early part of 1909 deponent, acting for the firm of Irving & Casson, figured or estimated on work for some offices in the Fifth avenue building on the northwest corner of 23d street and Fifth avenue in the County of New York, and the architect, Herbert M. Baer, told deponent that complainant's bids were satisfactory and that he would like to have Irving & Casson do the work, but for the fact that his client was afraid of being delayed by labor difficulties if he did business with Irving & Casson. That subsequently deponent received a letter through the mails, of which
35 the following is a copy:

"HERBERT M. BAER,
"Architect.
"542 Fifth Avenue,
"New York.
"Telephone 4369 Bryant.

"March 11, 1909.

"Messrs. Irving & Casson,
"572 Fifth Ave., City.

"Gentlemen:—Your estimate for the partition work and wainscotting for the offices of Stein-Block Company, Fifth avenue building, is at hand.

"Although we thought favorably of your figure, my client is not willing to take the risk of trouble arising on the building where workmen are still employed, for the reason that yours is an open shop.

Yours very truly,
"(Signed) HERBERT H. BAER."

36 16. That during the last winter dependent made estimates for certain wood finishing for the chapel of St. Bartholomew, and deponent was led to believe by the questions of the builder, W. Shelton Swallow, that the estimate was acceptable; that subsequently said Swallow called deponent on the telephone and asked him if Irving & Casson ran a union shop and deponent replied, "No, we run an open shop." Said

Swallow replied, "I can't use you then." Deponent asked, "Why?" and said Swallow said, "Because you don't run a union shop." Deponent said, "I don't think you will have any trouble," and said Swallow said, "I'm not willing to take the chance," and then rang off, and deponent has not heard anything further from him.

17. That deponent has made a contract for interior wood finishing of a house for Fred C. Sayles at Irvington, New York, and the value of the materials and work called for by said contract is approximately $13,000, and said contract has not been commenced, but must be commenced in the immediate future, as it is to be completed by the middle of July. That deponent is fearful that unless a preliminary injunction is issued herein as prayed for in the bill of complaint, that said work will be interfered with as soon as it is commenced. That deponent has also a contract for material and services in the amount of about $14,000 to complete certain wood finishing and furniture in the chapel of the United States Military Academy at West Point by the first of June, 1910, and said work may be interfered with if a preliminary injunction is not issued herein. That Irving & Casson has also a contract for interior finish of a church at Cleveland, Ohio, for material and services in the amount of about $25,000, on which work should be commenced during the approaching summer, and deponent is fearful and believes that Irving & Casson and the owners and builders affected by each of these said contracts will be irreparably injured if a preliminary injunction is not issued herein.

18. That as appears by the affidavit of John A. Keyes attached hereto and verified the 26th day of April, 1910, the firm of Irving & Casson is doing work on the Cathedral of St. John the Divine at 112th street in the City of New York, and defendant, David French, appeared at said job on April 21, 1910, and called out on strike all the men working for deponent because the materials were produced at an "open shop," and said David French and another delegate of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, defendant Joseph Crimmins, state that deponent cannot obtain any union men to work on said building and that they will call out all of the other trades employed by other and different contractors on said building if deponent attempts to complete his said work with non-union men. That deponent is obliged to finish said work and it is necessary that he obtain skilled carpenters for that purpose. That if a general strike is called on such a conspicuous and well known building as said Cathedral it will inflict irreparable injury on builders, owners, contractors and your plaintiff, and indefinitely postpone and delay the completion of said work, and it will become known that great loss and damage was caused the architects, owners, builders and other contractors, because your complainants did work there, and thereafter few, if any, contractors or owners will dare to do business with your complainants and they will be irretrievably injured. That in order to protect the complainants and the architects, builders and contractors on said building, it is necessary that an ex parte restraining order be issued pending a hearing for a preliminary injunction, so that said strike on said Cathedral cannot be called after notice of this suit is communicated to defendants.

19. That the reason why deponent has not secured the affidavits of any builders or architects with whom Irving & Casson were doing business at the time of the various labor difficulties and disturbances set forth in the complaint and this affidavit, is that said architects and builders are afraid to furnish any affidavit in any case against a labor union connected with the building trades, for fear that they will incur the hostility or displeasure of said labor unions, and be interfered with or discriminated against by said labor unions in the conduct of their business, and the reason why deponent has not secured the affidavit of any employees connected with any of said labor disturbances in addition to that of John Keyes, is that said employees are afraid that if they assist any employer in any suit against any labor union, said

labor union will find means of interfering with them in the pursuit of their livelihood, as was the case with John Frasse, as aforesaid.

Further deponent saith not.

CHARLES P. CASSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of April, 1910.

JAMES A. McNELUS, Notary Public, Kings Co., No. 6.

Certificate filed N. Y. County.

EXHIBIT A.

United States of America; County and State of New York; Southern District of New York, ss:

JOHN FRASSE, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am 42 years of age and have been engaged in the business of carpentry in the City of New York and vicinity continuously for the last seven years, and that I reside at 78 South Third street, in the City and State of New York and Borough of Brooklyn, and that I am and have been for over five years past a regular member in good standing of Local Union No. 309 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

2. That said Local No. 309 is one of a large number of local carpenter unions in New York City and Vicinity which elect and send a representative to the District Council of New York City and vicinity and that there are over fifty local unions so represented in said District Council and each of them is designated by a number and the numbers are not consecutive and I do not know the numbers of said Locals or the names of their officers or the representatives to said District Council. That said District Council has business agents for the respective boroughs of Manhattan, Brook-
4 lyn, Bronx, Queens and Richmond, and said business agents for each borough are elected by the members of the various local unions located in the particular boroughs and represented in said council. That said business agents receive a salary from said District Council and said District Council is supported by assessments paid by the various local unions represented in it.

3. That in September, 1908, I was employed by the concern of Irving & Casson at the union scale of wages to set and install certain wood mantels and fireplaces in a building than being erected at 222 West 59th street and known as the Gainsborough Studios, and that the concern of Irving & Casson had in its employ for said purpose on
5 said building two other men, one of whom was John Chaloux, and one other man whose name is unknown to me, but I am informed and believe that both of said men were members in good standing of some Local Union affiliated with the District Council of New York City and Vicinity of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and that the concern of Irving & Casson had no other men in its employ doing work on said building at that time. That while I was engaged in working upon said building, and after I had been working upon said building for a
6 period of about three business days, the building was visited by Henry W. Blumenberg, one of the defendants above named, whom I was then informed and believed was one of the business agents of the District Council of New York City and Vicinity for the Borough of Manhattan, and said Blumenberg ordered me and the two other men in the employ of Irving & Casson working with me as aforesaid, to leave said work and stated that we had no right to handle the materials of Irving & Casson and that all the carpenters doing work on said building, including those not in the
7 employ of Irving & Casson, were called off said building until an agreement was made between the owners of said building and said Blumenberg to remove the materials made by Irving & Casson and not use them.

4. That I desired to continue to do work upon said building, but left it at the orders of said Blumenberg as I knew that I could be fined or expelled from the union if I did not obey his orders, and that for the purpose of seeing why I could not

continue to do work upon the materials of Irving & Casson or obtain strike benefits for being obliged to leave said work, I went at once to the office of the District Council
8 of New York City and Vicinity at 142 E. 59th street and saw Richard Mortan, whom I was then informed and believed was one of the business agents of the District Council of New York City and Vicinity for the Borough of Manhattan, and I asked him why I could not work upon the materials of Irving & Casson and why, if I was not allowed to work upon said materials, I could not receive strike benefits for being called away from said work, and he told me that I had no right to work for Irving & Casson or on the materials furnished by Irving & Casson because they were on the unfair list of the Council and that I was entitled to no strike benefits for being called
9 off from said work because I had no right to begin said work.

5. That subsequently I reported to said Gainsborough Studios building for my tools and the carpenters on the work there cursed me and told me if I did not leave the building at once they would "smash my face" and called me vile names.

10 6. That on or about October 16, 1908, I was again in the employ of Irving & Casson, receiving the union scale of wages and doing carpentry work upon a building on the corner of 28th street and 5th avenue, known as Second National Bank building, and that I was working there with one other man in the employ of Irving & Casson, whose name is Charlie Myers, and that I am informed and believe that said Charlie Myers was a member in good standing of a Local Union No. 309, affiliated with the District Council of New York City and Vicinity, and that while I was working upon said building John J. Towers whom I was then informed and believed was a business
11 agent of the District Council of New York City and Vicinity for the Borough of Manhattan called at said building and asked certain other union men working there whether they were union men. Two of them said, "Sure," and he then told them, "You will have to pack up your tools and get out; you can't set up any work for this firm" (meaning the firm of Irving & Casson), and he said, "Who are you working for anyway?" and one of the men replied, "Here is the foreman, ask him." Then said Towers replied, "You know very well it is Irving & Casson, and you can't set up any
12 work for them. If you start again you will be fined and lose your membership." I asked said Towers why we could not work in said building upon the materials of Irving & Casson, and he said he had nothing to do with this and that I would have to go to the District Council. Said Charlie Myers and I left said building, and I was unwilling to work upon said building because I was afraid of being fined by, or expelled from, the union. I then went to the offices of the District Council of New York City and Vicinity and saw Richard Mortan, business agent of said council, and in answer to my inquiry he said that the firm of Irving & Casson were on the unfair list of the
13 District Council, and I asked him why, and he said that there had been a strike in their factory and said strike had never been settled or called off.

7. That I know, as a member of Local No. 309, affiliated with the District Council of New York City and Vicinity, that any member of any Local Union affiliated with said council is subject to a fine of ten dollars ($10) if he works for any concern or upon the materials furnished by any concern the name of which appears upon the
14 unfair list of said council, and that if he returns to work upon the same building and materials after he is so fined, he will be expelled, and that this is the reason why I left the jobs where I was working for Irving & Casson. That the materials of Irving & Casson are no more disagreeable, difficult or dangerous to work upon than the materials of any other concern which I have worked on, and were it not for the fact that said concern is on the unfair list of the District Council, as aforesaid, I would be willing to work upon the materials of said concern and for said concern, but that I feel for the reasons stated that I should not disobey the rules and regulations of my
15 union. That I know of no written or printed unfair list kept by said District Council of New York City and Vicinity, and that I have to rely upon the word of the business agents as to what concern is on said unfair list.

8. That practically all of the large buildings in the city of New York are erected under union conditions and that because of the agreements and rules between most of the large master builders in the city of New York and most of the unions engaged in the various building trades, it is difficult, if not impossible, to erect a large building in the city of New York except by the employment of union men in accordance with unions rules and conditions, and that if any master builder attempts to use any of the materials of Irving & Casson or any other concern upon the unfair list of the Carpenters' District Council of New York City and Vicinity in connection with any of the large buildings in New York City where union conditions prevail it would result in a strike of all of the employes in the different building trades engaged in doing work upon said building.

9. That it is customary and proper for a master carpenter to sub-contract and sub-let parts of the carpentry work agreed to be performed by him upon a building and to buy materials at different places for the purpose of carrying out the work agreed to be performed by him on said building, and that it is frequently the practice of employing carpenters to sub-let and sub-contract parts of their work and occasionally in buildings there will be over ten sub-contractors or boss carpenters doing work in said building because of sub-contracts made by some master carpenter to carry out the work agreed to be done by him on said building, and that the carpenters' union does not object to or oppose this practice by any master carpenter provided that the employed carpenters are guaranteed their wages by the master carpenter or provided that the sub-contractor is amply able to respond to the employes in the amount of the wages due.

10. That the phrase "strict union conditions," as used by the carpenters' union in reference to a factory or woodworking mill means a factory or woodworking mill under the "closed shop" plan and according to union rules and regulations.

11. That the official journal of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is a magazine called "The Carpenter," which is issued monthly and circulated throughout the country to the various members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and to others.

12. That the Financial Secretary of Local No. 309 is L. Becker, and that your deponent is informed and believes that Daniel F. Featherston is secretary of the District Council of New York City and Vicinity and that John J. Towers, Henry W. Blumenberg and Richard Mortan are, and have been during all times mentioned in this affidavit, business agents of said District Council and that Frank Duffy is and has been for over three years past, Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

And further deponent saith not.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this —— day of ——, 1909.

Notary Public, New York Co.

EXHIBIT B.

Office of the Master Carpenters' Association of the City of New York,
Townsend Building, Broadway and 25th street, New York, August 12, 1907.

Dear Sir—We have been advised by the Joint District Council that the following firms are unfair to organized labor; also that the list is complete to date and should be kept for reference.

The following names were received and notices mailed you on

—February 6, 1906—

John C. Orr Co., Marcus Co., Burritt & Co. and Bayer & Catton.

—April 19, 1907—

the following: Irving & Casson Co., McConnell of Hornell, Chautauqua Planing Mill, Jamestown, N. Y., and Morgenthaler.

—June 17, 1907—

Messrs. John Pinches and F. T. Nesbitt, and on

—August 6, 1907—

were added the following names:

American Car and Foundry Co., Wilmington, Del.; N. Y. office, 25 Broad street.
W. E. Schwarzwaelder & Co., Chicester, N. Y.; N. Y. office, 13 East 16th street.
L. A. Schwarzwaelder, Chicester, N. Y.: N. Y. office, 13 E. 16th street.
General W. W. Co., 320 E. 75th st.

(second page)

William Kleeman, E. J. Reiser, George Erlocker, Weiner & Palavitz.
New York Fireproof Sash and Door Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
New York Fireproof Company New York City.
E. Bailey & Sons, Patchogue, N. Y.
Louis Bossert, Newton Creek, N. Y.

Respectfully yours,
ROBERT CHRISTIE, Jr., Secretary.

(Copy.)

"Joint District Council, New York, October 24, 1907.

"Mr. Rob't Christie, Secretary Master Carpenters' Association:

"Dear Sir—This is to certify that the firms of Gross, Austin & Ireland and Hardy & Voorhees, both of Brooklyn, are unfair to this organization and you will therefore place them on the unfair list of carpenter bosses.

"Trusting the above will be complied with, I remain,

"Respectfully yours,
(Signed) "D. F. FEATHERSTONE, Sec.-Treas."

(Marked on first sheet)
"Received Aug. 16, 1907."

Fol. .

1 CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

CHARLES R. IRVING and ROBERT CASSON, co-partners, doing business under the firm name and style of IRVING & CASSON, Plaintiffs,

—against—

THE JOINT DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA and AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA and EDWARD H. NEAL, individually and as Secretary of said Joint District Council and the members of said Joint District Council, DAVID FRENCH,
2 JOSEPH CRIMMINS, et al., Defendants.

2 United States of America, Southern District of New York,
County of New York, ss:

J. GEORGE BURT, being duly sworn, deposes and says: that on the 16th day of February, 1909, I called at 144 East 59th Street for the purpose of seeing Mr. D. F. Featherston, as I was informed and believed that the said D. F. Featherston was the Secretary of the District Council of New York City and Vicinity of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

That on entering the office at said address I asked to see Mr. Featherston, Sec-
3 retary of said Council, and a man appeared who said he was Mr. Featherston and asked me into his private office.

I asked the said Mr. Featherston in substance and effect what the attitude of the District Council was toward the concern of Irving & Casson, the co-partnership composed of the plaintiffs in this action and whether it would be safe to use their materials, and the said Mr. Featherston replied to me that the concern of Irving & Casson were non-union and were on the unfair list and that it would be unsafe

to handle their materials, as the workmen might leave at any time and you would be left in the lurch.

And further deponent saith none. J. GEORGE BURT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of February, 1909.

JAMES A. M'NELUS, Notary Public Kings Co.

Cert. filed in New York Co.

Fol.

1 CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

CHARLES R. IRVING and ROBERT CASSON, co-partners, doing business under the firm name and style of IRVING & CASSON, Plaintiffs,

—against—

Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Edward H. Neal, individually and as secretary of said Joint District Council, and the members of said Joint District Council, David French, Joseph Crimmins, L. E. Storey, Henry W. Blumenberg, Henry Erickson, William O'Grady, Frederick Dhuy, Harry Lea, Thomas Dalton, Frank Hollereith, George Lynch, August Nagel, James B. Smith, James Martin, Julian Wazeter, individually and as business agents of said Joint District Council, Charles A. Bausher, individually and as business agent of said Joint
2 District Council, and as a member of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Frank Duffy, individually and as Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and William D. Huber, individually and as President of said United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Defendants.

IN EQUITY

3 TO THE HORORABLE JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK:

CHARLES R. IRVING and ROBERT CASSON, both of Boston, Massachusetts,
6 and both citizens of the State of Massachusetts, bring this, their bill, against the Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters anud Joiners of America, and Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Edward H. Neal, individually and as Secretary of such Joint District Council and the members of such Joint District Council and Joseph Crimmins, individually and as business agent of such Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity and David French, individually and as business agent of such Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity; L. E. Story, individually and as business agent of such Joint District Council of New York and vicinity; Henry W. Blumenberg, individually and as business agent of such Joint District of New
7 York and vicinity; Henry Erickson, individually and as business agent of such Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity; William O'Grady, individually and as business agent of such Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity, Frederick Dhuy, individually and as business agent of such Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity; Harry Lea, individually and as business agent of such Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity; Frank Hollereith, individually and as business agent of such Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity;
8 George Lynch, individually and as business agent of such Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity; August Nagel, individually and as business agent of such Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity; James B. Smith, individually and as business agent of such Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity; James Martin, individually and as business agent of such Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity; Julian Wazeter, individually and as business agent of such

9 Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity, and Charles Bausher, individually and as business agent of said Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity and as a member of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, citizens of the State of New York and all residents and inhabitants of said State of New York, and Frank Duffy, individually and as Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, a citizen of Indiana, and a resident and inhabitant of the State of Indiana, and William D. Huber, individually and as President of said United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, a citizen of the State of Indiana, and a resident
10 and inhabitant of the State of Indiana, and thereupon your orators complain and say:

1. That your orators, Robert Casson and Charles R. Irving, have been at all time mentioned in this bill of complaint, and now are residents, inhabitants and citizens of the State of Massachusetts, engaged in business as co-partners under the firm name and style of Irving & Casson, and that your orators are and have at all times been the sole members and partners of said firm and co-partnership of Irving & Casson.

11 2. That your orators own and operate and have during all the times mentioned in this bill of complaint owned and operated under and through said co-partnership, a large woodworking mill situated in the city of East Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts, adapted and devoted to the manufacture of furniture, wood mantel, interior wood finishing and trim, and your orators have invested in said factory or woodworking mill, and in machinery, tools and materials used in connection with
12 said business, together with the land on which said buildings are situated, over one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

3. That your orators employ and have during all the times mentioned in this bill of complaint, employed over 200 persons in said factory or woodworking mill at East Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts, and that over half of said employes were and are skilled carpenters and woodworkers, and that some of said employes were and are upholsterers and painters.

4. That the products of the said factory of your orators are well and favorably known to architects, builders, contractors and others in the cities of Boston and
13 New York and elsewhere, and your orators under said firm name of Irving & Casson have for many years past done a large and profitable business of many times two thousands of dollars annually, both within the State of Massachusetts, through the medium of intrastate commerce, and in the State of New York and Connecticut and elsewhere, through the medium of interstate commerce, and in order for your orators to successfully and profitably operate said factory and maintain their present offices and selling organization both in the State of Massachusetts and in the State of
14 New York, it is necessary that they annually secure orders and customers for many times two thousand of dollars of merchandise, manufactured or to be manufactured at their mill, and that they should have the usual fair and natural opportunities of securing said orders and customers without interference both in the State of Massachusetts and in the State of New York and elsewhere outside of the State of Massachusetts.

5. That in the course of the transaction of their business and for the purpose
15 of disposing of a larger amount of the product of their factory or woodworking mill, your orators maintain an office in the city of New York, and in addition to selling their merchandise in the city of New York, enter into contracts to install and set wooden mantels, interior trim and various kinds of wood finishing furnished or manufactured by them, and for the purpose of carrying out and fulfilling said contracts your orators are obliged to employ and do employ skilled carpenters in the city of New York and vicinity and elsewhere outside of the State of Massachusetts
16 who perform the labor of installing said wooden mantels, interior trim and wood finishing.

6. That in obtaining workingmen for said factory or mill in the State of Massachusetts your orators have always pursued the fair, honorable and lawful policy of selecting and employing their operatives regardless of the fact that they were or were not members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters hereinafter mentioned, or any of its subsidiary organizations, or any other association of workmen,
17 and your orators have never discriminated in favor of or against any workmen because they were or were not members of any trade union or association of workmen, but that prior to May, 1906, your orators are informed and believe that most of the skilled carpenters in their employ were members of some branch of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at the time of being employed by your orators or became members of some branch of said union soon after being employed and prior to said month of May, 1906, your orators frequently dealt and
18 negotiated with certain subsidiary associations of the said United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America concerning the wages and conditions of employment of their employes.

7. That your orators had many difficulties and disputes with said subsidiary branches of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on account of the unreasonable conduct and demands of said union with which they negotiated, and on or about the 1st day of May, 1906, published a notice in their factory or
19 woodworking mill, of which the following is a copy:

SHOP RULES.

After May 1, 1906, this shop will be governed by these rules:

1. No discrimination for or against workmen because of membership or non-membership in any organization.

2. No restriction as to number of apprentices to be employed when of proper age, or of nature of work which workmen of any class shall do.

20 3. That a week's work shall not be less than fifty hours.

4. Overtime shall not be permitted except when absolutely necessary.

5. Grievances arising among the workmen will be settled in conference between employer and workmen directly involved.

21 8. That the employes of your orators' factory thereupon, and at the end of the business day, when said notice was posted, and on account of objections on the part of their union to the policy set forth in said notices, left said factory and thereafter remained away from said factory for a long period of time, and many of said employes have never returned to work for your orators, and your orators are informed by one of the officers of the local branches of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in Massachusetts that they cannot secure the services of the skilled workmen of the local branches of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners
22 of America in the vicinity of Boston until your orators grant the terms demanded by said unions and until your orators operate what is known as a "closed shop," employing only such carpenters or wood workers as belong to some subsidiary association of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

9. That, according to the rules of law laid down by the Massachusetts court of last resort, prevailing in the State of Massachusetts, it is unlawful and against the
23 public policy of said Commonwealth for any manufacturer or employer to enter into any agreement to employ exclusively members of any association or union of workingmen or to operate what is known as a closed shop or strictly union shop, and for that and other reasons your orators are unwilling to pursue the policy of employing members of any particular union exclusively or to agree so to do.

10. Your orators are informed and believe and therefore allege that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is an unincorporated association of
24 workingmen with its principal office in the city of Indianapolis and State of Indiana,

and having affiliated with it over 1900 Local Unions or unincorporated associations of workingmen and many District Councils or representative bodies composed of delegates of certain of said Local Unions, and said Local Unions and District Councils are scattered throughout different states and territories of the United States, and that the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of America is an unincorporated association of workingmen.

25 11. That each of said Local Unions so affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is composed of workingmen whose trade is woodworking or carpentry, and each member of any of said Local Unions so affiliated is by virtue of his membership in said Local Union a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and entitled to vote for delegates to the convention of said United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and for the general officers of said United Brotherhood, and your orators are informed and be-
26 lieve and therefore allege that there are in all approximately 170,000 members of said United Brotherhood in the different states and territories of the United States.

12. That said combination of persons collectively known as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as your orators are informed and believe, owns, controls, edits, publishes and issues monthly a paper styled "The Carpenter," in which are published reports of many of the acts of the officers, organizers, agents
27 and General Excutive Board of said United Brotherhood, and which affords a ready, convenient, powerful and effective vehicle for the dissemination of information to its members and to the public as to the persons, manufacturing woodworkers or carpenters who are on the unfair list of said United Brotherhood, and should not be worked for by members of said Brotherhood, and whose product should not be purchased, dealt in, handled or worked upon by members of said Brotherhood, and which should not be purchased by architects, builders or others under penalty of not being able to employ
28 members of said Brotherhood.

13. That said combination or association or persons collectively known as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America owns and controls the use and application of a certain label or distinguishing mark which it styles the "Union Label of the United Brothrhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America," as your orators are informed and believe, and said label as used by said combination affords it and the affiliated associations and members thereof a ready, convenient and effective
29 instrument and means of boycotting the materials made or furnished by your orators and others who do not use said union label, and preventing persons and corporations from purchasing or using materials furnished or made by your orators and others not using said union label, and preventing members of said United Brotherhood and the numerous Local Unions and District Councils affiliated therewith from handling or working upon said materials.

14. That your orators are informed and believe and therefore allege that over 70
30 of said local carpenters' unions affiliated with the said United Brotherhood are within the limits of the city of Greater New York and the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens and Richmond, and said locals have, with certain branches of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of America, formed an additional association or representative body pursuant to the constitution, rules and regulations of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which is known as
31 the Joint District Council of New York City and Vicinity, and said Council is composed of delegates from said Local Unions and branches within said five boroughs.

15. That said Joint District Council has power under the rules and regulations of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to adopt rules and regulations concerning strikes and the conditions of employment under which the members of the Local Unions affiliated with it shall work, and said Joint District Council has adopted a constitution and by-laws approved by a majority of the members of the
32 various Local Unions represented in said council, regulating strikes and regulating the

use of any product made by any concern which has been by the said District Council declared "unfair."

16. That the rules and by-laws adopted by said Joint District Council adopt the said label of the said United Brotherhood and give the business agents of said council elected by the Local Unions represented in said council, the power to call strikes and said by-laws also provide that any member of any of the Local Unions represented in
33 said council shall be fined ten dollars ($10) if he uses, or, in other words, works upon the product of any person, firm or mill which has been declared "unfair," by the Joint District Council, and some of the business agents acting under the rules of said council are expressly appointed to deal with matters relating to "shops and unfair trim," or, in other words, to deal with the subject of refusing to work upon materials which are not made under union conditions.

17. That your orators are informed and believe and therefore allege that Mr.
34 William D. Huber is and has been during all of the time hereinafter mentioned in the complaint, President of said United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and that the defendant Frank Duffy is and has been during all of the times mentioned in this bill of complaint Secretary of said United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and editor of the official periodical issued monthly by said United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America called "The Carpenter." That defendant Edward H. Neal, is secretary and treasurer of the Joint District Council
35 of New York and Vicinity, and that defendants Joseph Crimmins and David French are and have been business agents of said Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity since on or before the 1st day of February, 1910, and that defendant Henry W. Blumenberg is and has been since on or before the 1st day of January, 1908, the business agent of said District Council of New York and Vicinity, and that Defendants Henry Erickson, William O'Grady, Frederick Dhuy, Harry Lea, Frank Hollereith, Julian Wazeter and James B. Smith are and have been for several months last past, business agents of said Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity, and
36 that defendants George Lynch, August Nagel and James D. Smith and L. E. Storey are and have been since the 1st day of March, 1908, business agents of said Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity, and that from August, 1905, until January, 1909, John J. Towers was business agent of said Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity. That defendant Chas. H. Bausher is and has been since before the 1st day of March, 1910, business agent of said Joint District Council of New York and
37 Vicinity and a members of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. That D. F. Featherstone was secretary and treasurer of the Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity during part of the years 1908 and 1909, but whether said business agents and officers held office at other times than alleged is to your orators unknown.

18. That your orators have been unable to ascertain the names of all of the members of said District Council and the names of the various Local Unions affiliated
38 with the said District Council of New York City and Vicinity, or the officers or members thereof, and that under the rules prescribed by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for all Local Unions affiliated therewith every officer and member of a Local Union is forbidden under a penalty of a fine of not less than ten dollars ($10) or expulsion from the said unions, or both, to furnish a list of the members of said Local Unions to any person outside of the said United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and your orators further allege that even if
39 they could ascertain the names of all of the members of said District Council and the names of the officers and members of said Local Unions, which they cannot do, that the members of said District Council and the officers and members of the Local Unions represented in said District Council of New York City and Vicinity would be so numerous as to make it impracticable for your orators to name them all as defendants herein, and that a trial of the issues in this case between your orators and the above-

named defendants will insure a fair trial of the issues in behalf of all and that the
40 various Local Unions affiliated with the District Council of New York and Vicinity do not as local associations act directly in connection with the matters herein of which your orators complain, but that said Local Unions and the members thereof have delegated to the District Council of New York and Vicinity and the business agents of said council the performance of the acts of which your orators complain and said Local Unions pay moneys to said council whereby said business agents are employed and said acts are performed and the members of said Local Unions vote for and elect
41 the members of said District Council and the business agents thereof, and said business agents and the members of said District Council are duly authorized to and do represent the members of the aforesaid numerous Local Unions as to the matters of which your orators complain. Your orators have therefore sued the above named representatives of such voluntary associations as representing the officers and members of the various Local Unions represented in said District Council, and the other members of said District Council, and your orators pray that whatever relief may be
42 granted herein may be had against any such other members of such associations and officers thereof as though they were parties to this suit and present and defending this, your orators' bill of complaint.

19. That subsequent to the 1st day of May, 1906, and prior to the year 1909, and because your orators refused to operate their said mill in the State of Massachusetts as a union, or "closed shop," contrary to the public policy and rules of law of said State, and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United
43 Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and of certain of the affiliated or subsidiary bodies of the said United Brotherhood the defendants and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the members thereof and the numerous Locals Unions and District Councils affiliated therewith, and certain other persons to your orators unknown, maliciously and corruptly entered into a combination and conspiracy, as your orators are informed and believe, to ruin and destroy your orators' business and to prevent skilled carpenters from working for your orators, or upon materials furnished or manufactured by your orators, and to restrain and interfere with their trade and to prevent your orators from selling,
44 setting, installing or otherwise disposing of their product in the city of Greater New York, in the State of New York and elsewhere outside of the State of Massachusetts and from obtaining orders and customers in the city of Greater New York, in the State of New York, and elsewhere outside of the State of Massachusetts, for merchandise to be manufactured or prepared by your orators at their said factory in the State of Massachusetts, or the installation or setting of said merchandise,
45 and that the purpose and object of said combination and conspiracy was and is to so interfere with, restrain and destroy your orators' intrastate and interstate commerce and injure their business that your orators will be compelled and coerced to operate their mill or factory in the State of Massachusetts in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Local Unions and District Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and to operate it as a union, or "closed shop," contrary to the laws and public policy of the State of Massachusetts, and
46 your orators further allege that the said conspiracy is in violation of this Act of Congress of the United States in that case made and provided, being the act of July 2, 1890, entitled "An Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," and of the laws of the State of New York and of the Constitution of the United States, and said conspirators still are engaged in said conspiracy and have been continuously so engaged since the formation thereof.

20. That in pursuance of and for the purpose of making effective and carrying
47 out said conspiracy, the defendants have performed and are performing the following acts, to-wit, as your orators are informed and believe:

(a) The Joint District Council of New York and vicinity has placed the name

of your orators' co-partnership upon its unfair list, and, by distributing circulars and otherwise, caused it to be generally known to architects, builders, building contractors and union men engaged in any branch of the building trades and others, that your orators' firm is on said "unfair" list and that it is well understood among
48 employers and employed engaged in the building trades and in all lines of industry that such "unfair list" contains the names of those concerns which have incurred the hostility of organized labor and which cannot be patronized without incurring the hostility of organized labor and damage to and interference with business.

(b) The said District Council of New York and vicinity has prepared and circulated freely among builders, contractors, architects and union men engaged in
49 working on buildings in the vicinity of New York, a printed list of persons or corporations engaged in the same line of business as your orators, but not including the name of your orators or their co-partnership, and that said list is preceded by a printed statement or communication of which the following is a copy:

To Owners, Architects, Contractors and Builders of New York City and Vicinity:

50 Gentlemen—In order to avoid any labor trouble on jobs you are interested in, we deem it necessary to request you to stipulate in all your contracts a clause guaranteeing the employment of recognized union men; also a clause requiring in the execution of all contracts for carpenter work the employment of union made trim, mantels, parquet-flooring and other shop-made carpenter work. This applies particularly to all classes of kalsomined and metal-covered work.

We desire to inform you that, unless this material has been constructed under strict union conditions, we shall refuse to handle it.

51 It is a well known fact that the agents of unfair and non-union firms resort to misstatements in order to obtain contracts in this city, we recommend that before placing contracts with any firm not on this list, you communicate with this organization regarding the union standing of said firm:

Stipulating in your contract that your trim, etc., must bear this union label:

(Copy of Union Label.)

will avoid all complications.

52 We respectfully call your attention to the following firms, manufacturers of interior woodwork, etc., who are working under an agreement with this District Council.

This list is, however, subject to revision monthly, and contracts let therefrom will only be protected if let within the month for which the list is issued, or if stipulated as a condition of acceptance the above Union Label on the work.

Later lists can be obtained on application to

53 D. F. FEATHERSTON, Sec'y, 142-114 E. 59th St.

'Phone 2021 Plaza.

(c) That the defendants or their agents have circulated and mailed letters to architects, builders and contractors, of one of which the following is a copy:

UNITED BROTHERHHOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
Instituted August 12, 1881.
State Life Building.
(Copy of Union Label.)

54 Office of General Secretary,
Frank Duffy,
P. O. Box 187.

Indianapolis, January 23, 1908.

Cram, Goodhue & Furguson, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York City:

Gentlemen—I am in receipt of information from our District Council in Boston to the effect that the firm of Irving & Casson of that city is figuring on the contract for the U. S. Armory School at West Point, for which you are the architects. I desire to call your attention to the fact that the above mentioned firm is and has

55 been for several years past unfair to organized labor, and our organization has been fighting said firm for some time. I would therefore ask that you do all in your power to have the contract for this job let to some fair concern. You will thereby aid us materially in our fight against Irving & Casson, and I am sure that anything you may do along the lines suggested will be appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

56 (d) The business agents of the Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity and the Local Unions represented in said Council, and the officers of other subsidiary branches of said United Brotherhood, and representatives of other unions, have threatened architects, builders and contractors to call a strike of all men of any trade whatsoever working upon or in connection with any building in the State of New York or elsewhere where the merchandise produced by your orators was
57 used or attempted to be used, and said business agents have called strikes upon buildings because materials furnished and produced by your orators were used or about to be used in said buildings.

(e) That your orators are informed and believe, and therefore allege, that there is an agreement or understanding between the Carpenters' Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity and other unions covering various trades con-
58 nected with the erection of buildings (such as stone workers, steam fitters, electricians, masons, bricklayers, and many others) wherein and whereby it is understood that the members of these various unions and others will not be permitted by their unions to work upon any building where carpenters are employed who are not members of said United Brotherhood, or upon any building where wood trim, made by your orators or others, not operating a union or closed shop, is used.

That in pursuance of said agreement or understanding many strikes have been threatened and called of men engaged in various branches of the building trades,
59 for no other reason than the desire of the respective unions to threaten and cause architects, builders and owners great loss and damage and create a fear of disastrous labor disturbances so that they will not purchase, handle or deal in any woodwork made in your orators' shop or other shops that are not recognized by said Brotherhood as union or fair shops.

(f) That the defendants and those associated with them have caused statements and reports to be published and circulated in The Carpenter to the effect that
60 your orators and their business are unfair, and that their materials will not be worked upon or handled by members of said United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

(g) That the defendants and those associated with them have used the union label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America as means of preventing the sale, distribution, use or handling of wood materials made by your orators and others on which it does not appear.

(h) And defendants have threatened journeymen carpenters and other journey-
61 men engaged in doing work upon buildings with the imposition of fines, loss of membership in their particular union and personal injury if they did work for your orators or upon materials furnished by your orators or continued to work upon buildings where your orators' materials were being used or about to be used.

(i) That on or about the 21st day of April, 1910, the plaintiffs were engaged in installing some woodwork in the new cathedral on 112th street, in the city of
62 Greater New York, known as the "Cathedral of St. John the Divine," and that in pursuance of the aforesaid combination of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, a representative or delegate of the Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity appeared and ordered all of the men employed by your orators at said cathedral to come out on strike. That representatives of said United Brotherhood have informed your orators that it will be impossible for them to obtain any union men to perform

their said work at said cathedral until they have made their factory in Boston a union or fair factory, and, further, that in pursuance of the aforesaid arrangement
63 between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the various unions connected with the building trades, they will call out on strike every man employed at the various branches of work in connection with said building if your orators should attempt to carry on and complete their work in said cathedral. That your orators are obliged to go on and complete said work, and that if said representatives of said United Brotherhood of Carpenters carry out and enforce said conspiracy as
64 threatened by ordering a strike of all the men employed on said cathedral, it will effectually tie up the progress of all work in connection with the construction of said building and thereby cause great loss and irreparable damage to your orators and to the builders and contractors doing work on said building, as well as to the owners thereof. And that if it becomes known throughout the city of New York that all men of the different trades employed by the builder in connection with the erection of said cathedral have been called out on strike because unfair trim
65 or woodwork furnished by your orators has been used in connection therewith, few, if any, architects, owners or builders will thereafter ever deal with your orators or purchase any materials from them, or award them any contract, for fear that they may experience similar difficulties, and thereby suffer great loss and damage. That unless your orators can obtain an ex parte restraining order forbidding said representatives of said United Brotherhood of Carpenters from ordering men not to work upon said building, or for your orators upon said building, the men employed upon said building will be called out on strike and irreparable and grievous loss
66 and damage will be caused your orators and all persons interested in the building of said cathedral.

(j) That your orators have made bids for and contracted for work in Irvington, N. Y., and Cleveland, Ohio, which must be done before testimony can be taken for the granting of a permanent injunction and your orators believe that unless a temporary injunction issue before said work commences, said work will be interfered with by the defendants and great and irreparable loss and damage suffered.

67 21. And your orators are further informed and believe and therefore allege that most of the skilled laborers in the building trades in New York City and Vicinity belong to their appropriate labor union, and that it is difficult for any man who is not a member of his appropriate labor union to obtain desirable employment in connection with the building trades in the city of New York, and it is impracticable and almost impossible with financial success to erect a large building in the city of Greater New York through the employment of men who are not members of any
68 labor union or by employing union men and those who are not members of any union indiscriminately upon what is known as the "open shop" plan, and that because of such condition, as well as for the other reasons already stated, contractors, builders and architects are unwilling to purchase or use your orators' materials as long as they remain on said unfair list or the defendants promulgate and enforce a rule not to allow any carpenter or others to work on your orators' materials
69 and defendants and members of the defendant associations combine together to refuse to work on materials furnished by your orators under penalty of $10.00 fine if they violate such rule, and as long as the defendants and their agents induce others to refuse to work on any building where your orators' materials are used.

22. That on account of the aforesaid combination and conspiracy and the acts performed in furtherance thereof, many architects, builders and contractors who desire to and otherwise would purchase the products of your orators' mills or place orders with your orators, are prevented, hindered or intimidated from so doing
70 because of the fear that defendants might cause a strike to take place on the building where said materials were to be used, thereby causing great financial loss and damage to them, or to the owner and builder thereof.

23. Your orators further show that by reason of the continuance of the aforesaid combination and conspiracy, and the acts in furtherance thereof, your orators are suffering a continuing injury and your orators allege that unless the defendants
71 and those associated with them in said combination or conspiracy are restrained by an injunction order of this court, they will continue to molest, injure and interfere with your orators in the transaction of their lawful business by preventing your orators from obtaining purchasers for their materials in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond and vicinity and elsewhere and preventing your orators from securing purchasers and orders for their materials within said Boroughs and vicinity and elsewhere and from obtaining skilled employes within said Boroughs to work for your orators or upon materials furnished or manufactured by your orators, and from installing said materials upon building-
72 within said Boroughs and vicinity and elsewhere, to the great and irreparable damage of your orators in their business and property rights in excess of $2,000, exclusive of interest and costs.

24. That it is also impracticable for your orators to secure adequate remedy at law on account of the aforesaid acts and conspiracy, because it would be necessary for your orators to bring a multiplicity of suits against the great number of persons engaged in said combination and conspiracy with the defendants impleaded
73 herein, and that said suits would be a source of great vexation and expense to your orators, and your orators have no adequate remedy at law for the additional reason that even if your orators were to prosecute actions at law against all who are engaged in said unlawful combination and conspiracy and could recover judgments against those engaged in carrying out the said conspiracy against your orators as hereinabove set forth, such judgments would be valueless by reason of the fact that many of the defendants and those combining and confederating with them, as your
74 orators are informed and believe, are insolvent and unable to answer to any award of damages which might be obtained by your orators in a suit at law, and that an additional and insuperable obstacle to your orators obtaining adequate relief at law is the fact that the defendants and those engaged with them in the furtherance of the aforesaid unlawful combination and conspiracy are so numerous and are to such an extent strangers and unknown to your orators, that it is impossible to follow and detect them in the commission of each of the overt acts performed
75 in the pursuance of their common design and to ascertain by what person any particular acts against your orators are committed and that your orators could not obtain an adequate remedy at law for the additional reason that it is impossible for your orators to learn and prove in each instance just what contracts and orders have been withheld from them by architects, contractors and builders on account of the aforesaid combination and conspiracy, and the fear entertained by the contractors, builders and architects of the defendants and their conspiracy, and because the injury and damage caused your orators is continuous and irreparable and is
76 incapable of estimate or definite proof in actions at law for damage.

That all the aforesaid actings, doing and pretenses of the said defendants are contrary to equity and good conscience and tend to the manifest wrong, injury and oppression of your orators in the premises.

In consideration whereof and forasmuch as your orators are remediless in the premises by the strict rules of the common law, and are only relievable in a court
77 of equity, where matters of this nature are cognizable and relievable, your orators therefore pray the relief of this honorable court.

1. That the defendants, the Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity,
78 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and Edward H. Neal, individually and as secretary of said Joint District Council, and the members of said Joint District Council, David French, Joseph Crimmins, L. E. Storey, Henry W. Blumenberg,

Henry Erickson, William O'Grady, Frederick Dhuy, Harry Lea, Thomas Dalton, Frank Hollereith, George Lynch, August Nagel, James B. Smith, James Martin,
79 Julian Wazeter, individually and as business agents of the Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity, Charles A. Bausher, individually and as business agent of said Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and as a member of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Frank Duffy, individually and as Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and William D. Huber, individually and as President of said
80 United Brotherhood of Carpenters of America, and their, and each of their agents, servants, attorneys, confederates and any or all persons acting in aid of or in conjunction with them or any of them, be and they hereby are restrained and enjoined from conspiring, agreeing or combining in any manner to restrain, obstruct, interfere with or destroy the business of the complainants, and from interfering in any manner with the complainants obtaining orders or contracts for work or materials or interfering in any manner with the sale or disposition of the product of the complainants' factory, or the installation or setting of any of the product of the complainants' factory upon any building or buildings and from publishing, circulating or otherwise communicating, either directly or indirectly in writing or orally to each other or to any other person, firm or corporation any statement or notice of any kind or character whatsoever
81 calling attention to the fact that your complainants or their business or their products are or were or have been declared unfair or are on any unfair list or that your complainants should not be patronized or dealt with or their products purchased, used, handled, worked upon or dealt in because made in an open or non-union shop, and from publishing, circulating or communicating either orally or in writing any representation or statement of like effect or import for the purpose of injuring or interfering with or tending to injure or interfere with the complainants' business or with the free
82 and unrestricted right of the complainants to dispose of their product and to obtain contracts for work to be performed or orders or contracts for merchandise to be made, installed or set by them, and from giving notice verbally or in writing to any person, firm or corporation to refrain from soliciting, making or carrying out contracts with complainants for services to be performed or merchandise to be made or to refrain from purchasing or attempting to purchase materials of any sort from complainants under threats that if such contracts or purchases are made or carried out they will cause the persons so notified loss or trouble or that they will cause persons in the employ of said persons so notified to withdraw from their employment or that they will cause persons employed by others upon buildings where said persons so notified are doing work, to withdraw from all work upon said buildings, and from inducing or attempting to induce any person or persons whomsoever to decline employment or cease employment or not to seek employment under any person, firm or corporation because such
84 persons, firm or corporation may have made contracts or purposed to make contracts with complainants or may have purchased or purposed to purchase materials from the complainants or because materials furnished by the plaintiff were being used on or in connection with some building where said persons were doing work and from in any way inducing or attempting to induce any person or persons to refuse to install or work upon materials manufactured by your complainants, and from enforcing or attempting to enforce or threatening to inflict any injury, loss, penalty or liability, whether in
85 the nature of a fine, or suspension, or expulsion from any labor organization or otherwise against any person who works for your complainants or upon materials furnished by your complainants or against any person who works for any employer who purchases materials from your complainants or against any person who works upon any building where the materials of complainants are being installed or are about to be installed, and from making, communicating or circulating any statement orally or in

writing that the defendant or members of any union, or workingmen will refuse to work upon any materials unless said materials are constructed under strict union conditions, and from requesting customers, or those who might become customers, of the complainants, to purchase their wood materials from or have their wood work done by persons or corporations who use the union label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, or who operate their factories according to the rules and regulations of said Brotherhood so that no controversy or difficulty can arise on account of non-union woodwork and from using said label
87 to obstruct and interfere with the complainants' business and from combining, conspiring and confederating together to refuse to work upon materials unless they are made under strict union conditions and from publishing, circulating, enforcing and attempting to enforce the provisions of Section 52-C of the By-Laws of the District Council of New York and Vicinity, which is as follows:

"Any member proven guilty of using the product of any person, firm or mill who have been declared unfair by their District Council, or working for any person,
88 firm or mill who have thus been declared unfair, shall be fined ten dollars ($10) for each offense."

And from publishing, circulating, enforcing and attempting to enforce Section 78 of the By-Laws of the District Council of New York and Vicinity, which is as follows:

"Any person of this United Brotherhood who is required to put up material not bearing this union label (meaning the carpenters' label) shall forthwith report
89 the facts to the business agent in writing. Failing to do so he shall be fined."

And from using any and all ways, means and methods of doing any of the aforesaid forbidden acts and from doing any of the forbidden acts either directly or indirectly or through by-laws, orders, directions or suggestions to committees, associations, officers, agents or others.

2. That until the further order of this court, a temporary injunction for the
90 relief herein prayed for be issued out of this court, and that a restraining order be issued out of this court pending the hearing for said temporary injunction restraining defendants from interfering with the work now being carried on at said Cathedral on 112th street, and that your orators may have such other and further relief in the premises as the nature and circumstances of this case may require and as to this Honorable Court may seem meet and proper, and that it please Your Honor to grant unto your orators a writ of subpoena of the United States of America, issued out of and under the seal of this Honorable Court and directed to the defendants, the Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity, of the United Brotherhood of
91 Carpenters and Joiners of America and Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and Edward H. Neal, individually and as Secretary of said Joint District Council, the members of said District Council, David French, Joseph Crimmins, L. E. Storey, Henry W. Blumenberg, Henry Erickson, William O'Grady, Fred Dhuy, Harry Lea, Thomas Dalton, Frank Hollereith, George Lynch, August Nagel, James B. Smith, James Martin, Julian Wazeter, individually and as business
92 agents of the Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Charles A. Bausher, individually and as business agent of said Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and as a member of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Frank Duffy, individually and as Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and
93 William D. Huber, individually and as President of said United Brotherhood of Carpenters of America, and thereby commanding them on a date certain to be named and under a certain penalty to be and appear before this Honorable Court, then

and there to answer all and singular, but not under oath, which is hereby expressly waived in regard to the premises, and to respond, to perform and abide by such order, direction and decree as may be made against it and them, or either of them, in the premises and as shall seem meet and agreeable to equity and good conscience

And your orators, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc

WALTER GORDON MERRITT,
Solicitor and of Counsel for Plaintiffs.

Office and Postoffice Address:
27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City

United States of America, Southern District of New York, County of New York, ss.:

CHARLES P. CASSON, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he has read the foregoing Bill of Complaint and that the same is true to his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

That the reason why this verification is made by deponent is that the complainants are both of them outside of the State of New York.

That the grounds of deponent's information and belief as to all the matters in said Bill of Complaint, not of his own knowledge, are as follows:

That deponent is general manager for New York of the plaintiff's co-partnership and is the son of the plaintiff Robert Casson. That deponent has examined the constitution and by-laws of the defendant Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity and of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. That deponent has seen original copies of letters sent to architects, stating or suggesting that the plaintiffs' co-partnership is unfair and that deponent has seen and examined a printed list of names of the concerns which are reported as fair by the Joint District Council of New York and Vicinity and issued in connection with the statement produced in sub-division B of paragraph 20 of the complaint herein, and that deponent has had conversation with employes who stated that they had been intimidated and interfered with for working for complainants and that deponent has read the affidavits of John A. Keyes, Lulu L. Shanks and J. George Burt and has had conversation with employes who stated that they and other men working with them had been called out on strike because materials furnished by plaintiffs' co-partnership were being used on said building, and deponent has had conversation with architects and builders who have stated to and intimated to deponent that they would place orders or contracts with the plaintiff's firm if it were not for the fear that their business would be interfered with by the United Brotherhood on that account, and deponent has familiarity with all the contracts and contract work carried on by the plaintiffs in the vicinity of New York, including the proposed work at Irvington, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, and West Point, N. Y.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of April, 1910.

CHARLES P. CASSON.

JAMES A. M'NELUS,
Notary Public, Kings County, No. 6.
Certified in New York County.

To Esq .,

Attorney .

Sir:

Please take notice, that the within is a true copy of an duly made and entered in the within entitled and filed in the office of the Clerk of the within named Court, at his office, in the in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the day of 190

Dated, New York, 190 .

Yours, &c.,

WALTER GORDON MERRITT,

Attorney for

27 William Street,

Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Esq .,

Attorney .

Sir:

Please take notice, that the within will be presented for settlement to Hon. one of the J of the within named Court, at the in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the day of 190 , at 10. o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

Dated, New York, 190 .

Yours, &c.,

WALTER GORDON MERRITT,

Attorney for

27 William Street,

Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

CIRCUIT COURT.
OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

CHARLES R. IRVIN and ROBERT CASSON, co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of IRVING & CASSON, Plaintiffs,

—against—

JOINT DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY, et al., Defendants.

RESTRAINING ORDER, AFFIDAVITS AND BILL OF COMPLAINT.

WALTER GORDON MERRITT.

Attorney for Plaintiffs.

27 William Street

Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Due and timely service of a copy of the within .....is hereby admitted this..... day of 190

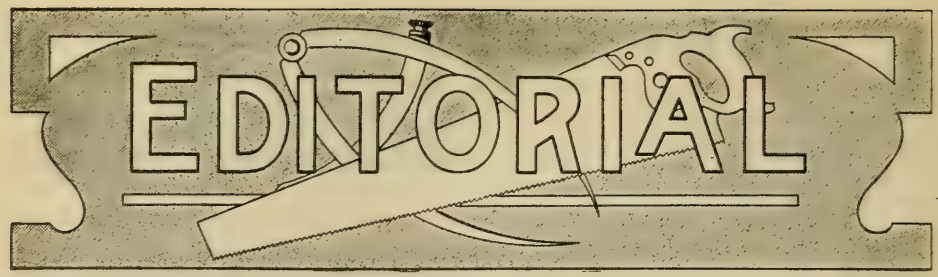
.....

Attorney .

To

.....

Attorney .



The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood

of

Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

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Address all letters and money to FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1910

For the information of our membership we are printing in this issue the "Restraining Order" in the case of the firm of Irving & Casson of Cambridge, Mass., against our U. B. in its entirety. As the case will come up in court at the end of June we shall give an account of the outcome of this suit in the July number of the Journal. All contributive articles and other interesting and important matter are, by the publication of this voluminous document, unavoidably held over for a later issue.

✣ ✣ ✣

We cannot too strongly discountenance and denounce the practice of some of our financial secretaries of themselves writing the names of newly initiated members on the first page of the due, or membership book, or of neglecting to have the name of bearer entered at all. It is distinctly stated in the due book that a member must himself sign his name in the space reserved for this purpose. This is required as a means of identification. By having a member write his name on a sheet of paper where he presents his due book in a locality where he is not known and comparing the same with the signature in the book his rightful ownership may be verified. This procedure is especially and absolutely necessary in cases where the due book has been lost by, or stolen from its rightful owner. Identification in this respect is, however, impossible when the name of bearer does not appear in the due book in his own handwriting. Such omission is liable to be taken advantage of by outsiders with the fraudulent intention to pass as members of our organization and enjoy the privilege it accords them.

We urgently advise our Local Unions to give this matter their most earnest attention and instruct their financial secretaries to insist upon and require any newly initiated member to himself write and sign his name in the due book.

✣ ✣ ✣

At a mass meeting for labor, held May 22, in Atlantic City, N. J., under the auspices of the Presbyterian General Assembly then in session, Congressman William S. Bennet of New York, taking the place of Secretary of Commerce and Labor Charles F. Nagel, whose sentiments he announced to express, intimated that the forthcoming report of the commission on immigration, which has been studying conditions in American factories, is likely to create a sensation in the number of preventable deaths caused in factories, especially where workmen and workwomen are not organized into unions to force protective measures and methods.

"But, will it?" the speaker continued.

"Do we not already know that many thousands of useful lives are being sacrificed yearly to the soulless juggernaut of money passion?

"And don't we know that in the great majority of instances these sacrifices are absolutely without extenuating circumstances and the result solely of the mad chase after the dollar, criminal negligence and neglect, and an inhuman disregard of God-given existence?

"We doubt if realization of these wrongs can be any more poignant than it is today.

"But what we are vitally interested in at present is the remedy. There is a remedy, and if the church will seek it, hand in hand with honest labor, it will be found.

"The remedy lies entirely within the legislative functions of our state and national governments, and it is to this source that the united forces must turn.

"Year after year these lives are taken, simply because the men sent to attend to the duty of making laws for the protection of the people prefer to make them protective of the special interests."

This is a statement that ought to make every worker set up and think and await with eagerness the forthcoming report of the commission on immigration.

❖ ❖ ❖

The lockout in the building industry of Germany, which begun April 15, has, after all, not assumed the dimensions the organized master builders had desired and predicted. Outside of Berlin, the capital of the empire, in Hamburg and in Bremen, two of the largest cities, the employers broke loose from the association and came to an amicable understanding with their men.

While the Builders' Association had announced that at least 300,000 men would be thrown on the street, the trade organizations involved, according to latest advices, report a total of 131,114 men affected by the lockout. This is to be accounted for by the fact that the association has declared the lockout not only with a design to annihilate the trade organizations, but also to destroy the competition of the small employers by driving them to the wall. The small employers therefore naturally and in their own interest are sympathizing with the men and many of them have agreed to their terms.

Despite the fact that the lumber dealers have made common cause with the Builders' Association by refusing to furnish material to employers who did not join in the lockout or who may eventually surrender to the men, there is a strong hope among labor circles in Germany that the outcome of this gigantic fight, so wantonly and arbitrarily forced upon the building trades organizations, will be a complete victory to the men.

❖ ❖ ❖

The Detroit, Mich., Employers' Association are bent on mischief. While boosting Detroit as the leader among American cities in the open shop movement, they recently have introduced an "Employment Card" system, thereby demonstrating that in reality they are for the closed shop, the shop closed to union men.

The subjoined is a fac-simile of this so-called employment card which is being presented to every carpenter in the employ of members of the Employers' Association of Detroit and several of the members of our Local Union 19 of that city were discharged because of their refusal to sign it:

EMPLOYMENT CARD.

Date.....

Name .....

Address .....

Age..... Married?.....

Where last employed?.....

How long?.....Reason for quitting?.....

Department ..... Rate .....

Signature .....

Approved.....

Our members in Detroit are not to be deceived as to the real object of the association employers in forcing this employment card system upon them. It is a dastardly scheme to blacklist the loyal and active men in the cause of unionism, to discriminate against them and prevent them from retaining or obtaining employment. This scheme was tried on our men in Connecticut some five years ago, but utterly failed, and we trust that in Detroit it will meet the same fate. No man with a particle of self-respect will sign any employment, or reference, card at the behest of the employers and assist them in accomplishing their nefarious object.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office.
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President.
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary.
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer.
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President.
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President.
LEONARD FUNK, E 2307 5th Ave., Spokane, Wash.

General Executive Board.
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 4607 Kenmore Ave., Sheridan Park, Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

W. A. COLE, 24 Tilden St., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS. A. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Special Notice.

To the Officers and Members of all Local Unions—Greeting:

The Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will open at 10 o'clock Monday Morning, September 19, 1910, in the Auditorium, Des Moines, Ia. So as to avoid misunderstandings and misconstruction of the laws of our organization as specified in our general constitution, the following rules should be carefully considered and complied with:

1. A Local Union having one hundred members or less in good standing is entitled to representation in the convention by one delegate. A union with more than one hundred members and less than five hundred, is entitled to two delegates. A union with more than five hundred and less than one thousand is entitled to three delegates, and a union with one thousand members or more is entitled to four delegates.

2. A Local Union owing two months' tax to the General Office is not entitled to a representative at all.

3. The election of delegates and alternates must be held on the first meeting night in July of the present year.

4. All members should be notified by mail to attend the meeting when the election of delegates takes place.

5. A member to be eligible as a delegate or alternate to the convention must be a journeyman carpenter or joiner, stair builder, ship joiner, millwright, planing mill bench hand, cabinet maker, car builder, or be employed in running wood working machinery.

6. It is further specified that a delegate or alternate must be working at the trade or depending on the trade for a livelihood, or employed by the organization and must be at least twelve months a member in good standing in the U. B. prior to his election,

except, of course, when the Local Union has not been organized that length of time.

7. Each delegate shall establish his claim to a seat in the convention by official credentials supplied by the General Office for that purpose, which must be properly filled out in detail and duly signed by the President and Recording Secretary of the Local Union he represents, and the seal of the Union must be affixed thereto.

8. Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote only, no proxy representation shall be allowed.

9. Contractors who are members of our organization are not eligible as delegates.

10. The mileage and expenses of the delegates attending the conventions must be defrayed by the Unions they represent.

11. Local Unions will please take notice that Section 9 of the general constitution provides that the recording secretary shall be fined the sum of $5.00 for failure to send in the name and postoffice address of each delegate and alternate to the General Secretary.

We have been informed by the chairman of the Western Passenger Association that no special rates can be granted by the railroads unless one thousand or more delegates attend the convention, and as we cannot guarantee that that number will be present, it devolves on the delegates themselves to make the best arrangements they can with their home passenger agents.

Again we wish to remind you that in accordance with Section 230 of the general constitution all amendments, changes, alterations, etc., to our present laws must be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than July 15, next. Amendments submitted after that date will not be considered by the convention. You are therefore asked to send in all changes, alterations or amendments as soon as possible.

If our Local Unions, officers and members will only closely follow the instructions herein given, much misunderstanding may be avoided. Later an official circular letter containing more complete information will be forwarded to all Local Unions and delegates.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

General Agreement.

Entered Into Between the Associated Carpenters and Joiners' Society of the British Isles and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Relative to Traveling Members.

So as to avoid misunderstandings and conflictions in the future between the two organizations herein above mentioned, relative to traveling members, it is hereby agreed:

1. That members of the Associated Carpenters and Joiners' Society coming from the British Isles to America shall be admitted to membership in any Local Union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on presentation of a paid-up due book or due card covering at least one year's membership in the Associated Carpenters and Joiners' Society, free of any initiation or entrance fee, and they shall be entitled to the privileges and benefits of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America according to those sections of the constitution of said organization governing newly initiated members.

2. Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in good standing going to the British Isles shall be admitted to membership in any branch of the Associated Carpenters and Joiners' Society free of any initiation or entrance fee, providing such members are in good health, and they shall be entitled to all the privileges and benefits of the Associated Carpenters and Joiners' Society according to those sections of the constitution of said society governing newly initiated members.

(Signed) FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary,
Representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

(Signed) ALEXANDER STARBE,
General Secretary,
Representing the Associated Carpenters and Joiners' Society of the British Isles.

Expulsion.

J. H. Athey has been expelled from L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J., for embezzlement of funds.

Proceedings of Second Quarterly Session, 1910, of General Executive Board.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 4.

The regular quarterly meeting of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date by Chairman Schardt, with Bausher, Post, Walquist, Cole, Foley and Connolly present.

The report of the G. P. for the quarter ending March 31, 1910, was read and filed.

The report of the 2d V. P. for the quarter ending March 31, 1910, was read and filed.

St. Louis, Mo. Appeal of the St. Louis D. C. from a decision of the G. P. in the case of the St. Louis D. C. vs. Phil. F. Sheridan. The evidence before the Board shows that the alleged offence was not a violation of trade rules, notwithstanding that the D. C. have incorporated a portion of the constitution in their by-laws. The decision of the G. P., that the alleged offence was a violation of the constitution, triable in the L. U. and not under the jurisdiction of the D. C. is sustained by the G. E. B. and the appeal is dismissed.

Green Bay, Wis. Report received from L. U. 1146 in regard to the condition of a trade movement was read and filed awaiting later information.

Danbury, Conn. Request from L. U. 927 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.00 to $3.25 per day to go into effect April 1, 1910. The papers before the Board show that the trade demand did not receive the necessary two-thirds vote of the members voting and that only one-seventh of the members of the L. U. voted on the demand. Sanction is denied.

Ottawa, Ill. Communication from L. U. 661 relative to a trade demand that went into effect April 1, 1910, was read and filed awaiting later information.

April 5.

All members present.

Lethbridge, Can. Communication from L. U. 1681 containing information in regard to a trade demand that went into effect April 1, 1910, was read and filed awaiting later information.

Joplin, Mo. Appeal of W. C. Crabaugh of L. U. 201, Wichita, Kan., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo., vs. W. C. Crabaugh in the matter of failing to deposit his C. C. while working in Joplin. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

New York City. Appeal of Patrick J. Rooney from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 476 N. Y. vs. Patrick J. Rooney. The appeal is sustained and the decision of the G. P. is reversed on the grounds that the alleged offence was a violation of the trade rules and not of the constitution, and was subject to the jurisdiction of the D. C. and should be tried by that body.

Evansville, Ind. Additional information received from L. U. 90 relative to a trade demand that went into effect April 1, 1910, was read and filed. The G. P. is requested to send an organizer to that city at once as per the request of the L. U.

Augusta, Ga. Request from the D. C. for sanction of a trade movement for a decrease of hours from 10 to 9 per day, to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted.

Girardsville, Pa. Request from the lower anthracite D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of the minimum wage from $2.50 to $3.00 per day, to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Omaha, Neb. Request from the tri-cities for sanction of a trade movement. The information at hand is so indefinite that the papers are referred back to the D. C.

Yonkers, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $4.00 to $4.50 per day for house carpenters and a reduction of hours for millmen from 9 to 8 per day, and an increase of wage from $19.00 to $20.00 per week. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Red Wing, Minn. Request from L. U. 85 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 32½ to 37½ cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Joliet, Ill. Request from L. U. 174 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 45 to 50 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Galesburg, Ill. Request from L. U. 360 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage, to take effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office. The G. P. is requested to send a deputy to advise with the L. U.

April 6.

All members present.

Council Bluffs, Ia. Request from L. U. 364 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for the enforcement of trade rules. As Council Bluffs is affiliated with the Tri-Cities D. C. the matter is referred back to L. U. 364 as all requests for sanction of a trade movement must come from a D. C., where such exists.

Streator, Ill. Request from L. U. 495 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour to go into effect April 1,

1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Cadillac, Mich. Request from L. U. 535 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Beardstown, Ill. Request from L. U. 741 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 33⅓ to 37½ cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

San Diego, Cal. Request from L. U. 810 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for restoration of the wage scale from $3.50 to $4.00 per day to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Willimantic, Conn. Request from L. U. 825 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.50 to $3.00 per day and Saturday half holiday, to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Freeland, Pa. Request from L. U. 905 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 30 to 32 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Kalispell, Mont. Request from L. U. 911 for sanction, without financial aid, of a trade movement for an increase of wage, to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted.

Ardmore, Okla. Request from L. U. 1028 for sanction of a trade movement, without financial aid, for an increase of wage from 45 to 50 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted.

Twin Falls, Mont. Request from L. U. 1116 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 45 to 50 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Brownwood, Texas. Request from L. U. 1363 for sanction of a trade movement, without financial aid, for an increase of wage and a reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day, to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted.

Watertown, Wis. Request from L. U. 1403 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Middletown, Conn. Request from L. U. 1512 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage to $3.25 minimum, and Saturday half holiday during June, July and August, to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Alva, Okla. Request from L. U. 1658 for sanction of a trade movement, without financial aid, for an increase of wage from 35 to 40 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted.

Pittsfield, Mass. Request from the Berkshire D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement of affiliated locals for an increase in wages, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

April 7.

All members present.

Chicago, Ill. Communication received from Thomas F. Flynn, a member of L. U. 13 stating there was due O. W. Abbott, also a member of 13, the sum of $126.00 for services rendered during 1903. That this sum of money was assured O. W. Abbott by the late brother M. J. Savage, an organizer, at that time, for the U. B., with the sanction of G. P. Huber. The attention of the G. P. was called to this matter by the Board and the G. P. stated he had no knowledge of anything of this nature. The records of this office contain nothing showing that the organizer was authorized to make such an agreement with O. W. Abbott or that such an agreement was made. The late Brother Savage died during May, 1904, and as this bill is presented seven years after the alleged services were rendered by Brother Abbott and as this is the first information the G. O. has received of this matter the communication is filed.

Ottawa, Ill. Additional information received from L. U. 661 stating that their trade demand, which went into effect April 1, 1910, had been accepted by their employers, was read and filed.

Lethbridge, Alberta, Can. Additional information in regard to trade demand was read and filed.

St. Louis, Mo. Charges were preferred by the St. Louis D. C against the General President on the ground of mal-administration, gross neglect in the discharge of his duties, and for oppression in office. The G. S. is instructed to notify the General Vice-Presidents to be at this office on the 14th inst. The G. S. will also notify the St. Louis D. C. that the charges will be taken up on the 14th inst.

St. Louis, Mo. Appeal of the D. C. from a decision of the G. P. in the case of the St. Louis D. C. vs. L. U. 73 in the matter of L. U. 73 appealing from an action of the D. C. without first having paid to the D. C. a sum of money involved. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal is sustained on the ground that no appeal can be entertained by the G. P. where any sum of money is involved

until the amount in question has been paid by the appellant to the body from whose action the appeal is taken, as per Section 96, constitution.

Kansas City, Mo. Additional information received from the D. C. relative to a request for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Upon the information now at hand the Board sanctions the demand. Financial assistance will be considered by the Board as requests are received at this office.

Lead, S. D. The strike pay rolls submitted by L. U. 1440 accounting for money appropriated by the Board was audited, found correct and filed. Upon request for additional financial aid the Board appropriates $200. The G. S. will notify L. U. 1440 to arrange to care for their members themselves, after April 21, 1910.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 493, endorsed by the D. C. of N. Y. City, for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.76 to $4.00 per day to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Louisville, Ky. Request from L. U. 64 for sanction of a trade movement, without financial aid, for an increase of wage from 37½ to 40 cents per hour, to go into effect April 11, 1910. Sanction granted.

Aurora, Ill. Request from the Fox River Valley D. C. for sanction and financial, aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Greensburg and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.—Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.75 to $4.00 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Holyoke, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 41 cents per hour and Saturday half holiday, to go into effect May 2, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

April 8.

All members present.

Newton, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 43¾ to 47¾ cents per hour and Saturday half holiday, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Hempstead, N. Y. Request from L. U. 1921, endorsed by the D. C. of N. Y. City, for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.50 to $4.00 per day, to go into effect May 15, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

North Bristol, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 41 to 48 cents per hour and reduction of hours from 48 to 44 hours per week, or Saturday half holiday. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Wheeling, W. Va. Request from the Ohio Valley D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 40 cents per hour, to take effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Reno, Nev. Request from the D. C. of Washoe county for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wages, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Fall River, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 45 cents per hour and Saturday half holiday, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Covington, Ky. Request from the Kenton and Campbell county D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 45 to 50 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Lancaster, Pa. Request from L. U. 1364 for sanction of a trade movement, without financial aid, for an increase of wage from 33 to 40 cents per hour and a reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted.

Monongahela, Pa. Request from the Monongahela Valley D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 43¾ cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Owing to an apparent lack of interest shown by the members and the demand not receiving the necessary two-thirds vote of the members voting the request is denied. The G. P. is requested to give this district the services of an organizer.

Rock Island, Ill. P. J. Carlson, the B. A. of the Tri-Cities D. C., appeared before the Board in regard to conditions prevailing in the Tri-Cities, especially in the mills.

Tonawanda, N. Y. Request from L. U. 369 and endorsed by the D. C., for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 35 to 40 cents

per hour to take effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Rock Island, Ill. Request from the Tri-Cities D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Du Bois, Pa. Request from the Western Pennsylvania D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Worcester, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement by L. U. 867 of Milford for an increase of wage from $3.00 to $3.28 per day. A movement by L. U. 858 of Clinton for an increase of wage from 41 to 43¾ cents per hour and a demand on the part of the locals of Worcester for an increase of wage from $3.28 to $3.50 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Hartford, Conn. Request from L. U. 43 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 44 to 50 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Menominee, Wis. Request from L. U. 68 for sanction and financial support of a trade movement for an increase of minimum wage from 20 to 25 cents per hour, to go into effect June 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Salt Lake City, Utah. Request from L. U. 184 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $4.50 to $5.00 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

April 9.

All members present.

Jersey City, N. J. Communication from the D. C. of Hudson County referred to the G. E. B. by the G. P. relative to a question of jurisdiction in putting up wooden molding to receive electric wires, was read. A sample was submitted to the Board. The G. E. B. decides that this work has always belonged and still does belong to the carpenter. The G. P. will so notify the D. C., the B. T. C. of Hudson county and the B. T. D. of the A. F. of L.

Quincy, Ill. Request from L. U. 189 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.15 to $3.60 per day, to go into effect May 2, 1910. Sanction granted.

Kingston, Canada. Request from L. U. 249 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 31¼ to 40 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

New Castle, Pa. Request from L. U. 206 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.25 to $3.60 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted; financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Lockport, N. Y. Request from L. U. 289, endorsed by the D. C. of Niagara Co., for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.00 to $3.20 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Montclair, N. J. Request from L. U. 429 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 45 to 50 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Brazil, Ind. Request from L. U. 431 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.00 to $3.20 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Pittsfield, Mass. Request from L. U. 444 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 41 to 48 cents per hour to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Reading, Pa. Request from L. U. 492 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 33 to 35 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Leavenworth, Kan. Request from L. U. 499 for official sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 42½ cents to 50 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted.

April 11.

All members present.

Elmira, N. Y. Request from L. U. 532 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.50 to $3.00 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Scranton, Pa. Request from L. U. 563 of Scranton and 484 of S. Scranton for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 45

cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Vancouver, B. C., Can. Request from L. U. 617 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for recognition and enforcement of a working card system. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Prince Rupert, B. C., Can. Request from L. U. 1735 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage, to go into effect May 1, 1910, and the services of an organizer. Sanction granted. Financial aid is not considered as the L. U. has not been organized the length of time required by Section 151, constitution. Later information shows that the members are now locked out. The Board recommends that the G. P. send an organizer to Prince Rupert.

Yonkers, N. Y. Communication from the D. C. containing information relative to a trade movement now in effect was read and filed pending further developments.

Corinth, N. Y. Information received from L. U. 491 relative to a strike now on in that city. The Board appropriates $300.00 for the relief of the members affected.

Des Moines, Ia. Request from L. U. 106 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage for outside carpenters, mill and bench hands, to go into effect April 1, 1910, and Saturday half holiday from June 1 to September 30. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Davenport, Ia. Request from the D. C. of the Tri-Cities for financial assistance in organizing the mill men. The Board appropriates $400.00.

Madison, Ill. Request from L. U. 633 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 50 to 55 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Boise, Idaho. Request from L. U. 635 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.60 to $4.00 per day for outside carpenters, and a 11 per cent. increase for mill and bench hands to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Sheboygan, Wis. Request from L. U. 657 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 40 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Springfield, Ohio. Request from L. U. 660 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage and union conditions, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Request from L. U. 664, stairbuilders, endorsed by the D. C., for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 47½ to 52½ cents per hour, to go into effect June 6, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Montclair, N. J. Communication from the D. C. containing information that the strike inaugurated April 1 had been adjusted, was read and filed.

Pottsville, Pa. Request from L. U. 228 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of minimum wage from $2.75 to $3.00 per day for outside carpenters, and a minimum wage of $2.75 for millmen, to go into effect April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Chicago, Ill. Brothers C. A. Aiman, M. B. Phillips and Charles Grassel, a committee from the D. C. officially presented to the U. B. a memorial tablet in bronze of the late P. J. McGuire, the founder of the U. B., and the tablet was accepted by the G. P. in the name of the U. B. The tablet is affixed to the wall of the main corridor of the General Office.

April 12.

All members present.

Burlington, Vt. Request from L. U. 683 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.75 to $3.00 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Niagara Falls, Canada. Request from L. U. 713 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage and reduction of hours to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

St. Johnsbury, Vt. Request from L. U. 800 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.50 to $2.75 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Worcester, Mass. Request from L. U. 877, millmen, endorsed by the D. C., for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage and reduction of hours, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Horton, Kan. Request from L. U. 915 for official sanction, without financial aid, in support of a trade movement for an increase of

wage from 30 to 37½ cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted.

Appleton, Wis. Request from L. U. 955 for official sanction, without financial aid, of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 27½ to 30 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Request from L. U. 1015 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Muscatine, Ia. Request from L. U. 1069 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 35 to 37½ cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Eau Claire, Wis. Request from L. U. 1074 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Port Colbourne, Ont., Can. Request from L. U. 1168 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 25 to 30 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Billings, Mont. Request from L. U. 1172 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted.

Trinidad, Colo. Request from L. U. 1173 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $4.00 to $4.40 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Nahant, Mass. Request from L. U. 1324 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 41 to 47¼ cents per hour and Saturday half holiday, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Attleboro, Mass. Request from L. U. 1464 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 31½ to 38 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Prince Albert, Sask., Canada. Request from L. U. 1606 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage and reduction of hours, to go into effect June 1, 1910. Sanction granted. The L. U. not being instituted the length of time required in Section 151, constitution, financial aid is not considered.

Nowata, Okla. Request from L. U. 1705 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour to go into effect May 9, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Sanford, Fla. Request from L. U. 1751 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 35 to 37½ cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

April 13.

All members present.

Huntingburg, Ind. Request from L. U. 1814 for official sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 25 to 30 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted.

Waterloo, Ia. Request from Millmen's L. U. 1859, endorsed by the D. C., for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a nine-hour work day, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction is granted without financial aid as the L. U. has not been instituted the length of time required as per Section 151, constitution.

Regina, Sask., Canada. Request from L. U. 1867 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage and reduction of hours per day, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Action is deferred. The G. P. is requested to send a deputy to confer with the L. U.

Evansville, Ind. Communication relative to the progress of a trade movement in that city was read as information and filed.

Lubbock, Texas. Request from L. U. 1877 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 33⅓ to 40 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted, without financial aid as the L. U. has not been instituted the length of time required as per Section 151, constitution.

Sydney, N. S., Can. Request from L. U. 1588 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 25 to 28 cents per hour and enforcing union conditions, to go into effect June 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 25 to 30 cents per hour for outside carpenters and increase of wage and reduction of hours for millmen, to go into effect June 1, 1910. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office. The request of the millmen is laid over awaiting further information.

Philadelphia, Pa. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for outside carpenters for an increase of wage from 45 to 50 cents per hour, and a forty-four-hour week and an increase of wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour and 50 hours per week for mill and bench hands, to go into effect June 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Lowell, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 35 to 40 cents per hour, to go into effect May 2, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office. The Board would recommend to the D. C. that its affiliated members be urged to display more interest in the affairs of their district.

Portland, Ore. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.50 to $4.00 per day and enforcement of trade rules, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Ft. Smith, Ark. Request from L. U. 71 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage, to take effect June 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Halifax, N. S., Can. Request from L. U. 83 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 25 to 30 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Spokane, Wash. Request from L. U. 98 for official sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $4.50 to $5.00 per day, to go into effect April 1. Sanction granted.

Terre Haute, Ind. Request from L. U. 133 for official sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 35 to 40 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted.

Ogden, Utah. Request from L. U. 450 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $4.00 to $4.50 per day, to go into effect June 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

McKinney, Texas. Request from L. U. 923 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.50 to $2.75 per day to go into effect May 16, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Cleveland, Ohio. Request from L. U. 1365, millmen, endorsed by the D. C., for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction is denied as the papers before the Board shows that the contemplated trade movement did not receive the necessary two-thirds vote.

Yonkers, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance in support of members involved in a strike. The Board appropriates $500.00.

April 14.

All members present.

Omaha, Neb. Additional information received relative to a request from the Tri-Cities D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage and reduction of hours, to go into effect April 18, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Brothers Daniel Galvin, Sec.-Treas. of the Chicago D. C. and Thomas Church, B. A., representing one of the largest districts in Chicago, appeared before the Board relative to trade conditions in that city, and in a few appropriate remarks conveyed fraternal greetings and good wishes to the G. E. B. from the Chicago D. C.

At this time the G. E. B. adjourned to meet with the two Vice-Presidents as a trial court in the case of the St. Louis D. C. vs. G. P. W. D. Huber, the Vice-Presidents having arrived at the General Office. The balance of the day was spent by the G. E. B. as a trial court.

April 15.

All members present.

Syracuse, N. Y. Communication from the D. C. was received, stating that some of the members in that city were locked out by their employers. As there is no definite statement as to exact number of members involved the G. S. is requested to secure latest information as to number of members answering roll call.

Joseph Evans, General President of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of N. A., appeared before the Board relative to strikes they now have on hand, particularly in the Bedford, Ind., district. He appealed for financial assistance. Upon additional information being presented, the Board endorsed a circular letter to be sent to the locals of the U. B. asking for financial assistance in support of striking stonecutters.

Blairmore, Alta., Can. Request from L. U. 1528 for sanction of a trade movement for reduction of hours without a decrease of pay, to go into effect June 1, 1910. Sanction is granted without financial aid as the L. U. has not been instituted for one year as required by Section 151, constitution.

London, Ont., Can. Request from L. U. 1946 for official sanction without financial aid to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase of wage to 33 cents per hour, to go into effect July 1, 1910. Sanction granted.

Washington, D. C. Request from L. U. 132

for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 50 to 55 cents per hour, and an increase in wage for millmen with Saturday half holiday for both, to go into effect June 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

The G. E. B. adjourned to sit for the balance of the day as a trial court.

April 16.

All members present.

Upon the request of the G. P. the organizer in charge of the trade movemenet in Evansville, Ind., appeared before the Board in regard to conditions in that city.

The G. E. B. adjourned to sit for the balance of the day as a trial court.

April 18.

All members present.

Atchison, Kan. Report from a deputy sent by the G. P. to advise with the members of L. U. 1947, as per request of the Board January 27, 1910, relative to a trade movement that went into effect April 1, 1910, states that same has been adjusted. No action of the Board being necessary at this time the papers are filed.

Prince Rupert, B. C., Can. Additional information received from L. U. 1735 as to conditions prevailing in that city in relation to a trade movement. The Board appropriates $200.00 for organizing purposes.

Fond du Lac, Wis. Request from L. U. 782 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 25 to 30 cents per hour and reduction of hours from 10 to 9 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1910, also the services of an organizer. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office. The G. P. is requested to send an organizer to this city.

New Rochelle, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for official sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $4.00 to $4.25 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Request granted.

Cumberland, Md. Request from L. U. 1024 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.50 to $2.75 per day to go into effect May 2, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Jacksonville, Fla. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for the enforcement of an eight-hour workday to go into effect May 2, 1910, also the services of an organizer. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office. The G. S. is requested to send an organizer to assist the members in Jacksonville.

Centralia, Wash. Request from L. U. 1701 for official sanction, without financial aid, of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day, to go into effect April 1 1910. Sanction granted.

Denver, Colo. Appeal of L. U. 1874 from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing that portion of a funeral benefit in excess of the funeral expenses of the late Daniel Sullivan, the same being claimed by Geo. M. Robinson. In the absence of any proof that Geo. M. Robinson is the legal heir the decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Manhattan, Kan. Appeal of L. U. 918 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late W. G. Armstrong. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The appeal is dismissed.

Newark, N. J. A telegram was submitted by the G. P., from an organizer in Newark, stating that members of the U. B. in that city were assisting the Bricklayers in attempting to disrupt the Plasterers' Union, and the G. P. asked for advice on the matter and stated that the immediate trouble was on the Prudential building. The G. P. is authorized to notify the D. C. of Newark to immediately call our members off the job in question.

April 19.

All members present.

Evansville, Ind. Additional information received relative to a lockout in that city and a request for financial assistance for the members involved. The Board appropriates $800.00.

New York City. A protest was received from L. U. 375 against the action of the G. S. in requiring the L. U. to supply him with additional information before passing and deciding on the death claim of the late wife of Geo. Tudor. The case is referred back and the G. S. will notify L. U. 375 that the desired information must be supplied the G. S.

Troy, N. Y. Appeal of John La Flamme, a member of L. U. 78 from the decision of the G. S., in disapproving a claim for funeral benefit of his late wife. Affidavits submitted by the appellant show that brother La Flamme was not 50 years of age when he joined the U. B. and the evidence also shows that he has paid full beneficial dues since that time and was in good standing at the time of his wife's death. The appeal is sustained, the decision of the G. S. is reversed and the claim is ordered paid.

San Francisco, Cal. Appeal of L. U. 423 from a decision of the G. S. regarding the death claim of the late Thos. Bowes. There being no regularly filed claim before the Board the appeal is dismissed.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of L. U. 521 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for funeral benefits of the late C. De St. Croix. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The appeal is dismissed.

Philadelphia, Pa. Appeal of L. U. 1051 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for funeral benefit on the death of the late Ludwig Wissman. The decision of the G.

S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The appeal is dismissed.

Madison, N. J. Appeal of L. U. 1058 from a decision of the G. S. in disallowing the funeral benefit of the late Maurice S. Daniher. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The appeal is dismissed.

Twin Falls, Idaho. Appeal of L. U. 1116 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for funeral benefit of the late wife of J. A. Abramson. The appeal is sustained as the papers before the Board show that the brother did not owe a sum equal to three months' dues at the time of his wife's death. The decision of the G. S. is reversed and the claim ordered paid if otherwise found correct.

April 20.

All members present.

Syracuse, N. Y. The G. P. submitted information from an organizer at Syracuse that the lockout in that city had been adjusted and an agreement signed with the employers and the same was filed.

Newport, R. I. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage, to take effect May 1, 1910. This request was first considered on January 14 and laid over awaiting additional information. The G. P. having supplied the necessary information through an organizer, sanction is granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Milwaukee, Wis. Request was read from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $300.00.

Joplin, Mo. Request from L. U. 311 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $100.00.

Denver, Colo. Appeal of L. U. 1874 from a decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for funeral benefit on the death of the late George Wilson. Additional evidence having been submitted since the decision of the G. S. was rendered the matter is referred back and the G. S. requested to reopen the case.

Hopkinsville, Ky. Request received from L. U. 442 for permission to circulate an appeal for funds for the purpose of building a planing mill. The request is denied.

St. Louis, Mo. Protest received from the D. C. against the payment by the General Office of a bill of Wm. M. Davis and H. Blackmore for $70. The G. P., upon being asked by the Board for an explanation, stated that Davis and Blackmore were requested by him to come to the General Office on matters pertaining to the U. B. and that the amount of the bill was correct.

Yanco, P. R. Request from L. U. 1474 that the G. S. print a portion of the Carpenter in the Spanish language. The refusal of the G. S. to comply with the request is endorsed by the Board on the grounds set forth in his communication to L. U. 1474.

Green Bay, Wis. Information supplied to the Board by the G. P. that a satisfactory agreement had been arrived at between the members of 1146 and their employers.

Amendments to the constitution were submitted by L. U. 9, Buffalo, N. Y., and L. U. 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich. The General Convention being so near at hand the G. E. B. does not deem it advisable to submit the proposed amendments to a referendum vote.

Request from L. U. 724 to be reimbursed to the amount of $25.00, money expended by the L. U. in a lawsuit connected with a disallowed claim for the funeral benefit of the late wife of Wm. McLean. The request is denied.

Council Bluffs, Ia. Communication received from L. U. 364 stating that a satisfactory adjustment had been arrived at between the members of the local and their employers was read as information and filed.

Boston, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage to go into effect June 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Passaic, N. J. Request from the D. C. for official sanction of a renewal of a trade agreement to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted.

Seattle, Wash. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $4.00 to $4.50 per day to go into effect May 2, 1910. Sanction is denied for the following reasons: The D. C. states that there is no likelihood of gaining the demand; that there are 6,000 carpenters in Seattle and but 1,500 organized; that only 78 votes were cast on the proposition, 63 in favor and 15 against; that the condition of the trade is "very bad," and that "it is worse than last season" and "harmony does not prevail among the members." The papers are filed.

Jamestown, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 66 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 31¼ to 37½ cents per hour, to go into effect May 2, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Stamford, Conn. Request from L. U. 210 for official sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.00 to $3.50 per day and Saturday half holiday, to go into effect May 2, 1910. Sanction granted.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Request from L. U. 1330 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 28½ to 30 cents per hour for millmen, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Helena, Ark. Request from L. U. 1680 for official sanction without financial aid of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 35 to 40 cents per hour, to go into effect June 1, 1910. Sanction granted. The L. U. not

being organized the length of time required in Section 151, financial aid is not considered.

April 21.

All members present.

Hornell, N. Y. Request from L. U. 1295 for financial aid for organizing the millmen. The Board appropriates $200.00.

Protests against submitting any further amendments to the constitution to a referendum vote prior to the Des Moines convention was received from the following local unions and D. C.'s: 419, Chicago; 365, Marion, Ind.; 641, Ft. Dodge, Ia.; 692, Cincinnati, O.; 510, Du Quoin, Ill.; 384, Asheville, N. C.; 416, Chicago; 494, Columbus, O.; 1766, Fostoria, O.; 364, Council Bluffs, Ia.; 1, Chicago; 448, Waukegan, Ill.; 1659, Bartlesville, Okla.; 70, Chicago; 628, Cincinnati, O.; 368, Clayton, N. Y.; 388, Richmond, Va.; 891, Hot Springs, Ark.; 742, Vincennes, Ind.; 328, E. Liverpool, O.; 2, Cincinnati, O.; 436, New Albany, Ind.; 296, Ensley, Ala.; 1689, Jackson, O.; 1868, St. Paul, Minn.; 968, E. Chattanooga, Tenn.; 1465, Frankfort, Ind.; 1908, Piqua, O.; 547, Cripple Creek, Colo.; 133, Terre Haute, Ind.; 1665, Alexandria, Va.; 1295, Hornell, N. Y.; 521, Chicago, Ill.; 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.; 87, St. Paul, Minn.; 229, Glens Falls, N. Y.; 22, San Francisco, Cal.; 534, Burlington, Ia.; 576, Pine Bluff, Ark.; 19, Detroit, Mich.; 418, Greeley, Colo.; 232, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; 586, Sacramento, Cal.; 1886, Guthrie, Okla.; 461, Richmond, Ind.; 743, Bakersfield, Cal.; 694, Boonville, Ind.; 550, Oakland, Cal.; 1694, N. Birmingham, Ala.; 16, Springfield, Ill.; 1492, Hendersonville, N. C.; 544, El Paso, Tex.; 951, Brainerd, Minn.; 450, Ogden, Utah; 717, San Antonio, Tex.; 883, Aberdeen, Wash.; 103, Birmingham, Ala.; 1155, Columbus, Ind.; 396, Newport News, Va.; 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.; 199, Chicago; 470, Tacoma, Wash.; 1413, Dallas, Tex.; 759, Chattanooga, Tenn.; 339, Ft. Worth, Tex.; 957, Stillwater, Minn.; 1140, San Pedro, Cal.; 1214, Walla Walla, Wash.; 36, Oakland, Cal.; 1255, Chillicothe, O.; 1612, Nashville, Tenn.; 1460, Columbia, S. C.; 1476, Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1922, Chicago; 930, St. Cloud, Minn.; 1166, Fremont, O.; 1268, Johnstown, N. Y.; 645, E. Las Vegas, N. Mex.; 1430, Greensboro, N. C.; 159, Charleston, S. C.; 106, Des Moines, Ia.; 736, Philadelphia, Pa.; 1186, Pittsburg, Pa.; 225, Knoxville, Tenn.; 430, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; 1371, Lynchburg, Va.; 1620, Rock Springs, Wyo.; 288, Homestead, Pa.; 202, Pittsburg, Pa.; 320, Westfield, N. J.; 51, New York City; 1568, Minneapolis, Minn.; the Bay Counties D. C. of San Francisco, Cal. The Board finds while reading the above-mentioned documents that many of them, although printed, do not bear the union label and the Board would recommend to the locals and D. C.'s that they be more vigilant in the future in regard to all union labels. Papers filed.

Communication from the National Builder requesting an official expression from the Board as to the value of that publication, for carpenters, was read and filed.

An invitation extended to the U. B. to send a representative, or fraternal delegate, to the convention of the National Federation of Building Trades of France, held at Orleans, France, March 27 to 31, 1910, was read and filed.

Findlay, O. Communication received from L. U. 822 relative to the trade conditions in that city, and the Board recommends that the G. P. have an organizer visit Findlay.

Acknowledgment of appropriation made by the Board to the following cities was read and filed. The District Council of Du Page Co., Ill.; Lake County, D. C., Gary, Ind.; Chicago, Ill.; Nashville, Tenn., and San Francisco, Cal.

Jersey City, N. J. Accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation of $500 was read but there being no itemized statement accompanying same the G. S. will request the D. C. to submit such a statement.

The G. S. submitted to the Board a signed agreement between the U. B. and the Associated Carpenters of the British Isles, as ratified by the G. E. B. on January 21, 1910. The G. S. is requested to publish the same in The Carpenter for the information of the members of the U. B.

Augusta, Ga. Partial accounting received from the D. C. of an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes was read and filed.

San Jose, Cal. Communication from the Santa Clara, D. C., relative to an unexpended balance of an appropriation made to assist members on strike, also a request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The G. S. will notify the D. C. to return to this office the amount of money in question as per the action of the Board at the January session. The request for financial assistance for organizing will not be considered until such time as these instructions are complied with by the D. C.

New Britain, Conn. Communication from the D. C. relative to an unexpended balance of an appropriation made by the Board to assist members on strike. The G. S. will again instruct the D. C. to forward to this office the amount of money in question.

E. St. Louis. Complete accounting received from the D. C. for money appropriated by the Board to assist members on strike was found correct and filed.

Pawtucket, R. I. Complete accounting received from the D. C. for money appropriated by the Board for aid of members on strike. Additional strike rolls forwarded to this office show an expenditure of money not previously accounted for and a balance of $12.50 which has been sent to this office. The papers are filed.

Boston, Mass. The D. C. forwards to this office the sum of $510.00, an unexpended balance of an appropriation made by the Board

for strike pay, as per instructions of the Board at the January session.

New Bedford, Mass. An unexpended balance of an appropriation made by the G. E. B. in support of members on strike, amounting to $9.62 was returned to this office by the D. C. as per instructions of the Board at the January session.

Fargo, S. D. An unexpended balance of an appropriation made by the Board to L. U. 1176 in support of members on strike, amounting to $72.70, was returned to this office by the L. U. as per instructions of the Board at the January session.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of L. U. 62 from the action of the G. P. in entertaining an appeal of R. Dyuan and H. G. Fraser after a period of thirty days had elapsed. The papers in the case show that brothers Dyuan and Fraser did not appeal within thirty days, as prescribed in Section 94, constitution, nor was the appeal sworn to as per Section 97. The appeal of L. U. 62 is sustained and the case is dismissed.

April 22.

All members present.

Monongahela City, Pa. Additional information relative to a contemplated trade movement was received and filed.

Toronto, Ont., Can. Request from the D. C. for official sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted.

Anderson, Ind. The G. P. submitted a report from an organizer who had been sent to Anderson at the request of the G. E. B. stating that conditions were satisfactory in the city. The report is filed.

Philadelphia, Pa. Appeal of L. U. 238 against an action of the D. C. The papers in the case show that the L. U. did not file its appeal to the G. P. in accordance with Sections 93 to 97, general constitution. The time limit for filing an appeal having elapsed, the case is dismissed.

Wilmington, Del. Information received from the D. C. relative to a trade controversy with the Jackson & Sharp plant of the American Car and Foundry Company of that city, who employ non-union men in the manufacture of interior trim. The Board requests all local unions and D. C.'s to render whatever assistance they can to the Wilmington D. C. to unionize this shop.

Niagara Falls, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. 1555 from the action of L. U. 322 in fining a member of 1555. The papers in the case show that no appeal was made to the G. P. within the time specified in Section 94, G. C. The Board rules that the appeal does not come legally before it and the case is dismissed.

Whitestone, N. Y. Request from L. U. 128 for a decision of the Board in the matter of a controversy between L. U. 128 and L. U. 714 in regard to the initiation fee of an ex-member. The papers in the case show that this question has not been passed upon by the G. P. as per Section 31, G. C. The matter is referred to the G. P. for his decision.

April 23.

All members present.

St. Louis, Mo. Request from the D. C. that they be supplied with a copy of the evidence submitted at the recent trial of the G. P. The G. S. is instructed to inform the D. C. that a copy of the findings of the trial court will be sent them within thirty days.

St. Louis, Mo. Appeal of the D. C. from a decision of the G. P. in the case of the D. C. of St. Louis vs. C. M. Young. The evidence before the board shows that the alleged offence was not a violation of trade rules notwithstanding that the D. C. have incorporated a portion of the constitution in their by-laws. The decision of the G. P. that the alleged offence was a violation of the constitution, triable in a L. U. and not under the jurisdiction of the D. C. is sustained by the G. E. B. and the appeal is dismissed.

St. Louis, Mo. Appeal of the D. C. from a decision of the G. P. in the case of Geo. W. Swank vs. the St. Louis D. C. in the matter of the representation of L. U. 646 in the D. C. The by-laws of the St. Louis D. C. reads as follows: Section 4, "The basis of representation shall be, one delegate for the first fifty members or less, one additional delegate for the next fifty members or majority fraction thereof and one additional delegate for every hundred members or majority fraction thereof." Section 22: "All Local Unions represented in this council shall pay a per capita tax of 20 cents for each member in good standing per month." The G. E. B. sustains that part of the decision of the G. P. that L. U. 646 was entitled to but one delegate during the month of January, 1910, and that the additional delegate should be unseated. The Board decides that according to the by-laws of the St. Louis D. C. the basis of representation should be upon the number of members upon which the L. U. pay per capita to the D. C. for the previous month. The Board also decides that a L. U. may elect additional delegates, to which they may become entitled on account of increased membership, at any time other than the regular June and December elections and that part of the decision of the G. P. pertaining to this subject is reversed.

Winnipeg, Man., Can. Partial accounting received from L. U. 343 of an appropriation made by the Board to assist members on strike. The accounting not being sufficiently clear, the Board requests the G. P. to deputize the member of the Board from Canada to stop at Winnipeg on his way home and make an investigation.

Tacoma, Wash. Complete accounting from L. U. 470 of an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes was examined and filed.

April 25.

All members present.

Portland, Ore. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes; $500.00 appropriated.

Lorain, O. Request from L. U. 705 that the case of L. U. 1616, Selma, Ala., vs. Wm. Scott of L. U. 705, Lorain, in the matter of a fine for not depositing a clearance card, be reopened. After reviewing the new evidence submitted by L. U. 705 the Board decides that there is not sufficient grounds to reopen the case and the papers are filed.

Great Falls, Mont. Telegram received from L. U. 286 requesting the assistance of an organizer at once as employers had threatened a lockout. The matter is referred to the G. P. Action on the request for sanction of a trade movement is deferred until complete information is supplied this office.

Philadelphia, Pa. Partial accounting from the D. C. of an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes was received as information and filed.

Peoria, Ill. Partial accounting from L. U. 183 of an appropriation made by the Board for assistance of members on strike was received as information and filed.

New Bedford, Mass. Appeal of the D. C. from a decision of the G. P. in the matter of a D. C. requiring members depositing clearance cards, as well as applicants for membership, to submit to an examination. The appeal is sustained and the decision of the G. P. is reversed. The Board rules that a L. U. or D. C. has the right to examine "members on clearance" as well as new members as to their qualifications. See Section 131, general constitution. The Board has at no time ruled otherwise than this.

Evansville, Ind. Information received from L. U. 90 relative to a lockout in that city and requesting additional financial aid in support of members involved. The Board appropriates $800.00.

Corinth, N. Y. Information received from L. U. 491 relative to a lockout in that city and requesting additional financial aid in support of members involved. The Board appropriates $80.00.

Paterson, N. J. The report of an organizer, submitted by the G. P., as to conditions prevailing in that city was read as information and filed.

Yonkers, N. Y. Information submitted by the G. S. that the strike in that city had been satisfactorily adjusted was read and filed.

April 26.

All members present but Chairman Schardt, who left for Grand Rapids, Mich., in company with the G. P., on business of the U. B.

Monongahela, Pa. Information received from the D. C. relative to a contemplated trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.00 to $3.50 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1910. The latest information shows that two-thirds of the members voting were in favor of the movement, therefore the Board sanctions the same. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office. The G. P. is requested to send an organizer to that city.

Milwaukee, Wis. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour, to go into effect May 15, 1910. The papers before the Board show that the proposed movement did not receive the necessary two-thirds vote of the members present. Sanction is denied.

Stockton, Cal. Request from L. U. 266 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage, to go into effect July 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $200.

Seattle, Wash. Request from the D. C. for the services of an organizer. The papers before the Board show urgent need of the same. The Board requests the G. P. to send an organizer to Seattle and permit him to remain there long enough to bring about better conditions if possible.

Cherokee, Okla. Request from L. U. 1950 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $60.00.

Lowell, Mass. Request from a business agent for an appropriation for organizing purposes. As the request is from an individual and not from the D. C. the request is denied and the papers are filed.

Birmingham, Ala. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $250.

Marion, Ind. Request from L. U. 365 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 35 to 40 cents per hour to go into effect May 10, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Taunton, Mass. Request from L. U. 1035 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 41 cents per hour, to go into effect May 2, 1910. The papers before the Board show that the proposed movement did not receive the necessary two-thirds vote; also a lack of interest and organization in that city. Sanction is withheld.

Calgary, Alta., Can. Request from L. U. 1779 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage, to go into effect July 1, 1910. The papers at hand not containing necessary information required the G. P. is requested to send the Board member from that district to that city to confer with and advise our members.

Ely, Nev. Appeal of L. U. 1326 from the decision of the G. S. in reference to their affiliation with a local central trades council

of that city. The G. E. B. rules that this is a matter that properly comes before the G. P. and as he has not as yet passed upon the same the papers are referred to the G. P. for his consideration.

The G. S. submitted correspondence between the Central Trades and Labor Council of New Orleans, La., and the General Office; same was read and filed.

April 27.

All members present but Chairman Schardt, who is absent on business of the organization.

Lead, S. D. Request from L. U. 1440 for financial aid in support of members involved in a lockout. The Board appropriates $200. Upon additional information received relative to trade conditions at the present time in that city, the Board authorizes the G. S. to render additional financial assistance, if necessary, up to May 5, 1910.

Great Falls, Mont. Communication received from L. U. 286 relative to a threatened lockout in that city and the same is filed pending definite and detailed information.

Duluth, Minn. Appeal to the Board to decide a point of law in a controversy between L. U. 361 and the D. C. As the G. P. is the proper officer to first render a decision on points of law the papers in the case are therefore referred to the G. P. for a decision.

Waterbury, Conn. Request from L. U. 260 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 41 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Kankakee, Ill. Request from L. U. 496 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 35 to 40 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts of the General Office was taken up and continued during the balance of the day.

April 28.

All members present.

San Jose, Cal. The Santa Clara D. C. complied with the instructions of the Board and returned to the General Office the unexpended balance of $438.10. A request for an appropriation for organizing purposes was taken up and the Board appropriates $400.00 for that purpose.

Regina, Sask., Can. The G. S. submitted additional information relative to trade conditions in that city. As the G. P. has been requested by the Board to send a deputy to Regina to confer with the L. U. the papers are filed.

New York City. Statement received from the D. C. of an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes. The G. S. is requested to notify the D. C. that the Board reaffirms its former decision relative to this matter requiring that receipted bills accompany accounting.

The report of the Tabulating Committee on amendments to the constitution recently submitted to a referendum vote was submitted to the Board. The report shows that the amendment to Section 24, and new Section 24b received the necessary two-thirds vote. The Board decides that the new laws will go into effect June 1, 1910. The G. S. is instructed to supply all Local Unions and D. C.'s with slips with the amendments printed thereon.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

April 29.

All members present.

Protests were received from several Local Unions claiming that the General Officers had conceded jurisdiction over metal corner beads to the Metallic Lathers' Union. At no time has the G. E. B. conceded this work, either metal or wood, to any organization, and the Board reaffirms its decision of April 17, 1909, wherein the U. B. lays claim to the erection of all wood and metal corner beads.

Communication from the National Association of Union employes was read and filed.

Mattoon, Ill. Appeal of L. U. 347 from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the disability claim of Wilbert Hill, a member of said L. U. The appeal is referred back to the G. S. with a request that he make further investigation of the case.

Gloucester, Mass. Request from L. U. 910 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement. The demand not having been endorsed by the D. C. it is referred back for the same.

The banking of funds was taken up at this time and the Board decided as follows: That $50,000, now drawing 2 per cent. with no surety bond be withdrawn from the Penn National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa., and deposited as follows: $25,000 to be deposited in the First National Bank of Tampa, Fla., at 3½ per cent. interest and the bank to furnish the U. B. with a surety bond of the American Surety Co. of New York City covering the amount deposited, the bank to pay premium on bond. $25,000 to be deposited in the Third National Bank of Baltimore, Md., at 3 per cent. interest and a surety bond to be furnished the U. B. by the bank covering the amount deposited, the bank to pay premium on the bond. All other matters pertaining to banking of funds is laid over until the July session.

The chairman of the Board is instructed by the Board to appoint two members as a committee to take an inventory of stock and furnishings. The chairman appointed Brothers Walquist and Connolly as the committee. The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

April 30.

All members present.

Fitchburg, Mass. Request from the northern Massachusetts D. C. for sanction and

financial aid in support of a trade movement. The D. C. fails to state the yea and nay vote and the papers are referred back for that information.

Marion, O. Request from L. U. 1149 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage and reduction of hours per day. Sanction is denied on account of lack of organization.

The G. S. is instructed to notify the First V.-P. that he has not submitted his quarterly report, as per Section 33, constitution.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued and completed. The report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the General Office and the books and accounts are found to be correct.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet again at this office on July 13, 1910.

R. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary.

Attest: FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

Local Union 181, Chicago, Ill.:

Sec. 160—Strike out, in second line, the words, "June and."

Sec. 162—Strike out, in second line, the words, "June and."

Sec. 163—Strike out, in second line, the words, "June and."

Local Union 1598, Baltimore, Md.:

Sec. 17—Addition:

"At each convention a Committee on Laws shall be elected, consisting of five (5) members, neither of whom shall be an elective or appointed officer of the General Board of Officers, to serve a period of two years. It shall be its duty, in the interim between conventions, to carefully examine all by-laws, rules, etc., submitted by all State Councils, District Councils or Local Unions for approval, and if same do not conflict with the General Constitution, or the best interest of the order, it may approve the same. No by-laws, rules, etc., shall become effective unless same have been approved by the committee on laws, attested by the G. S. All local by-laws, rules, etc., must be sent to the G. S. and by him forwarded to the Committee an Laws, who shall return same to him after action thereon for attestation and then returned to the State Councils, District Councils or Local Unions. No compensation shall be allowed the Committee on Laws other than expenses for postage, etc."

Sec. 32—Strike out, from and including the word, "He," on first line to the word, "Constitution" on third line.

Sec. 57—Strike out the words, "G. P. for his approval," on second line and insert in lieu thereof: "Committee on Laws for its approval." Strike out the words, "G. P." on third line.

Sec. 59—Strike out the words "General President," on fifth line and insert in lieu thereof, "Committee on laws."

Rejection of Candidates.

Wm. Ross Chanler applied for admission to Local Union 251, Kingston, N. Y., three times in succession and was rejected each time.

J. W. Conner applied for admission to L. U. 779, Waycross, Ga., and was rejected three times in succession.

The laborer has wrongs to right, has obstacles to remove. He has not only a right but a duty to seek to correct these wrongs and to remove these obstacles, and he has a right—nay, a duty—to combine with his fellows in this work. I look upon the organization of laborers as the morning star of the new day, the latest and finest product of social evolution. Let them find each other out, discuss their common interests, discover their mutual obligations, study together the perplexing riddle of life. Let them combine. Help them combine. Let those who perhaps through no superior merit of their own have some vantage ground guide them in their own combinations.—Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

The Auger Bit Prize Contest.

For the past five months, the Auger Bit Co. of Holyoke, Mass., advertised an invitation in this Journal to join in a contest for prizes to be given for the four best letters stating why the Ford Auger Bit is the best all-round Bit for a carpenter or electrician. The first prize has now been awarded to a member of L. U. 98, U. B. of C. and J., in Spokane, Wash. The letter which took this first prize is embodied in the Ford Auger Bit Co. ad in this issue. The second, third and fourth prize letters will also be published in ensuing numbers of this journal.

NEWS NOTES FROM LOCAL UNIONS

Stockton, Cal.—Having made a demand upon the contractors for an increase of wages, it is absolutely necessary for the success of the movement that all carpenters stay away from this city until further notice.

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Racine, Wis.—Carpenters feeling inclined to come to this city on the strength of advertisements in the papers for men wanted, will please bear in mind that there is a struggle going on in this city between union carpenters and the bosses' association, which has declared for the open shop. Our men here are standing firm, and as we have so far had no deserters, we believe that we will win this fight if outside brothers assist us by staying away.

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Madison, Wis.—The contractors here apparently are under the impression that we are not in earnest in regard to our demand for better conditions as none of them have so far signed our new agreement. We have now decided that unless an understanding has been reached by May 25 work shall cease. Under the circumstances transient brother carpenters will readily understand that their coming here at this time will injure our cause and their own and we trust they will give this city a wide berth until success has crowned our efforts.

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Waycross, Ga.—Being very anxious and making energetic efforts to build up and perfect our organization here, an influx of idle carpenters at this time would seriously hamper our movements and we would request the brothers of the craft to remain away from this city until such time as we have accomplished our purpose and until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Globe, Ariz.—Trade conditions are far from being good just now. There is very little building going on and the entire district is overrun with men in search of employment which they cannot obtain. Traveling brothers are advised to stay away from this place for the present.

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Sloatsburg, N. Y.—All members of the U. B. and all members of the Amalgamated Society of C. & J. are hereby urgently called upon to keep away from this city, as the coming here of craftsmen in search of employment is seriously hampering us in our endeavor to adjust the differences existing between Local Union 389 and a firm which is quite unfriendly to us. While all the contractors here have signed our agreement for the ensuing year, this firm remains obdurate, refuses to recognize our union and in every other way is antagonizing us. By alluring advertisements in the papers and promises of steady work, which are not kept, this firm is attracting numbers of men to this city, and among them union men who, in their ignorance of local conditions accept employment in violation of their obligation. Even union brothers will come here with their cards in their pockets and when approached will deny membership. Under these circumstances we would earnestly request our sister Local Unions to instruct their members to remain away from Sloatsburg, N. Y., until such time as union conditions are universally established throughout the city and until further notice.

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Pierre, S. D.—Traveling brother carpenters are advised to steer clear of this place for a while as business is dull here and the supply greatly exceeds the demand at this time. And as we are at present trying to get things lined up if we possibly can, we would appeal to the brothers to assist us by remaining away until further notice.

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Muskogee, Okla.—This city being over-

run with idle carpenters and work becoming very slack, we would advise traveling carpenters to steer clear of this locality. Notwithstanding the advertisements for carpenters in the press throughout the country, this is not the town where milk and honey flow.

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Deer Lodge, Mont.—Trade is very dull here at present, and as a result many of our home brothers are out of work. Transient carpenters will do well and escape disappointment by remaining away from this vicinity for the time being.

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Phoenix, Ariz.—All union carpenters will please take notice that there is a strike on here for the recognition of our union or the closed shop. Pay no attention to advertisements from contractors wanting men. There is no scarcity of men here; any contractor who agrees to union conditions can secure all the help he needs. Keep away until we have won this fight.

❖ ❖ ❖

Sacramento, Cal.—Transient carpenters are advised to keep away from this city as we have already a large number of men walking the streets unable to secure employment and the coming here of more men would only aggravate the situation. Heed this warning and stay away!

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Reno, Nev.—Trade here, at this time, is in a very unsatisfactory condition and as a result many of our men are idle, some of them preparing to leave for other fields of labor. Any brother carpenter coming here at this time will find the securing of employment a difficult task and would surely find himself stranded. In their own interest we would advise traveling carpenters to steer clear of Reno, Nev., until further notice.

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Brazil, Ind.—There is a strike on at the Clay Factory in this city and as we are desirous of giving the men involved all possible assistance, we would call on the brothers of the U. B. to give this matter widespread publicity and advise all workers to stay away from Brazil, Ind., until the clay workers have won their fight.

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Waco, Tex.—Trade is very dull in this locality and work very scarce, and having about forty of our own men idle, we would advise migrating brothers to give Waco, Tex., a wide berth at this time and until further notice.

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Arkansas City, Ark.—Some two months ago, the carpenters of this city, in mass meeting declared that owing to the excessively high living expenses their wages should be advanced and a shorter work day inaugurated, in which the employers acquiesced, but have since declared the opposite without any regard for their previous admission of facts. Hence a fight is precipitated and all craftsmen are hereby warned to remain away from Arkansas City while we are engaged in this struggle. Keep away and the victory is ours.

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Burlington, Vt.—There has been quite an influx of carpenters in search of employment lately, and if they keep coming in the same ratio it will seriously handicap our resident brothers in their endeavor to maintain union and living conditions. Traveling brothers are therefore urgently requested to keep away from this vicinity for a while and until further notice.

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Information Wanted.

W. R. Fox, a carpenter by trade, and until three years ago a member of Local Union 1173, Trinidad, Colo., is inquired for by said Local Union. It is to his own interest that he be found. Any one who can trace him, or can furnish his address will kindly write to

H. R. KENDALL, Sec. L. U. 1173.
410 Park St., Trinidad, Colo.

Jerry Bresnen, or Bresnahan, a carpenter by trade, is inquired for by his brother, a member of L. U. 656 Holyoke, Mass. He is about forty-five years of age, five feet six inches in hight, stockily built, dark brown hair, sandy mustache; last heard from in May, 1902, in Roxbury, Mass. Any information as to his whereabouts, or whether dead or alive will be thankfully received by his brother, MICHAEL BRESNEN.
620 East St., Holyoke, Mass.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Die Arbeiterbewegung in Deutschland.

(Von Alphons Heinz.)
Wiesbaden im Mai 1910.

Wir leben zur Zeit in Deutschland, besonders in Preußen, im Stadium der Aufregung; die Bewegung im Volke hat etwas Aehnlichkeit mit der 8 St. Bewegung im Jahre 1886 in den Ver. Staaten; nur sind die Beweggründe andre, auch ist hier das Zielbewußtsein mehr ausgeprägt.

Seit Jahren ist der Fortschritt, den die deutschländische Arbeiterbewegung, besonders die gewerkschaftliche, den Arbeitgebern ein Dorn im Auge; das von den Arbeitern eingeführte Tarifsystem gefallt den Herrn durchaus nicht, um so mehr als dieser Tarif, je nach dem Geschäftsgange, von Jahr zu Jahr den Lohnsatz um Einiges erhöhte. Das war bisher namentlich im Baugewerbe der Fall. Vor 3—4 Jahren, vor Eintreten der noch nicht völlig überwundenen Geschäftskrisis, waren zwischen Arbeitern und Baumeistern Verträge vereinbart worden, die eine stufenweise Lohnerhöhung von mehreren Pfennigen pro Stunde den Arbeitern garantierte.

Die Krisisjahre waren allerdings den Arbeiterorganisationen nicht sonderlich günstig, und, um den für dieses Jahr festgesetzten Lohnerhöhungen aus dem Wege zu gehen, oder auch, um den, in Folge der erhöhten Steuern auf alle Nahrungsmittel gesteigerten Preis der Lebensmittel, weniger kaufkräftig bleibenden Lohn nicht erhöhen zu müssen, beschlossen die Baumeister in Deutschland, einen vernichtenden Schlag gegen die Arbeiterorganisationen zu thun; sie wollten, durch einen General-Lockout, sämmtliche Bauhandwerker Deutschlands ausschließen, und so lange hungern lassen, bis ihre Unionen zerstört wären, resp. sich die Bauhandwerker auf Gnade und Ungnade ergeben würden.

Aus diesem Vorhaben machten sie durchaus kein Geheimniß, sowohl auf dem in Dresden stattgefundenen Congreß der Baumeister wie auch in der Presse erklärten sie hochmüthig ihren Herrenstandpunkt; sie wollten die Ebbe in den Gewerkschaftskassen benutzen, um durch eine viele Wochen andauernde Aussperrung die Arbeiter auszuhungern, und rechneten mit der Möglichkeit, daß die Ausgesperrten den Kampf höchstens 10 Wochen aushalten würden. So lange wollten die Herren auch aushalten, wenn der Kampf auch Opfer kosten sollte.

Nun gibt es im deutschen Reiche ungefähr vier Millionen Bauhandwerker, Organisirte und Nichtorganisirte, freie Gewerkschaften und Christliche Verbände; aber alle ohne Ausnahme sollten ausgesperrt werden, sogar die gelben Verbände, die ihre Existenz den Arbeitgebern verdankten.

Der große, mächtige Verband der Großindustriellen, die Schlotbarone aus dem Ruhrgebiet, die westphälischen Gruberbesitzer versprachen moralische (?) und materielle Hilfe, 500,000 Mark sofort, sowie die Verpflichtung, keinen Ausgesperrten Arbeit zu geben; das Letztere war wohl die „moralische Unterstützung."

Die Leiter dieses ehrenwerthen Unternehmens sind ausschließlich Groß-Unternehmer, denen das Kleinmeisterthum theils aus Dummheit, natürlicher Antipathie gegen die Arbeiter, oder dem Zwange gehorchend, den Befehle der Großen Folge leisteten; wer von den Kleinen sich sträubte, dem wurde die Lieferung von Material gesperrt, da die Ziegeleibesitzer sowohl wie die Besitzer der großen Holzhöfe mit in dem sauberen Complotte steckten.

So kam den der 15. April herein, das Datum der allgemeinem Aussperrung, und mit ihm der Anfang des Fiaskos. Statt der 4,500,000 wurden in's Gesammt 186,000 Maurer, Zimmerleute und Bauarbeitergehülfen ausgesperrt. Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen und Breslau spielten nicht mit; selbst in den Centren, wo die rabiatesten Leiter der Boßverschwörung ihren Sitz haben, blieben die Hälfte der Meister dem Complotte fern In München, wo die lautesten Schreier gegen die Arbeiter wüthen, lassen die meisten Hausbesitzer ihre Bauten von den Arbeitern, unter Leitung ihrer Vorleute, fertig stellen. Selbst der Erbprinz-Regent von Baiern läßt in seinem großen Mustergute große Scheunen, Ställe und Vorrathshäuser bauen, bei denen nur Ausgesperrte beschäftigt werden.

Der Plan der Baumeister, die Gewerkschaften zu sprengen, ist somit von vornherein aussichtslos; selbst die sonst der Arbeiterschaft wenig Sympathie entgegen bringende Bourgeoisie verurtheilt das unverschämte Beginnen der Baumeister; in Mainz z. B. wird auf Beschluß des Stadtrathes der Umbau des städtischen Theaters durch die Arbeiter, unter Leitung des städtischen Architekten, vollendet. Wer aber bei dem Kampfe zwischen Baum und Rinde sich bös die Finger klemmt, das sind die kleinen Unternehmer, gleichgiltig, ob sie gerne oder gezwungen die Aussperrung ihrer Leute mitmachten; unter

der Hand nehmen die Großen Contrakte für Neubauten an.

Zimmerleute und Maurer verlassen zu tausenden die Städte, in denen sie ausgesperrt wurden, viele davon gehen in ihre heimatlichen Dörfer, wo es in dieser Jahreszeit für sie weder an Arbeit noch an Brot fehlt, und es wird für die Kleinmeister bald genug die Zeit kommen, wo sie mit dem Zauberlehrling sagen können:

Hilf, Meister, die Noth ist groß,
Die ich rief, die Geister,
Werd ich nicht mehr los.

Uebrigens haben die Leiter der Aussperrung in Mannheim in einem Cirkular offen ausgesprochen, daß sie mit Sicherheit auf das Verschwinden einer Anzahl Kleinmeister rechnen, die ihnen doch nur Schundkonkurrenz machten.

Daß das Großkapitalistische Unternehmerthum diesmal sein Ziel nicht erreichen wird, steht schon jetzt fest. Der halben Million der Großindustriellen steht die finanzielle Unterstützung der gesammten organisirten Arbeiter gegenüber, die auf ihren in voriger Woche abgehaltenen Spezialkongreß einstimmig beschlossen haben, vorerst durch freiwillige Gaben, und wenn nöthig, später, durch wöchentliche, obligatorische Beiträge die Bauarbeiter zu unterstützen. Was das bedeutet, beweist die ein und ein viertel Million Mark, welche die deutschen Arbeiter den schwedischen Ausgesperrten im vorigen Jahre zuschickten. Außerdem verbleiben hunderttausende von Bauhandwerker in Arbeit, deren Kampfsbeiträge ziemlich hoch sind, und gerne sowie regelmäßig bezahlt werden.

Für diesmal ist also der Angriff auf das Coalitionsrecht der Arbeiter abgeschlagen, wenn der Kampf auch bis heute noch nicht beendet ist, aber ebenso sicher rechnen die Organisationen der Arbeiter Deutschlands auf eine Erneuerung des Kampfes, sobald sich das Kapital von dieser Schlappe erholt haben wird

Für unseren Verband liegt aber in dem hiesigen Kampfe zwischen Kapital und Arbeit ein sehr praktischer Anschauugsunterricht. Früher standen sich Arbeiter und Boße in ihren resp. Städten gegenüber; dann organisirten sich beide Theile in Gauverbände, und heute stehen sich die Central-Verbände, beide kampfgerüstet gegenüber. Gewiß ist das noch nicht die letzte Stufe der Entwickelung, dieser sich über faßt ganz Deutschland erstreckende Kampf wird einst (wer weiß wie bald) die Landesgrenzen überschreiten. Im Falle eines entscheidenden Sieges der schwedischen Arbeiter hätten sicher die Boßverbände Norwegens, Dänemarks, und gewiß auch Deutschlands finanzielle und andere Hilfe den Arbeitgebern Schwedens zu Theil werden lassen.

So auch jetzt; sollten die Arbeiter Oestreich-Ungarns und der Schweiz ihre kämpfender Brüdern in Deutschland unterstützen, dann steht es gänzlich außer Frage, daß auch das Kapital dieses Beispiel befolgt. Der Kampf verläßt damit den lokalen und nationalen Boden, um den Boden der Internationalität zu betreten. Die meisten Gewerkschaften Europa's, soweit sie nennenswerthen Industriecentren angehören, sind bereits international verbunden. So besteht in Europa ein Internationales Gewerkschaftsblatt, das in 4—5 Sprachen erscheint; außerdem gibt der im August dieses Jahres in Copenhagen stattfindende internationale Kongreß den diversen Gewerkschaften Gelegenheit zu Spezialkongressen ihres Gewerkes. So wird bei dieser Gelegenheit ein Kongreß der Holzarbeiter aller Länder abgehalten werden, bei dem sogar Australien vertreten sein wird. Schon im Jahre 1893, gelegentlich des Züricher Kongresses, war unsere alte Möbelarbeiter-Union vertreten.

Warum, frage ich, ist nun unser großer Verband nicht dieses Jahr endlich mal vertreten? Ein Land, das jährlich eine Million und darüber an Einwanderung gewinnt, kann nicht mehr in dem Wahne leben, daß 3,000 Meilen Ocean dasselbe von den europäischen Arbeiter-Interessen scheidet. Die Konkurrenz, unter der unsere Brotherhood durch diese Einwanderung zu leiden hat, sollte uns zu einem Anschluß an die internationale Bewegung veranlassen, wenn die Frage des Prinzipes uns dazu nicht zu bewegen vermag. Dort wäre die Gelegenheit, dem Proletariat aller Länder die wahren Zustände Amerikas zu enthüllen. Durch praktisches Mitarbeiten an der richtigen Stelle würde man die Europa verlassenden Unionleute schneller und leichter in unsere Organisation herein ziehen Durch Aufklärung der in Amerika herrschenden Zustände würden tausende von der Auswanderung abgehalten, und mit unserer finanziellen Unterstützung würde den europäischen Brüdern der Kampf um eine bessere Lebensstellung im eigenen Lande erleichtert.

Sind denn all' diese Punkte nicht die paar hundert Dollars werth, die eine Delegation von 3—4 Mann nach Copenhagen oder sonst wo hin kostet? Wo bleiben unsere deutschen Genossen, unsere alten Union 7er, die Ueberbleibsel der großen Internationale? Sitzen denn alle im Schmollwinkel, oder sind die Letzten davon längst todt und begraben?

Pflicht einer jeden deutschen Lokal-Union der Brotherhood wäre es, zu der nächsten Konvention einen Antrag zu stellen, daß in Zukunft solche internationale Gewerkschaftskongresse auch von unserer Organisation beschickt werden

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Verhandlungen der zweiten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1910, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Indianapolis, Ind., den 4. April.

Der Board tritt in Sitzung. Anwesend sind: Vorsitzender Schardt und die Mitglie-

der, Bausher, Post, Walquist, Cole, Foley und Connolly.

Die Vierteljahresberichte des G. P. und des zweiten V. P. werden verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Appellation des St. Louis, Mo., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des D. C. gegen Phil. F. Sheridan. Der Board findet, daß das Vergehen des Letzteren nicht als eine Verletzung der Gewerksregeln, sondern als eine Konstitutionsverletzung zu betrachten ist über welche die L. U. und nicht der D. C. abzuurteilen hat. Aus diesen Gründen wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Ein Gesuch des L. U. 927 Danbury, Conn., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderung wird abgewiesen, da nur ein siebentel der Mitglieder für die Erhebung der Forderung gestimmt hat.

5. April.

Appellation W. C. Grabaugh's von L. U. 201 Wichita, Kan., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 311 Joplin, Mo., gegen Appellanten, welcher es versäumte seine Freikarte bei letzterer L. U. zu deponiren während er in Joplin in Arbeit stand, und deßwegen bestraft wurde. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation Patrick J. Rooney's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 476 New York gegen Appellanten. Der Board findet, daß das hier vorliegende Vergehen nicht in einer Konstitutions-Verletzung, wie der G. P. annahm, sondern in einer Verletzung der Gewerksregeln bestand über welche der D. C. zu richten hat. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird daher umgestoßen.

Von Evansville, Ind., läuft weitere Information über den Stand der Strikbewegung ein und wird der G. P. ersucht einen Organisator nach jener Stadt zu senden.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender D. C.'s und L. U.'n finden Genehmigung: Augusta, Ga., D. C., Girardsville und Lower Anthracite D. C., Yonkers, N. Y., D. C.; L. U. 85 Red Wing, Minn., 174 Joliet, Ill., und 360 Galesburg, Ill.

Die Forderung des Omaha, Neb., und Tri-Cities D. C. wird bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Information zurückgelegt.

6. April.

Folgenden L. U.'n wird Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen gewährt: L. U. 495 Streator, Ill.; 535 Cadillac, Mich.; 741 Beardstown, Ill.; 810 San Diego, Cal.; 825 Willimantic, Conn.; 905 Freeland, Pa.; 911 Kalispell, Mont.; 1116 Twin Falls, Mont.; 1363 Brownwood, Tex.; 1403 Watertown, Wis.; 1512 Middletown, Conn.; 1658 Alva, Okla., und Berkshire, Mass., D. C.

7. April.

L. U. 661 Ottawa, Ill., berichtet Erfolg ihrer Gewerksforderung am 1. April.

Der St. Louis, Mo., erhebt in einem Schreiben Anklage gegen den G. P. wegen Pflichtvernachlässigung und Eigenmächtigkeit. Der G. S. wird angewiesen die beiden General-Vizepräsidenten aufzufordern am 14. April in der General-Offize zu erscheinen und dem St. Louis D. C. mitzuteilen, daß die Anklage an diesem Datum zur Verhandlung kommen wird.

Appellation des St. Louis ,Mo., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen L. U. 73 St. Louis, in welchem der G. P. die Appellation letzterer L. U. entgegennahm ohne den vom D. C. von derselben geforderten Geldbetrag vorher entrichtet zu haben wie in Sektion 96 der Gen. Konstitution vorgeschrieben. Auf Grund dieses Versehens des G. P. wird dessen Entscheidung umgestoßen.

L. U. 1440 Lead, S. D., sendet Ausweis über, vom Board zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligte Gelder, welcher als richtig befunden wird. Der L. U. wird die weitere Summe von $200 angewiesen, doch soll ihr der G. S. mitteilen, daß sie vom 21. April an selbst für die Unterstützung ihrer dann noch ausstehenden Mitglieder aufzukommen hat.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender D. C.'s und L. U.'n werden genehmigt: Kansas City, Mo., D. C.; L. U. 493 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; 64 Louisville, Ky.; Aurora, Ill., D. C.; Greensburg und Mt. Pleasant, N. Y., D. C.; Holyoke, Mass., D. C.

8. April.

Weitere Gewerksforderungen werden genehmigt wie folgt: Newton, Mass., D. C.; L. U. 1921, Hempstead, N. Y.; North Bristol, Mass., D. C.; Ohio Valley, W. Va., D. C.; Washeo Co., Nev., D. C.; Fall River, Mass., D. C.; Kenton und Campbell Co., Ky., D. C.; L. U. 1364 Lancaster, Pa.; Rock Island und Moline, Ill., und Davenport, Ia.; Tri-Cities D. C.; L.L U. 369 Tonawanda, N. Y.; Du Bois und Western Pennsylvania D. C.; Worcester, Mass., D. C.; L. U. 43 Hartford, Conn.; 66 Menominee, Wis.; 184 Salt Lake City, Utah.

Da die Forderung des Monongahela Valley, Pa., D. C.'s nicht die Zustimmung einer zweidrittel Mehrheit seiner Mitglieder erhielt, wird derselben Genehmigung versagt und der G. P. ersucht einen Organisator nach dem Distrikt zu senden.

9. April.

Angelegentlich eines Schreibens des Hudson Co., N. J., D. C.'s beschließt der Board auch fernerhin das Anbringen von Holzkehlleisten an denen elektrische Drähte befestigt werden, für die Carpenter zu beanspruchen und soll der G. P. den D. C. sowie den B. T. C. der A. F. of L. und denjenigen von Hudson Co. von dieser Stellungnahme benachrichtigen.

Die Gewerksforderungen nachstehender L. U.'n werden genehmigt: 189 Quincy, Ill.; 206 New Castle, Pa.; 289 Lockport, N. Y.; 429 Montclair, N. J.; 431 Brazil, Ind.; 144 Pittsfield, Mass.; 492 Reading, Pa.; 499 Leavenporth, Kan.

(Fortsetzung in nächster Nummer.)

HUGH, JACOB, of L. U. 803, Metropolis, Ill.

GLENNON, THOS., of L. U. 109, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BIRCK, P. W., of L. U. 109, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Claims Paid During May, 1910

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
12806	Mrs. Elna Manson	10	$ 50.00
12807	Wm. R. Gillespie	50	200.00
12808	Mrs. Ida Jahnke	419	50.00
12809	Wm. H. Porter	93	200.00
12810	Mrs. Elizabeth Gartner	1922	50.00
12811	Mathew Joyce	219	200.00
12812	A. E. Heldt	379	200.00
12813	Andrew McLaughlin	131	200.00
12814	Mrs. Bertha Weber	211	50.00
12815	John Dammer	416	200.00
12816	Mrs. Mary E. Stewart	418	25.00
12817	Mrs. Amanda V. Willis	427	50.00
12818	Mrs. Carrie M. Crawford	586	25.00
12819	John Henry Meyers	859	200.00
12820	Mrs. Annie Lambert	325	50.00
12821	Mrs. Virginia Langlois	444	50.00
12822	L. E. Hunter	50	200.00
12823	Mrs. Bertha L. Hebner	80	50.00
12824	Mrs. Ella H. Frose	512	50.00
12825	Mrs. Ester LaFlamme	78	50.00
12826	J. P. Anderson	586	200.00
12827	Mrs. Bessie Abramson	1116	50.00
12828	Mrs. M. D. Verronneau	134	50.00
12829	Mrs. Louisa Tudor	375	50.00
12830	Mrs. Edith Arnsperger	2	50.00
12831	Mrs. Isaac Holm	7	200.00
12832	John M. Rose	51	200.00
12833	Mrs. Anna M. Wernblad	58	50.00
12834	Mrs. Anna M. Tracy	72	50.00
12835	Harry W. Dahl	181	200.00
12836	Geo. W. Fuller	181	50.00
12837	Mrs. Clarice F. Caradine	259	50.00
12838	Mrs. Christina Starkey	328	50.00
12839	Mrs. Minnie Holland	1429	50.00
12840	Edward O. Price	23	50.00
12841	Mrs. Clara J. Timanus	29	50.00
12842	D. J. Jones	224	200.00
12843	Willie Glenn	329	50.00
12844	George Porter	410	200.00
12845	Mrs. Vendla Soderlund	493	50.00
12846	C. H. Everett	696	200.00
12847	T. I. Gardner	696	200.00
12848	Mrs. Delia B. Hurlburt	868	50.00
12849	Mrs. Nellie Moore	949	25.00
12850	Ulrich Hagel	490	200.00
12851	Chas. Bauer	1	50.00
12852	Max Goldstein	1	200.00
12853	Mrs. Emmiely Tessman	1	50.00
12854	C. Otto Johnson	7	200.00
12855	Joseph Genest	13	50.00
12856	Wm. T. Phelan	13	200.00
12857	A. Levine	13	200.00
12858	John Kanak	54	200.00
12859	Joseph Mraz	54	200.00
12860	Mrs. Bertha M. Sammis	79	50.00
12861	Lewis C. Cyphers	90	200.00
12862	Mrs. Matilda J. Rose	90	50.00
12863	Wm. A. Friday	115	100.00
12864	Mrs. Francis W. Sweeney	137	50.00
12865	Wm. Banmann	172	200.00
12866	Henry Roeder	309	200.00
12867	Mrs. Angeline Werner	492	50.00
12868	Oliver S. Matteson	632	50.00
12869	Mrs. Flora V. Walters	665	50.00
12870	Geo. Blash	774	200.00
12871	John S. Murray	833	50.00
12872	Edward Cornell	1297	200.00
12873	Mrs. Christine Kasch	1329	50.00
12874	Mrs. Raiza Kapelovitz	1742	50.00
12875	Carl Johnson	1790	200.00
12876	Mrs. M. E. Leatherman	1840	50.00
12877	Mrs. Rosella Johnson	25	50.00
12878	J. M. Wilkin	131	50.00
12879	Mrs. Sarah C. Vevers	142	50.00
12880	J. E. Langren	194	50.00
12881	Almyr L. Burt	679	200.00
12882	D. W. Conner	1582	200.00
12883	Geo. T. Wilson	1874	200.00
12884	Thomas Heinisch	91	50.00
12885	Levi F. Irwin	37	200.00
12886	Mrs. M. E. Meisenhelter	62	50.00
12887	Ole Waldin	181	112.25
12888	James Munro	432	200.00
12889	Geo. H. Elgin	483	50.00
12890	Mack Fregon (dis.)	10	400.00
12891	Fabien Ouelette	21	200.00
12892	Mrs. L. M. Hetherington	130	50.00
12893	Daniel H. Gunn	249	200.00
12894	Wm. Hodge	399	200.00
12895	A. J. Mathews	886	200.00
12896	John Svihla	1367	100.00
12897	Mrs. Josephine Wood	1582	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
12898	Joseph Norsic	1786	200.00
12899	Otto Carlson	58	200.00
12900	Albert Hornberg	58	200.00
12901	Westley S. Dustman	268	200.00
12902	Mrs. Maude C. Seekins	348	50.00
12903	Mrs. Annie R. Boyer	587	25.00
12904	Mrs. Ella Williams	1368	50.00
12905	Mrs. Jennie Westover	10	50.00
12906	Mrs. Bertha L. Ehlers	97	50.00
12907	Mrs. Hannah Krieg	151	50.00
12908	Mrs. Jennie Zackovitz	218	50.00
12909	Mrs. Mella McClure	302	50.00
12910	Mrs. Betsy E. Richard	322	50.00
12911	Richard Hart	326	200.00
12912	Mrs. Chloe Esther Deal	345	50.00
12913	Wesley A. Gray	481	50.00
12914	Mrs. Mary Schwarz	2	50.00
12915	Peter Kelley	33	200.00
12916	Mrs. J. L. Driekosen	230	50.00
12917	I. W. Martin	259	50.00
12918	H. Halderman	359	200.00
12919	Mrs. Thrine Olsen	471	50.00
12920	Oliver O. Reynolds	483	200.00
12921	Mrs. Carrie Dahl	521	50.00
12922	Mrs. Lela Patton	751	50.00
12923	John E. Reynolds	774	200.00
12924	Jacob Hugh	803	50.00
12925	Thomas H. Vanderbilt	1374	50.00
12926	Mrs. Carrie E. Hely	1681	50.00
12927	Mathias A. Flesch	16	100.00
12928	Thomas C. Peacock	20	50.00
12929	Mrs. Marie D. Legras	134	50.00
12930	Mrs. Sarah Lisk	239	50.00
12931	Patrick Sullivan	314	200.00
12932	Christian Rensch	346	50.00
12933	Joseph D. Gair	374	50.00
12934	S. M. Coleman	445	200.00
12935	Louis Wachter	509	200.00
12936	Thomas A. McGuire	690	200.00
12937	Wm. H. Graham	897	200.00
12938	Mrs. Dora B. Glover	1072	25.00
12939	Mrs. Janet Robert	1125	50.00
12940	John F. Gautt	1126	200.00
12941	Mrs. Augusta Lindell	1367	50.00
12942	Gustav Liedtke	1	200.00
12943	Patrick J. Devine	9	200.00
12944	Mrs. E. Frangenheim	80	50.00
12945	John C. Roloff	231	200.00
12946	Mrs. Mary A. Burke	257	50.00
12947	Harry A. Faunce	1063	200.00
12948	Robert Giffen	1390	100.00
12949	Geo. W. Truex	1405	200.00
12950	Mrs. Ursula Holmes	10	50.00
12951	Emanuel Ostlund	10	200.00
12952	Otto B. Schoenberger	10	200.00
12953	Mrs. Thilda B. Rundahl	55	50.00
12954	Henry Bade	309	50.00
12955	Daniel E. Carlile	317	50.00
12956	Paul Schimanski	419	200.00
12957	Dave W. Wean	645	50.00
12958	Ole Waldin (bal.)	181	87.75
12959	Henry Landour	16	100.00
12960	Thomas Glennon	109	200.00
12961	James P. Folkenson	239	200.00
12962	Peter W. Birck	109	200.00
12963	R. J. Shelby	1082	200.00
12964	Mrs. M. L. Waterbury	19	50.00
12965	Mrs. Hedwig C. Broden	58	50.00
12966	P. J. Kehoe	35	200.00
12967	Arthur L. Weaver	1194	200.00
12968	Seymour T. Crandall	1372	200.00
12969	Charles Lecour	7	200.00
12970	Mrs. Louise Gust	70	50.00
12971	Mrs. Lavinia Heathman	92	50.00
12972	Frank J. Snyder	339	200.00
12973	Geo. W. Huwe	483	200.00
12974	Mrs. Mary Olberg	1367	50.00
12975	Joseph Brenner	19	200.00
12976	Julius S. Smith	55	200.00
12977	Mrs. Carrie M. Bender	131	50.00
12978	David G. Beebe	146	200.00
12979	Mrs. Annie L. Todd	887	50.00
12980	Milton A. Boyer	1721	200.00
12981	Ferdinand Leibold	1784	200.00
12982	Mrs. Laura B. Fitzwater	2	50.00
12983	Mrs. Amelia M. Hemmer	26	50.00
12984	D. Tweitman	159	50.00
12985	Mrs. Rebecca Jordan	171	50.00
12986	Harry D. Williams	211	200.00
12987	Paul C. Petsch	260	200.00
12988	H. F. McDuff	339	100.00
12989	Mrs. Lulu M. Swayze	349	50.00
12990	Wm. F. Ferguson	632	200.00
12991	Mrs. Mamie Schoenling	692	50.00
12992	E. Pressley	1207	200.00
12993	Chas. H. Howard	1209	200.00
12994	Mrs. Carrie M. Lundgren	1209	50.00
12995	Chas. E. Weber	211	200.00
12996	J. F. Chelf	1281	200.00
	Total		$22.625.00

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Wrecks of yesterday.
We are the Osler Brothers,
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Here's to the nation's wealth!
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—Walter Beverley Crane in Philadelphia Ledger.

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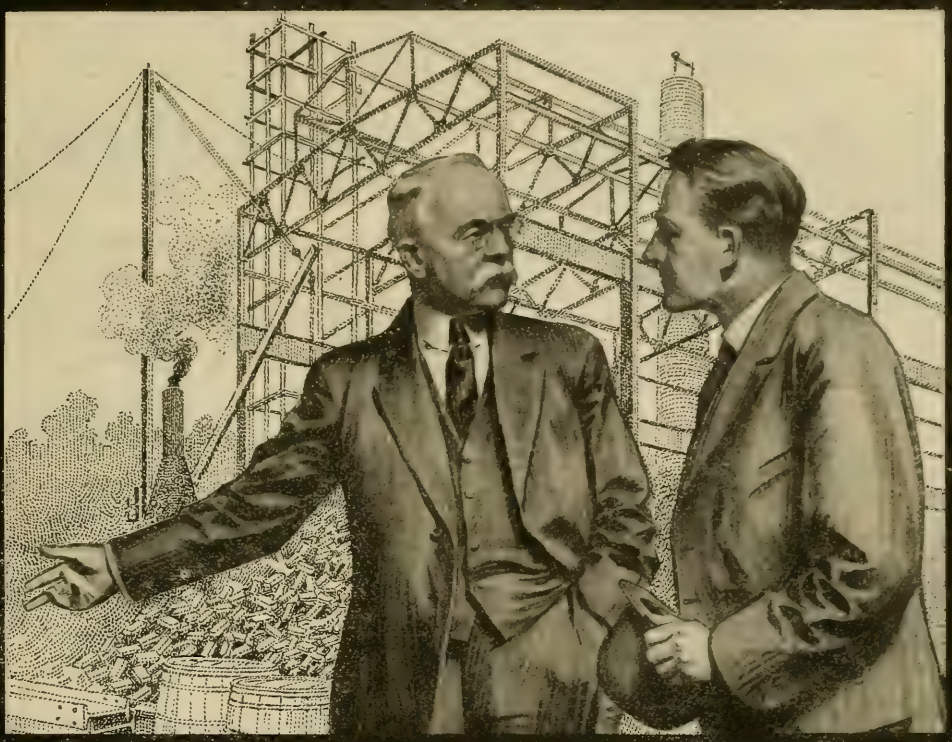

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Bridge Engineer	Mining Engineer
Electrical Engineer	Bookkeeper
Electrician	Stenographer
Heat. and Vent. Eng.	Advertising Man
Automobile Operator	Civil Service Exams.

If the position you wish to gain is not in the list, state what it is here_____

*Name*_____

*St. and No.*_____

*City*_____ *State*_____

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Bartlesville, Okla.—George McConnell.
Battle Creek, Mich.—Wm. Cartlidge, 316 Kalezoo st.
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Bergen County, N. J.—John D. Carrlock, 388 Ridgewood ave., Ridgewood, N. J.
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Brainerd, Minn.—J. W. Welch.
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Coffeyville, Kan.—W. S. Watson, 804 W. 12th street.
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Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.
Coshocton, O.—Fred Tish.
Dallas, Tex.—R. M. Means, 662 Roseland ave.
Danbury, Conn.—Marton B. Mabee, 3 Brookside ave.
Denison, Tex.—J. M. Davis, 420 W. Texas st.
Denver, Colo.—No. 55, W. H. Hayden,, 318 23d st.; No. 528, W. H. Sheidenberger, 1947 Stout st.; No. 1874, Thos. James, 1422 Curtis st.
Des Moines, Ia.—B. F. Biddle, 1410 Fillmore st.
Derby, Conn.—Steven Charters, 111 Wakelee ave., Ansonia, Conn.
Detroit, Mich.—W. H. Quigley, Room 14 Lightner Bldg.
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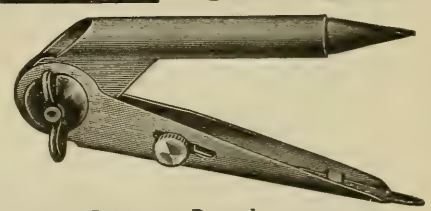

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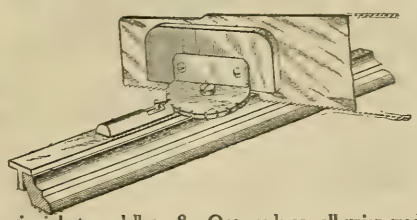

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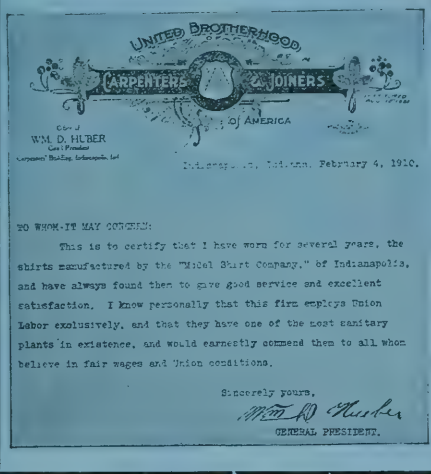

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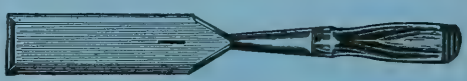

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THE CARPENTER

JULY, 1910

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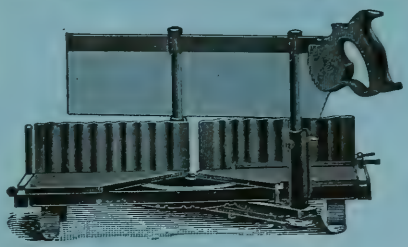

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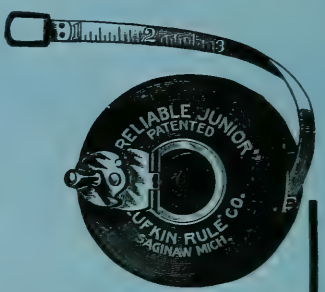

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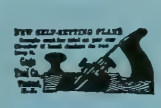

Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regarding them."

Seat on trial when not sold as per circular. **GAGE TOOL CO., Vineland, N. J.**

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1910

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

THE MEMORY OF THE HEART

By DANIEL WEBSTER

If stores of dry and learned lore we gain,
We keep them in the memory of the brain;
Names, things, and facts—whate'er we
Knowledge call—
This is the common ledger for them all;
And images on this cold surface traced
Make slight impression, and are soon effaced.
But we've a page, more glowing and more bright,
On which our friendship and our love to write;
That these may never from the soul depart
We trust them to the memory of the heart.
There is no dimming, no effacement there;
Each new pulsation keeps the record clear;
Warm, golden letters all the tablet fill,
Nor lose their lustre till the heart stands still.

The Carpenter

CAPITAL AND LABOR'S LITERARY TASTE AND TONE.

(By Prof. Ezra G. Grey.)

CAUSE and conditions occasionally bring about some strange and unauthorized use and meanings of words and phrases in our language, but generally there is some reason why they are refused common acceptance. New words are also given birth, but so many mar the beauty of expression that they, too, are not permitted to take their place among those of common usage. In their variety and undeserved application they are curiously noticeable, but as they multiply their power grows less and eventually taste and tone give them just and proper condemnation, for taste and tone is said to be always a true indication of appreciation of what is pure, honest and sincere.

It is not always a happening nor a habit, but often an endeavor on the part of some persons to use the power of language to cover base, ungenerous and malicious motives and actions. With many who have a perfect command of the vocabulary and who master the use of words as only the old and best masters can, there is no attempt to conceal real intentions. These are almost invariably purists and while they may be incisive and direct, there can be no mistaking their meaning nor intent, and no failure is theirs to build upon a foundation perfect and reliable.

There are others who have this command but not this mastery. With such it is utterly impossible to separate the fine grains of thought and expression, because the sieve of sentiment and feeling shows it filled with only the base animi of their mind and soul. With such, too, there is usually an attempt to conceal the repugnant elements by some qualifying word or sentence, but generally they are more ridiculous than successful.

Any person who reads the articles, letters and speeches of D. M. Parry, C. W. Post, J. W. Van Cleave, John Kirby and others of the National Association of Manufacturers, as also the writings of Henry H. Lewis, the editor of the association official organ, American Industries, cannot but see an absolute failure to conceal the animi and the real aim and object that pervades the emanations from their mouths and pens. There is nothing remarkable in this discovery. The personal feelings of these gentlemen are those of all capitalists and employers. Mr. Lewis, however, is neither a capitalist nor an employer, rather an employe of the class. What is remarkable, yet easily discoverable to the adepts of precision, flexibility and susceptibility of the nice shades and shadowings of delicate expression and shrewdness and cunning in direction and application, is that Mr. Lewis is only one of many who do the work of remodelling, improving and illustrating what their employers would have themselves appear in as effusions eminently their own.

Naturally we have a right to assume that the age of intelligence is ours, and that our intelligence is so elevated and advanced as to make our understanding of mental and physical action, particularly in its comprehension of written and spoken language, clear and direct. If we apply to a person or a body of people no matter what race or nativity, engagement or condition may really be those epithets which apply to and stamp the criminal class, we know—in so many words we assert—that not the mere instinct but the actuality of committed crime exists or has existed by the acts of such person or people. If we say of one, "He is a murderer," or of the other, "They are lawbreakers, thieves and murderers," we mean nothing more nor less than that life has been taken, things stolen and law disregarded. In this event the demand of civic and moral duty requires that we prove and specify our direction and application.

Notwithstanding this duty knows no exception, no privilege, these and many interchangeable terms have been and are still being applied by the men we have specially mentioned to working people individually and collectively who are members of labor organizations, as also to the latter in their separate and united capacity.

In its charges, organized labor is bold, clear and supported by both fact and truth. If, for instance, it says, "Child labor is

murderous in principle and effect,'' it expresses a fact that rests upon truth, although the sentence may be construed as applicable to either parent or employer, as one accepts for and the other gives to the child employment. The question with the employer is not one of humanity, conscience or economy, but simply cheapness regardless of efficiency or excellence. With the parent necessity is often the dictator, and generally in the view of Thoreau, who says:

''Man is an ambitious and industrious being. With riches he may enjoy the multiplying of family ties, but if his industry is not rewarded with fair remuneration his genital increase brings him misery of mind and physical wear and burden; it descends, and sadly he realizes, as the increase grows and develops into maturity, his inability to supply himself and family with an amplitude of the necessaries of life. Poor man! How wise would he be if he remembered ''les biens de la fortune sont ce a quoi il faut le moins se fier.''

And Thoreau as sadly exclaims, ''Me perservent les cieux d'tel malheaur!''

But drop the classics. It is true that we all should remember that ''the gifts of fortune are not what we must least of all rely upon'' and doubtless every sensible person will exclaim with the French savant, ''Heaven deliver me from such a calamity!''

Under no national government on the face of the earth has there been an object which has met and is meeting the assaults of these deceiving powers over public opinion against the organized bodies of the laboring people as in the United States of America. Nor has there ever been under any such government so hard a struggle to disrupt such bodies. What remains before the public? The clean, cold, gratifying fact that the organizations have numerically and financially grown and are growing stronger, elevating the laboring people and building up the structural greatness of this wonderful, majestic republic. If the effort to disrupt was directly centered in the unwarranted use and application of inelegant language, it would receive no other attention than that of ridicule, which in our refined age it so justly deserves. But it is in the extensions that this debasement aids and assists; that it commands at least a curious notice. Had it the support of all who are not members of labor unions it would be a natural conclusion that there certainly was a proper and impregnable reason for destroying all labor organizations and subordinating all laboring people. No such reason exists, and the public know it.

The struggle as it is fought by the organized forces of labor, is not to establish an industrial power over capital or demand employment at capital's loss. It is not willing, however, to be physically overtaxed, forced in competition with penalized or vagrant labor, underpaid or deprived of a just pay for what it does in making its employment profitable to those who employ it. It asks that honest labor be rewarded.

This is the struggle of organized labor.

The principle of such a struggle is the principle of the just. The selfish and unjust are its foes, its friends the forces of equity and justice. Will the intelligent, educated, refined and moral class the strugglers and their friends as ''villains,'' ''murderers,'' ''thieves,'' ''robbers'' and ''anarchists,'' or support its enemies and foes?

Old Hoss.

Old hoss, your race is nearly run,
  You're no account, it's plain to see;
I reckon I must take my gun
  And put you out o' misery.
That crooked nigh hind leg that you're
  Always a-favorizin so
Jest won't admit of any cure—
  Old hoss, I 'low you'll have to go!

I mind when you and me was young,
  Some twenty year this next July;
I mind the nights the old moon hung
  A golden glory in the sky;
We hitched the ribbons 'round the whip,
  My Jane and me, and didn't care;
'Twas us that needed guardeenship,
  'Twas you that exercised it there.

I mind the night my little Jane
  Took down with croup—old hoss, I mind
How you went tearin' through the rain,
  The buggy rockin' on behind;
I've not forgot that two-mile climb
  You took without a minute's loss
I heard the Doc say, "Just in time!"
  And thanked my God I owned you, hoss.

Old hoss, I can't! It ain't no use
  For me to talk o' killin' you;
I just can't give you that abuse,
  Account o' things you used to do.
That leg o' your'n has run its race,
  But right here now is where we jine;
I'll keep you hobblin' round the place
  If I must loan you both o' mine!

—Charles C. Jones.

The Carpenter

GATHERING SILVER AND GOLD.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Have you searched for the poor and needy
Who have no clothing, home or bread?
The Son of Man was among them—
He had nowhere to lay His head.

DARE they look for the results of avarice? Rather, have those engaged in the interesting pursuit of gathering silver and gold resolutely refused to see the ever increasing need of their fellowmen. It is an impersonal matter to them, and they ignore the bitter poverty that is reducing men to the brute level.

They do not realize or acknowledge that their financial system is responsible for forcing the pauperism it creates into becoming a menace to the existing order of business and social life. Wilfully blind to the need of the multitude, they spend their energies to acquire.

Regardless of others' necessities they concentrate their best intellectual forces to accumulate riches for themselves, and results show a survival of the fittest. Another's privation is only their own gain. At the expense of others' homes their own are builded.

At the shrine of a home reared on the foundations of other men's wrecked hopes, methinks the specter of remorse would ever kneel, and the tears of repentance ever flow. Around the turrets and through the vast halls of monopoly's mansions, the cry of the defrauded homeless echoes like a wail from perdition. The clink of accumulating silver and gold is a conscience-soothing and fascinating accompaniment to the sound of the pitiful sobs of hungry children and the accusing murmur of homeless, helpless women. At every sumptuous banquet should sit the haunting phantoms of the toilers' despair. In the midst of capital's extravagant revelry, insistent visions of the ragged bread line in endless procession should be the unbidden guests forevermore.

The palaces on Easy street have risen from the debris and spoilation of the laborer's cottage and the poor man's hovel home. Capital has not scrupled to use every advantage of unlimited power over the majority who serve. Its decrees have been relentless for labor. All the way down the line through every grade of working people the cost of living presses heavily. More and more economy becomes imperative for the toiler. One comfort, less here and there, something must be sacrificed to make ends meet, and for every such sacrifice monopoly's hoard increases proportionately. A little more must be left out of the already scant supply of the wage earner's daily necessities—just a little more eliminated from the bare existence of the working people that capital shall count a gradual increase of dividends.

A little less fire in the cheerless grates of the poor marks a slight increase in the bank account of the masters of finance. As the working people adapt themselves to necessary privations new needs arise demanding still closer economy, but capital continues steadily to gather its silver and gold! A strange inconsistency of the present outlook is that in a general way the country enjoys an unprecedented era of prosperity while pauperism, increasing at a greater per cent. over past years than this land has ever known, taxes public charities, organized benevolence and private philanthropy as never before for immediate relief.

If the concentration of capital has not done this, who can say what has caused the contrast? Through the bare and empty lives of suffering humanity gatherers of silver and gold become rich. Through the need of their fellowmen "capital" accumulates its surplus. Through poverty and wretchedness for some fortunes increase for others.

Is happiness possible at such a price? No! The wisdom and experience of the passing ages exclaim in disappointment—"All is vanity and vexation of spirit!"

Truly all is unsatisfactory. For one class material wealth has proven spiritual poverty, and craving and discontent embitter life. For the other class—or opposite extreme—the lack of material wealth produces envy, hate and covetousness that banish peace from any soul. Thus the gathering of silver and gold that has so long been the para-

mount business of life for men, has become a disease—a simple question of spoils or a matching of commercial wisdom. All is vanity, for the sin of avarice cuts like a two-edged sword, wounding the two social extremes with perpetual inharmony.

It is not the gathering of silver and gold that constitutes sin. Impure motives for getting wealth and how it is obtained render a superabundance of riches a reproach by reason of poverty's pitiful contrast.

The mighty struggle for the concentration of capital tends toward a dwarfing of the individual and a further degeneracy of the home life of the poor.

What a work capital might perform for the nation it is ruining! Diffused intelligence and a true cultivation of Americanism among the heterogeneous population composing the citizenship of all the states, while discharging capital's responsibility toward labor, would greatly benefit the larger interests of the country.

As the poor and helpless are lifted up and given a chance—as the wage-earner is improved—the rich will enjoy greater peace and more honorable prosperity.

The people realize that on capital's monopoly is based the increasing pauperism of the masses.

Who can wonder at the industrial unrest?

Beneath the fair and pleasant surface of social life the undercurrents are seething and bubbling with an unmistakable element of anarchy, and who can wonder that it is so?

There may yet be ample time for capital to awake to the magnitude of its opportunities.

The gatherers of silver and gold may yet merit the distinction of a wiser application of accumulated means. It is not too late to reform when we realize we are mistaken.

Others' follies teach us not—
Not much their wisdom teaches;
But most of sterling worth is what
Our own experience preaches.

THE WAY TO FREEDOM.

Laws against the "cornering" of foodstuffs or against speculative dealing in such necessities of life have never had the slightest effect in preventing the profitable practices by which large capitalists, skilfully buying and selling on a large scale, get a large part of the supply into their own hands, giving low prices to the producers, and then dole them out to the masses of the people at much higher prices. The creation of artificial famine is not a new line of business. It was practiced in ancient and medieval times. Our Leiters and Armours and Pattens simply do it on a more gigantic scale, by reason of the vastly greater amounts of money or of credit they have at their disposal and of the vastly better means of communication they can make use of. The progress of civilization—that is, of capitalist civilization—has served to increase the imperativeness of the people's needs by concentrating them in cities, and to increase the opportunity of the great capitalists to get into their own clutches the means of supplying these needs and playing upon them for their own advantage.

And if penal laws did not suffice to restrain the petty "forestallers and regraters" of the middle ages, we need not expect that they will have any considerable effect in controlling the gigantic famine makers of modern days.

There is just one way in which the masses who are now, as producers and as consumers, victimized by the operations of the great capitalists can free themselves from the yoke. That is by the use of their industrial and especially their political power to make themselves the master of the means of production and of their product.

An ever increasing measure of public ownership, with an ever increasing measure of working-class control of the machinery of government and administration, local, state and national—that, and not the enactment of futile penal laws forbidding the capitalists to do what they have the power and interest to do and what the law has no power to prevent them from doing—is the way to freedom from the ruthless masters of bread.—New York Call.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood

of

Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Subscription Price,
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Carpenters' Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1910

An astounding feature in the report of the committee on compilation of the referendum vote printed in this issue, and one that is sorely discreditable to our U. B., is the enumeration of no less than ninety-five Local Unions the vote of which could not legally be counted because of diverse irregularities in their returns. Any local officer should know that the absence of the official seal or signature, or the mere statement that the vote of the Local Union was "for" or "against," and more so the recording of more votes than the number of members present on a document of so eminent importance renders the same invalid. After going into the trouble of and incurring the expenses connected with a special called meeting, it is certainly very disappointing for the membership of the respective Local Union to see their votes thrown out, and we sincerely hope that in the future they will see to it that their local officers attach seal and signature to the official forms and fill them out correctly in every particular.

❖ ❖ ❖

Our members, the numerous baseball players among them especially, undoubtedly were elated over the removal early this month (June) of the unfair conditions surrounding the construction of the American League baseball grandstand in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, as described by Brother John B. Melcher in a correspondence printed in the March journal. After several peace conferences between the representatives of the Cleveland baseball club, the American League and the baseball committee of the building and the printing trades, an agreement was signed on behalf of all the teams.

The agreement provides that all contracts for tearing down, construction or repairs of parks shall contain a clause requiring the employment of union labor exclusively and all printed matter shall bear the union label. All cigars and tobacco sold within the park must also bear the union label. The agreement provides further that the total receipts of one game to be played between the Cleveland baseball club and —— club (meaning some other club) of the American League, on a mutually agreeable Sunday, if permission can be secured from the civic authorities, prior to September 9, 1910, and if said permission cannot be obtained, then the said game to be played at the close of the 1910 season at a date to be named hereafter by the principals hereto. The said total receipts to be donated to such orphanages as may be designated by the Cleveland Building Trades Council.

In the majority report of the special committee to investigate into the reasons for the high cost of living submitted to the Senate June 13, a variety of causes contributing to the increase in the prices of commodities are given:

"Increased cost of production of farm products by reason of higher land values and higher wages.

"Increased demand for farm products and food.

"Shifting of population from food-producing to food-consuming occupations and localities.

"Immigration to food-consuming localities.

"Reduced fertility of land, resulting in lower average production or in increased expenditures for fertilization.

"Increased banking facilities in agricultural localities which enable farmers to hold their crops and market to the best advantage. This result is steadying prices, but also tends to advance prices. Reduced supply convenient to transportation facilities of such commodities as timber.

"Cold storage plants which result in preventing extreme fluctuations of prices of certain commodities with the seasons, but by enabling the wholesalers to buy and sell at the best possible advantage tend to advance prices.

"Increased cost of distribution.

"Industrial combinations.

"Organizations of producers or of dealers.

"Advertising.

"Increased money supply.

"Overcapitalization.

"Higher standard of living."

The committee comes to the conclusion that labor unions are not responsible for the increased cost of manufactured articles; they have not been apparently a serious factor in contributing toward advancing prices. "Wages," the majority report says, "since the panic of 1907 have not advanced as rapidly as prices."

Yes, and neither have they prior to 1907, or at any other time. Whenever a demand is made by labor for higher wages it is because the prices of commodities have been previously advanced and thus the purchasing power of wages reduced.

As concerns "higher standard of living," every man and woman worker will peremptorily, though sorrowfully, plead "not guilty." For ever since 1901, when the meat prices first went up, soon to be followed by further advances as well as advances in the prices of most all other necessaries of life, the standard of living of the laboring people has been forced down, and in many instances at the sacrifice of family life and home. And this is the situation this very day.

A minority report of the select committee will be submitted later.

✣ ✣ ✣

By the courtesy of the author, we recently came into receipt of a pamphlet intended to set forth the organized workers' views of the law for the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes and its remedy, with special reference to the Gompers, or Buck Stove and Range Company case. The author, Singleton Charmock, is a carpenter by trade and a member of U. B. Local Union 971, Reno, Nev.

In this pamphlet of twenty pages, consisting of five chapters, viz.: "Origin of Equity," "Principles of Labor Unions," "American Supremacy—What It Means," "The Gompers Case," "The Remedy," the writer shows himself a profound thinker who has made thorough study of a subject that is agitating the minds of the organized workers ever since the Sherman act was first applied to labor unions. His arguments in defence of labor's right to boycott are logical and sound. He holds that the boycott has been legalized by judicial decree in as much as the federal supreme court, in December, 1908, handed down a decision that the Erdman act of January, 1908, prohibiting employers engaged in interstate commerce from boycotting labor union men was unconstitutional. Therefore, he contends, "As it is unconstitutional to prohibit employers from boycotting labor union men, it is also unconstitutional to prohibit labor unions from boycotting their employers. Equity is Equality."

Suggesting a remedy for the abuse of the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, the writer says: "The proposal by the government to allow a defendant the right of hearing before granting an injunction, except

where irreparable injury would result from delay, is absolutely worthless and intended to deceive the people, for the only ground upon which an injunction can be granted is on the plea that irreparable injury would result from delay. Therefore, to pass a law that we shall have the right of hearing except upon the only ground on which an injunction can be granted, is a fraud and an insult to the intelligence of the people.'' Upholding organized labor in its protest against government by injunction and judge-made law, he sets forth that ''If the power of injunction in labor disputes be restricted to the defence of property rights, the right of labor to boycott and to promote its own interests by means of legitimate propaganda will be kept inviolate, as under such restriction, injunctions would seldom if ever issue in labor disputes.'' In his closing arguments Brother Charmock says: ''In demanding a limitation of the power of injunction labor is not only maintaining the right to organize but also the right of the people to rule, for just in proportion as government by equity is advanced government by the people is retarded. To achieve those rights, the right of the people to rule and of labor to organize, has cost the wage earners centuries of struggle and privation. To achieve those rights for the negro, this country spent millions of dollars and the land was drenched with blood. Of those rights, the right of labor to organize and the right of the people to rule, we in democratic America are now deprived. For denying those rights thrones have tottered, dynasties have fallen, and the flames of persecution have swept across the fairest portions of God's earth. And the denial of those rights will bring this nation to a ruin so complete as to leave no trace of this republic, the greatest power on earth. For the consequences of wrong are inevitable and eternal. The unjust state is doomed of God to calamity and ruin. This is the teaching of eternal wisdom and history. The throne is established by righteousness. Let the lips of the ruler pronounce the sentence that is divine and his mouth do no wrong in judgment.''

We agree with Dr. Stubbs, president of the Nevada State University, who rendered the introduction to the pamphlet, when he says: ''This pamphlet should be read by every person desiring to get his (the writer's) point of view, which is the point of view of the labor unions in regard to the right of boycotting as a means of protection and defence to the principles of trade unionism.''

Our Ontario, Can., Local Unions are earnestly urged to send in returns to the labor bureau so as to enable Mr. John Armstrong, who is an ex-president of the International Typographical Union and a friend of the U. B. of long standing, to publish the full number of these Local Unions (no matter how small the membership) in the next official report of the Ontario labor bureau.

If the workers would receive the remuneration for their services that is due them they would be enabled to buy back, out of the markets, the equivalent of what they have produced and there would be no glutted market.

If I Was A Man.

If I was a man, a great big man
  Like some big men I know,
I would not brag about myself
  And treat the women so.

I would not smoke the vile cigar
  Or chew the filthy weed,
Or guzzle booze while there are shoes
  That wife and children need.

I would not loaf upon the street,
  And places less polite
And leave my wife and babies, too,
  At home alone at night.

If I was a man, a great big man
  As big a man like you
I would not brag about my vote
  And use it as you do.

You vote a hovel for yourself,
  A mansion for the drone,
The choicest meats for rich men's wives.
  And liver for your own.

The "Bible" some say is their guide,
  To it their faith is pinned,
But when it comes to getting votes
  The "Bottle's" got it skinned.

If I was a man, a great big man
  I think you'd profit by it,
I'd do better or I'd quit
  And let the women try it.

—Pearle Thompson.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries.

Recording secretaries are hereby informed that under date of June 18, 1910, the General Secretary has forwarded the quarterly circular, together with the official call for our Sixteenth Biennial Convention to convene in Des Moines Monday morning, September 19, to all Local Unions of the U. B.

The quarterly circular covering the months of July, August and September, 1910, contains the quarterly password; accompanying it are two blank bonds, one for the financial secretary and one for the treasurer; also six blanks for the reports of the financial secretary and six blanks for the treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office.

Under the heading of "Convention Call" the circular calls attention to the election of delegates to the convention in conformity with our general constitution, and contains other important information regarding our next convention.

Recording secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter in due time are requested to notify the General Secretary, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind., without delay.

Local Unions Chartered During May and June.

Abilene, Kan.
Atlanta, Ga.
Binghamton, N. Y.
Brady, Tex.
Burkburnett, Tex.
California, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Claremore, Okla.
Cleveland, O.
Coleman, Tex.
Commerce, Tex.
Detroit, Mich.
Edgewood, Tex.
El Paso, Tex.
Flatbush, N. Y.
Freehold, N. J.
Glace Bay, N. S., Can.
Hyde Park, Mass.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Lake Placid, N. Y.
Lansing, Mich.
Larned, Kan.
Leominster, Mass.
Ligonier, Ind.
Moncton, N. B., Can.
Mulberry, Kan.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Pierre, S. D.
Polson, Mont.
Providence, R. I.
Seguin, Tex.
Slater, Mo.
Sweet Water, Tex.
Taft, Cal.
Vinita, Okla.
Walsenburg, Colo.

Total: 36 local unions.

REFERENDUM VOTE ON CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST GENERAL PRESIDENT WM. D. HUBER BY THE ST. LOUIS DISTRICT COUNCIL AND FINDING OF TRIAL COURT SUBMITTED TO REFERENDUM VOTE AS PER SECTION 30 OF THE GENERAL CONSTITUTION.

L. U.	For.	Ag'st.	L. U.	For.	Ag'st.	L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
1	756	...	75	438	2	174	89	...
2	165	...	76	14	...	175	47	1
3	...	30	77	8	22	176	36	4
4	48	...	78	10	103	177	59	3
5	...	51	80	8	64	179	45	...
6	37	...	82	15	4	183	30	2
7	126	2	83	31	3	184	88	1
10	83	107	89	10	1	186	23	...
11	81	...	90	71	1	187	20	1
12	74	3	91	37	15	188	4	59
13	327	...	92	19	...	190	12	...
16	74	...	93	20	...	193	18	...
18	14	...	95	20	...	196	43	1
19	55	...	96	106	...	197	12	3
21	2	12	97	48	...	198	22	11
22	1129	...	98	25	8	199	38	...
23	48	...	100	51	...	202	29	1
24	98	...	104	51	...	203	19	4
25	22	10	105	37	...	206	35	...
27	1	77	107	...	12	208	5	10
29	22	1	108	5	2	209	72	...
30	14	3	109	61	8	210	40	21
31	19	12	110	19	1	211	...	36
33	41	...	111	19	...	213	68	...
34	48	...	112	45	...	214	156	...
35	5	2	113	12	...	215	17	...
36	47	...	115	47	1	218	47	...
37	...	17	116	21	...	219	11	52
38	30	...	118	10	1	222	19	...
41	27	...	122	4	69	224	61	...
42	58	...	125	60	...	225	27	...
43	105	2	126	139	...	228	3	16
44	11	3	127	11	...	230	8	1
45	3	26	129	15	...	233	20	...
47	...	49	131	51	15	235	33	...
50	44	4	132	68	40	236	16	...
51	18	...	134	48	...	237	10	3
52	189	3	138	64	...	238	1	53
53	...	45	139	9	...	240	52	...
54	...	245	142	51	6	241	24	18
55	62	...	143	9	...	247	142	33
56	...	28	144	7	3	249	37	1
58	27	1	145	...	10	250	...	14
59	43	...	146	26	...	253	10	...
60	22	6	147	40	1	254	32	...
61	1	38	149	5	18	256	20	15
62	89	28	150	11	...	257	1	49
63	47	...	152	11	...	258	...	85
64	23	...	154	19	...	260	126	3
65	171	...	155	26	...	261	50	...
66	70	...	158	3	179	262	29	...
67	22	10	159	12	...	263	6	4
68	25	...	161	33	...	266	80	2
69	28	...	164	28	...	268	39	4
70	22	1	165	1	26	269	13	...
72	39	1	166	...	27	271	16	14
73	267	...	167	202	...	273	43	...
74	11	1	168	35	...	275	22	8

L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
277	...	29
279	9	6
283	39	...
284	20	4
286	71	...
287	6	7
288	17	...
289	20	...
290	3	8
291	26	...
292	24	1
293	21	2
294	7	...
296	48	...
300	79	29
301	...	30
302	44	...
303	1	39
307	23	1
308	101	...
311	23	...
316	36	...
318	125	...
322	8	53
325	132	...
326	16	...
327	29	4
328	1	11
329	16	...
330	92	...
331	23	9
334	53	...
335	79	...
336	34	...
337	9	...
340	27	54
342	9	...
343	7	17
344	8	...
345	96	1
350	74	...
351	1	7
352	8	27
356	8	6
358	11	...
359	50	...
360	89	...
361	19	4
362	25	1
364	48	4
365	4	9
367	35	...
369	3	36
371	1	18
375	3	17
377	9	...
378	21	...
379	18	...
381	56	...
384	23	...
385	12	...
386	10	...
388	183	3
390	36	9
391	35	...
392	12	2
394	17	...
396	4	8
397	18	...
401	15	...
402	64	...
406	17	...
407	17	...
408	1	34
412	...	11
413	27	3
415	17	...
416	98	5
419	2	55
422	51	3
423	38	...
426	22	...
428	10	2
430	23	...
431	21	1
432	6	27
433	26	...
434	75	...
435	...	12
436	13	1
437	32	...
438	43	...
441	17	2
443	33	...
444	21	3
448	4	29
450	9	16
451	59	...
453	16	...
455	14	...
459	30	1
460	20	...
461	48	2
463	20	...
464	2	76
465	65	1
467	28	...
468	35	...
469	27	...
470	26	...
471	...	42
472	...	10
473	64	...
475	8	...
476	129	2
478	51	...
479	7	3
487	...	9
488	1	8
491	8	...
492	18	...
493	33	2
494	44	3
495	30	8
496	37	...
497	...	103
498	8	...
499	19	1
504	5	25
507	20	1
511	19	...
512	8	2
514	9	...
515	24	1
520	11	1
521	68	...
522	...	57
524	5	7
526	25	...
528	92	2
530	...	8
532	7	25
534	4	14
535	14	...
537	35	...
538	9	1
540	11	4
541	18	4
543	5	3
544	12	1
546	8	1
547	5	4
548	17	...
550	24	...
551	2	96
552	17	...
554	14	1
558	23	3
559	52	...
561	18	...
562	27	...
565	19	...
566	12	...
571	2	21
572	10	...
573	...	12
574	23	2
575	80	...
576	10	4
577	91	...
578	1	38
580	19	1
581	25	...
586	56	1
592	22	...
593	3	67
594	16	...
595	22	8
598	11	...
599	...	52
600	11	...
601	16	...
603	24	...
604	17	...
605	12	...
607	22	4
610	1	15
612	5	47
614	10	...
615	7	...
616	...	11
618	7	...
621	17	...
622	16	1
624	40	...
626	10	...
627	16	1
628	15	4

L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
633	16	1
635	36	...
637	44	...
639	60	...
641	3	9
642	23	...
644	20	...
645	10	...
646	...	37
647	9	...
649	3	15
651	21	...
653	35	...
655	18	32
656	32	...
659	19	...
661	...	9
667	18	6
668	21	4
669	22	...
673	6	5
676	1	36
678	56	2
679	27	1
680	1	9
682	20	1
683	6	9
687	14	...
688	8	2
691	...	19
692	24	...
693	12	...
696	60	...
698	...	51
700	22	...
701	36	4
704	21	...
705	...	20
707	7	21
708	2	16
710	...	22
712	28	...
713	24	2
715	38	10
716	3	13
717	9	20
718	2	24
720	10	2
721	14	...
723	4	32
724	...	40
725	41	...
726	74	19
727	...	2
728	1	18
729	9	...
730	2	9
731	16	...
732	...	8
734	14	16
737	9	...
738	5	21
741	...	11
742	7	...
743	14	9
757	12	...
761	23	...
762	20	...
764	29	...
765	1	18
766	12	...
767	20	...
768	14	...
772	2	16
773	8	...
774	1	142
776	19	...
777	10	...
779	19	...
780	19	...
782	53	...
783	12	...
784	5	3
785	14	...
790	8	...
794	9	31
797	15	...
798	...	11
799	8	...
800	12	12
801	60	...
802	12	1
806	10	1
808	7	57
812	22	1
813	41	...
814	7	...
821	7	7
824	7	11
826	12	...
829	10	...
831	18	1
836	12	...
840	1	25
842	4	7
844	14	2
846	9	...
847	13	2
849	22	2
851	7	4
856	13	...
857	12	...
858	10	...
864	14	...
865	6	12
868	6	2
870	12	...
877	19	...
878	36	3
879	8	...
880	15	...
882	11	...
884	...	39
887	42	...
888	22	3
889	36	...
890	10	...
891	20	1
897	55	...
898	63	...
902	12	...
904	30	1
905	14	...
909	8	...
911	21	...
912	23	2
914	...	15
915	12	...
918	...	11
924	10	...
925	10	...
926	28	...
927	10	...
929	10	...
932	7	...
934	3	5
935	11	...
938	7	10
941	1	19
943	16	8
945	28	...
946	19	...
950	1	11
952	21	...
954	15	57
957	14	...
958	23	...
959	12	...
961	23	...
962	...	10
964	8	...
965	20	1
966	7	1
967	12	...
971	25	2
972	31	...
973	22	...
975	14	...
978	15	...
979	7	...
983	11	1
984	3	5
985	70	3
986	20	...
988	...	9
991	14	...
993	21	...
996	...	15
997	10	...
889	6	2
1005	6	...
1007	7	...
1009	15	...
1014	22	...
1015	13	8
1016	20	...
1018	11	2
1021	...	55
1022	17	...
1024	35	...
1025	11	...
1028	26	...
1030	12	...
1034	19	2
1035	20	...
1036	50	...
1039	...	7
1040	15	...

L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
1043	...	10
1051	...	15
1053	27	...
1055	25	1
1056	13	2
1057	8	...
1058	15	1
1060	9	...
1063	11	...
1067	6	2
1069	20	7
1070	...	13
1072	2	28
1073	4	27
1074	19	...
1075	17	...
1076	13	...
1078	14	...
1081	1	8
1082	20	5
1085	16	1
1087	...	9
1088	9	...
1089	23	2
1090	17	...
1091	7	...
1094	10	...
1096	24	...
1099	10	...
1100	...	30
1105	10	...
1108	57	...
1109	...	1
1110	...	30
1111	26	...
1115	35	...
1116	67	6
1117	...	24
1127	30	5
1130	16	...
1134	10	...
1137	14	...
1140	25	...
1145	17	2
1146	88	...
1147	10	...
1148	30	1
1151	11	...
1155	...	12
1158	142	2
1173	19	...
1178	12	1
1179	...	16
1184	7	...
1186	13	...
1188	19	...
1190	9	...
1194	9	...
1196	13	...
1198	34	3
1200	14	...
1207	39	13
1209	13	1
1210	2	42
1212	23	...
1213	13	...
1214	9	...
1217	12	...
1220	14	1
1223	20	...
1228	...	9
1231	21	...
1232	40	...
1244	4	16
1245	19	...
1246	...	12
1248	15	6
1252	15	...
1255	16	...
1260	8	...
1261	18	...
1267	...	12
1272	22	...
1273	11	...
1275	10	...
1281	14	1
1286	9	3
1287	...	42
1290	1	10
1297	5	7
1306	30	...
1307	2	101
1308	61	...
1312	17	...
1314	23	...
1315	...	21
1317	4	38
1319	44	...
1325	28	...
1326	6	6
1329	...	23
1330	24	...
1331	10	...
1337	7	...
1342	12	...
1344	14	...
1346	9	...
1350	9	...
1352	136	...
1353	...	8
1354	13	1
1355	13	...
1358	14	15
1363	18	1
1364	36	...
1365	20	...
1366	19	...
1367	...	109
1369	163	...
1370	10	...
1377	21	...
1378	3	13
1379	...	20
1380	13	...
1382	11	...
1384	21	...
1388	18	...
1389	15	2
1390	44	1
1391	67	...
1393	40	...
1403	36	...
1405	16	...
1409	15	...
1410	55	1
1412	13	6
1413	4	8
1414	9	...
1417	...	7
1418	11	...
1434	21	...
1439	9	...
1442	40	...
1445	16	...
1447	18	3
1453	6	...
1457	...	8
1460	16	...
1464	17	1
1465	13	...
1472	11	...
1473	26	...
1474	10	...
1476	8	...
1483	...	9
1484	...	16
1485	32	...
1492	11	1
1505	9	4
1506	11	...
1511	23	...
1516	5	6
1519	23	...
1523	87	...
1524	30	2
1525	17	...
1526	12	...
1527	13	...
1532	...	21
1536	5	1
1547	11	...
1561	9	1
1563	22	...
1566	24	...
1568	12	...
1582	47	1
1585	23	...
1586	14	...
1588	26	...
1590	12	...
1591	18	...
1594	7	...
1595	15	...
1596	...	62
1597	21	...
1603	13	1
1605	9	...
1610	10	...
1612	53	...
1616	10	...
1618	14	...
1620	15	...
1622	13	...
1624	8	...
1626	18	...
1629	14	1
1632	12	...
1633	23	5

L. U.	For.	Ag'st.	L. U.	For.	Ag'st.	L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
1635	70	...	1724	19	...	1841	19	...
1636	...	24	1725	7	4	1847	9	3
1640	84	...	1730	9	...	1854	10	...
1645	1	13	1731	17	...	1858	18	...
1648	17	1	1733	...	40	1859	27	...
1653	5	13	1735	16	7	1860	16	...
1664	17	...	1737	13	...	1864	12	...
1665	18	...	1739	10	...	1867	31	...
1669	12	3	1748	84	...	1868	5	36
1671	5	2	1751	...	19	1874	31	...
1672	16	1	1756	9	...	1877	...	20
1673	14	...	1757	49	...	1880	15	...
1675	...	13	1766	22	1	1883	19	...
1681	86	...	1768	5	4	1885	15	..
1684	16	...	1769	12	1	1889	10	...
1686	14	...	1772	13	...	1890	...	10
1687	7	...	1776	...	7	1893	13	...
1690	...	11	1777	7	...	1895	11	...
1691	19	...	1780	35	1	1897	14	...
1692	8	...	1785	8	...	1898	...	13
1693	88	...	1787	178	...	1899	15	...
1697	16	2	1794	14	...	1907	8	...
1699	33	14	1799	26	2	1910	9	...
1701	15	...	1802	34	...	1912	15	...
1705	19	...	1804	14	...	1913	4	2
1706	6	1	1805	3	77	1914	12	...
1708	15	...	1809	19	1	1922	60	...
1709	14	1	1810	...	9	1925	30	...
1710	21	...	1813	29	...	1931	14	..
1712	16	...	1824	29	2	1933	14	...
1714	20	...	1826	9	1	1935	8	...
1715	4	10	1831	17	...	1938	...	24
1717	21	1	1832	14	...	1943	11	..
1722	5	2	1835	32	8			

Report of Committee on Tabulation of Referendum Vote in Charges Preferred Against General Pres. Wm. D. Huber.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 11, 1910.

To Wm. D. Huber, General President of U. B. of C. and J. of A.—Greeting:

We the committee appointed to tabulate the vote on charges against General President Wm. D. Huber, as submitted for referendum vote in accordance with Section No. 30 of the General Constitution, beg leave to submit the following report upon our findings:

Total vote for proposition.....22,714
Total vote against proposition 6,098

—Votes Without Local Seal or Official Signature—

L. U. No. 314, Madison, Wis.
L. U. No. 597, Centerville, Ia.
L. U. No. 501, Stroudsburg, Pa.
L. U. No. 1226, Manistee, Mich.
L. U. No. 1049, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
L. U. No. 711, Mount Carmel, Pa.

—Votes Too Late for Tabulation—

L. U. No. 231, Rochester, N. Y.
L. U. No. 606, New York, N. Y.
L. U. No. 750, Ashbury, N. J.
L. U. No. 815, Haywards, Cal.
L. U. No. 1002, Kearney, N. J.
L. U. No. 1044, Charleroi, Pa.
L. U. No. 1143, LaCrosse, Wis.

—Votes not Specified in Figures—

L. U. No. 869, Johnsville, N. Y.
L. U. No. 1908, Piqua, O.
L. U. No. 486, Bayonne, N. J.
L. U. No. 178, Montreal, Canada.
L. U. No. 1646, Winnipeg, Canada.
L. U. No. 1295, Hornell, N. Y.
L. U. No. 119, Newark, N. J.
L. U. No. 811, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.
L. U. No. 474, Nyack, N. J.

—Votes Without Official Signature—

L. U. No. 1423, Corpus Christi, Tex.
L. U. No. 1149, Marion, O.

—Votes Unanimous Without Figures—

L. U. No. 1916, Frederick, Okla.
L. U. No. 1455, Eugene, Ore.
L. U. No. 1093, Glen Cove, N. Y.

—Voted Without Quorum—

L. U. No. 1951, Weatherford, Okla.

—Votes Irregular, Greater Than Attendance—

L. U. No. 822, Findland, O.
L. U. No. 310, Norwich, N. Y.
L. U. No. 1551, Three Rivers, Mich.

—Votes Without Seal Not Counted—

L. U. No. 28, Missoula, Mont.
L. U. No. 49, Lowell, Mass.
L. U. No. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
L. U. No. 220, Wallace, Idaho.
L. U. No. 227, Rock Island, Ill.
L. U. No. 244, Grand Junction, Colo.
L. U. No. 245, Cambridge, O.
L. U. No. 251, Kingston, N. Y.
L. U. No. 324, Woodside, L. I., N. Y.
L. U. No. 333, New Kensington, Pa.
L. U. No. 348, Waterville, Me.
L. U. No. 357, Islip, L. I., N. Y.
L. U. No. 418, Greely, Colo.
L. U. No. 445, Rock Hill, Mo.
L. U. No. 508, Marion, Ill.
L. U. No. 518, Charleston, Ill.
L. U. No. 545, Kane, Pa.
L. U. No. 567, Stapleton, N. Y.
L. U. No. 569, Jackson, Miss.
L. U. No. 587, Coatsville, Pa.
L. U. No. 690, Little Rock, Ark.
L. U. No. 770, Wellsville, N. Y.
L. U. No. 775, Hoquiam, Wash.
L. U. No. 796, Rock Island, Ill.
L. U. No. 841, Carbondale, Ill.
L. U. No. 895, Tarrytown, N. Y.
L. U. No. 915, Aurora, Ill.
L. U. No. 936, Wimerding, Pa.
L. U. No. 999, Mount Vernon, Ill.
L. U. No. 1037, Marseilles, Ill.
L. U. No. 1038, Winslow, Ind.
L. U. No. 1077, Owosso, Mich.
L. U. No. 1107, Loversville, N. Y.
L. U. No. 1172, Billings, Mont.
L. U. No. 1176, Fargo, N. D.
L. U. No. 1182, Santa Cruz, Cal.
L. U. No. 1183, Parsons, Kan.
L. U. No. 1192, Oglesby, Ill.
L. U. No. 1343, Redlands, Cal.
L. U. No. 1386, Grand Island, Neb.
L. U. No. 1415, Ada, Okla.
L. U. No. 1419, Johnstown, Pa.
L. U. No. 1420, Hastings on Hudson, N. York.
L. U. No. 1544, Coal City, Ill.
L. U. No. 1552, Salamanca, N. Y.
L. U. No. 1572, LaGill, Nev.
L. U. No. 1576, Mechanicsville, N. Y.
L. U. No. 1583, Clinton, Okla.
L. U. No. 1619, Atlantic, N. J.
L. U. No. 1652, Excelsior Springs, Mo.
L. U. No. 1667, Oakland, Cal.
L. U. No. 1728, Windsor, Mo.
L. U. No. 1743, Wildwood, N. J.
L. U. No. 1783, Roundup, Mont.
L. U. No. 1792, Sedalia, Mo.
L. U. No. 1816, Durant, Okla.
L. U. No. 1840, Medford, Ore.
L. U. No. 1865, Ocala, Fla.
L. U. No. 1887, Geneseo, Ill.
L. U. No. 1911, Artesia, N. M.
L. U. No. 1728, Roseville, Cal.
L. U. No. 1945, Altus, Okla.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK M. WEITZ, Chairman,
L. U. No. 9, Buffalo, N. Y.
HENRY W. E. RABE, Secretary,
L. U. No. 526, Galveston, Tex.
W. H. QUIGLEY,
L. U. No. 19, Detroit, Mich.
J. W. DIXON,
L. U. No. 16, Springfield, Ill.
S. A. STORK,
L. U. No. 90, Evansville, Ind.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 11, 1910.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, General President U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

Dear Sir and Brother—We, the committee appointed to tabulate the vote on the finding of the trial board on charges against the General President, Wm. D. Huber, beg leave to recommend that there be submitted to the convention an amendment to Section No. 30. We believe that this section should be amended in such a manner, giving the trial board some consideration upon its findings. We, your committee, are of the firm opinion that the findings of the trial board, as set forth in their report were of sufficient dimensions to warrant their consideration establishing the innocence of our General President, Wm. D. Huber, of wrong doing, and a referendum vote in this particular case was an ill-advised proceeding and

demonstrates the weakness of our laws in the case. We believe and would recommend that for this particular reason attention should be given this section of our laws amending the same to avoid a repetition of a similar character and invite a referendum vote that might set aside the entire work of the trial board.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK M. WEITZ, Chairman,
L. U. No. 9, Buffalo, N. Y.
HENRY W. E. RABE, Secretary,
L. U. No. 526, Galveston, Tex.
W. H. QUIGLEY,
L. U. No. 19, Detroit, Mich.
J. W. Dixon,
L. U. No. 16, Springfield, Ill.
S. A. STORK,
L. U. No. 90, Evansville, Ind.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

Local Union 457, New York City.

Sec. 27. After last line add the following:

Members of the G. E. B. shall be elected in their respective divisions.

Sec. 64. Change initiation fee from five to ten dollars, and dues for beneficial members from fifty cents to sixty-five cents per month.

Sec. 74. After last line add the following:

Including all metal-covered trim, hollow sash and doors and hollow steel trim.

Sec. 84. After last line add the following:

Any member who signs his name as a voucher to a candidate's application blank, knowing the candidate is not fit to become a member of the U. B., shall be fined not less than five dollars.

Sec. 91. Strike out entire section and substitute the following:

A member who becomes a contractor or sub-contractor, or does any lump work or piece work, shall be suspended from membership in the U. B.

Sec. 96. Strike out entire section and substitute the following:

A member who has been fined by the L. U. or D. C. and has appealed, shall not be required to pay said fine until his case has been decided by the G. P.

Local Union 55, Denver, Colo.

Sec. 19. After tenth line add the following:

The Chairman of G. E. B. $1,800.00 annually.

The Secretary of G. E. B. $1,800.00 annually.

Sec. 41. Strike out old section and insert the following instead:

The G. E. B. shall biennially, at its first meeting in January elect its own Chairman and Secretary from its own members, and said Chairman and Secretary shall hold office for two years, or until their successors are elected and qualified, and shall receive a regular salary of $1,800.00 annually with traveling and hotel expenses when on business away from the General Office, and shall devote their entire time to the business and interest of the U. B. It shall be the duty of the Chairman, when the G. E. B. is not in session, to investigate all appeals, grievances and other business that shall properly come before the G. E. B. and to secure all information and data for the benefit of the G. E. B. at its next regular meeting.

The Secretary of the G. E. B. shall keep a true and correct record of all business that may come before or be transacted by the G. E. B., and he shall receive and answer all correspondence that may properly come before the G. E. B., and shall upon order of the G. E. B. notify all L. U.'s or D. C.'s of the U. B. of the rulings and decisions of the G. E. B., and immediately after the adjournment of the G. E. B., furnish the G. S. with a full and true copy of the proceedings for publication in The Carpenter.

New section to be known as:

Sec. 32(a). At any time the G. P. shall contemplate or be compelled to be absent from the G. O. for a period of ten days or more he shall summon the First G. V. P. to the office, and the said First G. V. P. shall be vested with full authority during the G. P.'s absence from the office.

District Council, Little Rock, Ark.

The D. C. of this city having examined the districts, as now exist, in regard to representation in the General Executive

Board, feel very keenly that the great Southwest is badly left. And further, that we are sorely neglected by the present arrangements. Hence, it is the sense of this D. C. that a man capable of representing us, understanding its needs and conditions, could and would do valuable and efficient service on the G. E. B.

Whereas, The districts as now arranged in some parts of the country are so large that we cannot be properly treated; therefore be it

Resolved, That the re-districting of the entire territory of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. be taken up and voted on by the delegates assembled in convention at Des Moines in September and October next; and be it further

Resolved, That the states of Missouri Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma be formed into a district to further facilitate the administration of the U. B. in general.

Local Union 177, Springfield, Mass.

Sec. 80. Add after the word "rejected," in fifth line: Or when a L. U. fails to reply to a communication for consent for a period of four weeks, in which case the L. U. to which application for membership has been made may proceed to initiate, and after that no claim whatever shall be allowed.

Sec. 135. Strike out all after the words "report at once" in fourth line. (The provision to be stricken out is in conflict with Sec. 131.)

Sec. 215. Add after the word "introduction," in fifth line: Except the introduction be at a notified meeting.

Local Union 850, Leadville, Colo.

Sec. 116. Strike out the words "only" and "fifty" in second line. This section to read: A semi-beneficial member (see Sec. 78) shall be entitled to a funeral allowance of one hundred dolars, etc.

Sec. 131. Strike out all after the word "lockout," in thirteenth line, and insert instead: The due books of members shall have attached thereto a series of transfer blanks in duplicate, one of which shall be returned to the F. S. of the L. U. from which a member takes a transfer, filled out by the L. U. having jurisdiction, on the first meeting night after having secured work. If the due book is found correct the member must be admitted in accordance with the district by-laws, except in case of strike or lockout. And in no case shall the F. S. accept dues from any member working in another jurisdiction of any other L. U. or D. C. without the consent of such L. U. or D. C.

Sec. 132. This section to read: No L. U. shall have the right to collect dues again for the months paid by member taking transfer, but every L. U. shall pay per capita tax to the G. S. on a member for the full period on which dues have been paid.

Local Union 276, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Sec. 29. Insert after G. E. B., in fourth line, the words: "With all evidence."

Sec. 30. Insert after the word "findings," in fourth lines, the words: "With all evidence."

Sec. 131. Strike out all after the word "advance," in eighth line, balance to become a part of Sec. 131(b).

Sec. 131(b). Insert previous to the word "he," in Sec. 131, in eighth line, and including the balance of Sec. 131, this to be known as Sec. 131(b), the following: "Any member taking out a clearance card to enter a different locality or union shall notify the F. S. issuing said card of his whereabouts at least once a week, or until he has deposited same, and the F. S. receiving such notice shall immediately notify the D. C. or L. U. in the locality where the brother reports from.

Sec. 159. Strike out the first two lines including the word "of," in third line, and insert the following:

The President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Conductor and Warden shall serve for a term of six months; the Financial Secretary and the Treasurer to be elected annually for one year, or until their successors are qualified and installed. The Trustees and Auditors shall be elected in such a manner that the term of one Trustee and one Auditor shall expire at the end of each six months successively. Neither the President, the Treasurer,

Financial Secretary or Recording Secretary can act as Trustee or Conductor.

Sec. 187. Insert the word "all" after the second "for" in seventh line and strike out the remainder of section after the word "lost," in seventh line.

Sec. 214. Strike out the words "or donations" in eighth line, and also the word "nor" after the word "members" in eighth line and insert the word "or."

Sec. 215. Strike out the remainder of section after the word "present" in third line.

Local Union 815, Hayward, Cal.

New Section: The General President, First and Second General Vice-Presidents (and Third and Fourth if elected), or any member of the G. E. B. shall not be eligible to hold the same office for more than two (2) terms, and shall not be eligible for re-election until two full terms have expired from the expiration of the past office.

Sec. 1. Add after the words "Second General Vice-President" the following: "And Third G. V. P.—Third General Vice-President, who shall be elected by the L. U.'s west of the Rocky Mountains, and Fourth G. V. P.—and Fourth General Vice-President, who shall be elected by the L. U.'s located in Canada." (If this amendment is approved by the convention nominations for the offices shall be made subject to the referendum vote, and if the amendment is carried the brother elected by referendum vote shall be declared elected.)

Sec. 4. Strike out the word "biennially" and insert the words "every third year."

(While this would give the general officers a three years' term of office in place of two, it would be an immense saving to the L. U.'s and, as the general officers are elected by referendum vote, no injustice would be done to any brother or L. U.)

Sec. 8. Add at end of section: No member shall be eligible as a delegate who is or has been, within three months prior to holding the convention, in the employ of the U. B. as organizer.

Sec. 10. Add after the word "attached" at end of section, "Together with his due book, showing his financial standing in his L. U."

Sec. 15(a). New Section: No organizer in the employ of the U. B., or members of the G. E. B., shall be a member of the Committee on Constitution, on Grievances or on Appeals.

Sec. 18. Strike on the word "two" in second line and insert the word "four."

Sec. 19. Add between third and fourth line the words: "The First General Vice-President, one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500.00) annually."

Sec. 20. Strike out the word "two" in ninth line and insert the word "three." Also strike out the word "two" on fifteenth line and insert the word "three."

Sec. 33. Strike out the word "two" in first line and insert the word "four."

New Section: The First General Vice-President shall devote his entire time to the work of the General Office under the direction of the General President.

Local Union 1326, Ely, Nev.

Sec. 20. Add at end of section the following: "The General President shall not hold office as such for more than two terms.

Local Union 419, Chicago, Ill.

—Resolution—

Whereas, There are in our ranks old men who have been identified with the movement since its inception, helped to build up our present organization and have been the pillars and backbone thereof; men who have borne the brunt of the battle and gone through all the hardships which the different strikes and lockout forced upon them from time to time, and

Whereas, There is not up to now any provision made whereby they would receive any reward for their loyalty and steadfastness to our cause; therefore be it

Resolved, That our general constitution be so amended that a fund be created guaranteeing to them a pension in their old days, when they are no more able to follow their occupation for a livelihood.

Local Union 166, Rock Island, Ill.

Sec. 52. After the word "joiners" in second line to read as follows: "Or ten or more engaged at any of the kindred

branches of the trade claimed under the jurisdiction of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.''

New section to be known as Sec. 52(a).

Sec. 52(a). Where there is not a sufficient number of applicants engaged at any of the kindred branches of the trade claimed under the jurisdiction to secure a charter, the G. P. be instructed to permit no less than three applicants under fifty years working at woodwork as carpenters and skilled at any of the branches of the trade, and they shall upon application be admitted as jurisdictional members at $5.00 initiation fee and 50 cents per month to be paid into the G. O., and when such jurisdictional member comes into a union district to work he shall comply with the by-laws and pay the extra amount of initiation fee, less the amount paid into the G. O., and when engaged at work he shall be exempt from the trade wherein he worked. This new scetion to include house carpenters, woodwork machine men, cabinet and furniture workers, or shop or bench hands, or engaged at any of the branches of the trade.

—Resolution—

Whereas, The U. B. of C. and J. of A. have about 200,000 members working at and depending on the trade and its kindred branches, enumerated under Sec. 75 of the constitution and affiliated together in their trade union, and

Whereas, There are at least 600,000 unorganized workers engaged at carpentry or woodwork in the following kindred branches: House carpenters and barn builders in the small country towns, hamlets and on farm building and wooden bridge building, bench and machine workers producing building trim and molding in unorganized cities, cabinet and furniture, machine and bench workers, sawyers and handle turners, box sawyers and nailers located in small districts; therefore be it

Resolved, That the delegates to the Sixteenth Biennial Convention devise ways and means whereby those engaged at all woodwork and carpentry will be induced to affiliate with the U. B. of C. and J. of A. in the near future by and through the assistance of local organizers from their own district.

Local Union 824, Muskegon, Mich.

Sec. 32. Insert after the words ''of the U. B.'' in third and fourth line the words ''and examine all agreements between the U. B. of C. and J. of A. and reject all clauses providing ''there shall be no general strike.''

Sec. 73. Add at head of section the following:

The U. B. shall have jurisdiction over all workers in the organized shops or mills where such do not conflict with crafts already organized in the locality or district under the jurisdiction of the D. C.

—Resolution—

A new section be placed in the general constitution governing agreements.

All agreements entered into after January 1, 1911, throughout the United States and Canada shall expire at the same time, either April 30 or May 31.

Local Union 715, New York City.

Sec. 41. Strike out all after word ''board'' is eighth line and substitute the following: ''The proceedings of the G. E. B. shall be published with the Financial Report in leaflet form and shall be for the information of members only.

Sec. 214 to read after the words ''payment of rent'' in sixth line: ''Donations can only be made to an independent labor party whose principles are for the protection of all trade unions in relation to their freedom of action as against the oppression of the notorious injunction law and also the special improvement of the laboring masses.''

Local Union 624, Brockton, Mass.

Sec. 4. Strike out all after the word ''at'' in second line and insert ''Indianapolis.''

Sec. 5. Strike out the word ''five'' in first line and insert ''fifteen.''

Sec. 8. After the word ''convention'' in second line insert the following: ''Except in case of special election;'' and strike out the word ''organization'' in seventh line and insert the words ''Local

Union or District Council of which he is a member.''

Sec. 59. Strike out the word ''may'' in first line and insert the word ''shall,'' and strike out the words ''who may'' in second line and substitute the word ''and.''

Sec. 64. Strike out the word ''fifty'' in third line and insert ''seventy-five,'' and strike out the word ''thirty'' in fourth line and insert ''fifty.''

Sec. 91. After the word ''union'' in eighth line insert the following: ''But while contracting he shall have no voice or vote on the hours, wages or conditions of the journeyman.''

Sec. 137. Add at end of section the following: ''But if the dues in the L. U. where he works are higher than in his home L. U., he shall pay the difference to the L. U. where he works.''

Local Union 796, Rock Island, Ill.

—Resolution—

Whereas, At the Salt Lake City convention a system of Industrial Insurance was endorsed and presented by the delegates from Denver, Colo., Local Unions and delegates representing other Local Unions in other states for adoption at the aforesaid convention as a National Industrial Benefit Insurance, which would provide for our members in case of sickness, accident or death; the delegates then present, not having the time to go into detail on the insurance question, said insurance matter was left optional with the individual member of the U. B. to join said insurance, and

Whereas, At the following July session of the G. E. B. that body took up the matter of insurance by request of many of our L. U.'s, and later, at the October meeting, the G. E. B. accepted the profiles and correspondence from two bona fide industrial insurance companies, one in California and one in Des Moines, Iowa, and

Whereas, Local Union 106, located at Des Moines, having investigated and adopted the Great Western Accident Associations' industrial plan of insurance of the aforesaid insurance and recommended same to all U. B. L. U.'s, especially in the surrounding states; therefore be it

Resolved, That the delegates to the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the U. B. take up the Industrial Insurance question and devise ways and means to inaugurate a substantial insurance system under the control and management of a General Board of Trustees consisting of the U. B. general officers.

Local Union 339, Ft. Worth, Tex.

—Resolution—

Whereas, We know from careful study, from observation and actual experience, that every labor organization that has taken the proper steps to protect its aged, distressed and sick members, has strengthened its general membership and increased its wages because of the prestige thus given, and

Whereas, the Typographical Union and the Printing Pressmen's Union, through their internationals have, by creating and maintaining homes for their sick, aged and distressed members, proved beyond a quibble what can be done and the benefits that may be derived, and

Whereas, The union carpenters of this country number many times the combined membership of the two organizations mentioned above, thereby making the establishment of such a home that much the easier of accomplishment and easier to maintain; be it

Resolved, by Local Union 339, That we instruct our delegates to the next convention of the U. B. to work to the end that a plan may be set on foot which will pave the way for such an institution—that is, for the establishment of a home for the sick, distressed and aged union carpenters; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be mailed to headquarters and a request be made of our general officers that they do everything within their power to carry to a successful issue the building of a home for such members as are described above; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union 339 respectfully request and urge our general officers to draw a complete plan for such a home, to be submitted to our next general convention.

Local Union 410, Selma, Ala.

Sec. 12. Strike out the word "mileage" in first line, this section to read: "The expenses of said delegates shall be defrayed by the L. U.'s they respectively represent."

Sec. 63. This section (the first three and a half lines conflicting with Sec. 71) to read: "If a L. U. is not in good standing at the G. O., its members are also disqualified for membership in any other L. U. until three months after all arrearages have been paid, and during such time no transfer will be allowed.

New section to be known as:

Sec. 112(a). Semi-beneficial members shall be allowed a funeral benefit on six months' membership of $15.00, and on twelve months' membership $35.00. This section to hold good as long as a uniform per capita tax of 25 cents is in force. No apprentice under the age of twenty-one years shall be included in this section.

Report of Second General Vice-President Leonard Funk.

Spokane, Wash., March 25.

To the Hon. Chairman and Members of the G. E. B.—Greeting:

Not having been employed by the organization, I have always felt that Sec. 33 of the constitution in reference to reporting to your honorable Board did not apply in my case.

Will say, however, that with the exception of February 1, 1909, when I was in Indianapolis for the purpose of being installed I have never left my home city until last January when I was elected by the local boys to represent them in conventions of the State Federation of Labor and State Council of Carpenters at Hoquiam, Wash., Jan. 11-14, 1910. While attending said conventions I gathered from the delegations, also from the various members that it was my pleasure to meet in the several places visited on my way to and from the conventions, that the U. B., while thriving in most places, was greatly hampered by the unorganized condition of the mills and factories of the Pacific Northwest, embracing Idaho, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia.

Now, without wishing to appear as an adviser, it would seem to me in as much as this is a great distributing point, shipping lumber, manufactured and otherwise, all over the United States and coming in competition with members of the U. B. in many places other than the ones mentioned, that it would be a great benefit generally if it were possible to organize these mills and factories, and I respectfully call your attention to this matter, for the good of the cause and submit the same.

Yours respectfully,

LEONARD FUNK,
Second General Vice-President.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.	Lorain, O.
Altus, Okla.	Marion, O.
Asherton, Tex.	Memphis, Tenn.
Ashland, Ky.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Baltimore, Md.	Mulberry, Fla.
Bartlesville, Okla.	New Bedford, Mass.
Battle Creek, Mich.	New Orleans, La.
Belleville, Ill.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Big Springs, Tex.	New York City.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	Norfolk, Va.
Chicago, Ill.	Owensboro, Ky.
Cleveland, O.	Peoria, Ill.
Denver, Colo.	Phoenix, Ariz.
Detroit, Mich.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Salineville, O.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Sanford, Fla.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	Sayre, Pa.
Hamilton, O.	Seattle, Wash.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Salamanca, N. Y.
Houston, Tex.	San Francisco, Cal.
Johnson City, Tenn.	Springfield, Mass.
Joliet, Ill.	Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Kenosha, Wis.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Kewanee, Ill.	Washington, D. C.
Klamath Falls, Ore.	Wheeling, W. Va.

Rejection of Candidates.

Andrew Olaock has applied for admission to L. U. 1093, Glencove, N. Y., three times and each time was rejected.

T. J. Kayten made application for membership in L. U. 197, Sherman, Tenn., three times in succession and was rejected each time.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

Thomas Hickey.

In taking up the work of organizing the Philadelphia mills, in conjunction with Brother Bush, as per instructions of the G. P., we found that there are about one hundred and twenty woodworking mills which manufacture the various classes of mill work appertaining to the building trim, store and office fixtures, etc. Of these about twenty were considered fair with a 30-cent minimum rate and working fifty hours per week. The rest are non-union and working from fifty-four to sixty hours per week and paying any wages they can get men to work for. Of the fair shops about one-third are small shops, who employ five men or less. On June 1 a demand was made for an increase of 5 cents per hour for the inside men, and after a strike an agreement was reached by the organizers and the D. C. on a basis of a 3-cent increase each year for two years, making the minimum rate 36 cents per hour for 1911. The settlement was reached without losing any mills. Our efforts are now directed toward the non-union mills, and they are very hard to approach, in many cases the mill owners refusing to even look up from their work, and we are required to direct our oratory to the back of his head, and it is only by persistent effort on our side that we are able to make any headway. The cause of this hostile attitude is the outside carpenter's selfishness, he being ready to erect any kind of trim, no matter under what conditions it was manufactured, as long as he got his. But in the last demand the inside men forced a clause whereby the carpenters agreed that on and after the 1st of June they would no longer handle any unfair millwork, and it is on the strength of this clause that we are working and expect to bring about a conference with the Manufacturers' Association, which includes 90 per cent. of the non-union mills. We are very confident that such a conference will pave the way for an agreement whereby 90 per cent. of the Philadelphia mills will come under the banner of the U. B.

The carpenters have gained an increase from 45 to 50 cents per hour after a short fight and have a closed shop with about 80 per cent. of the bosses. The band of strike breakers who carry a so-called union card is still doing business, but on a very small scale. They have lost all semblance of a union and are openly doing business, endeavoring to break strikes wherever the opportunity presents itself, but with the help of the Building Trades Department we feel sure of their very early interment, with prayers and flowers omitted.

❖ ❖ ❖

W. J. Shields.

The gains of conditions the present season to the men of the trade in this section (New England states) have unquestionably represented the greatest return of any season in the life of the U. B., and there is afforded in this one of the strongest arguments in favor of the old maxim that "In time of peace prepare for war." The accomplishments can only be accredited to the fineness of organization, backed by the splendid condition and prospects of the building market. Our membership, anticipating that this opportunity would come, have persistently labored to hold the union intact and to build its strength to the basis of fineness that when our time arrived we might not be found wanting in any particular, but ready to enter the field of opportunity and reap therefrom the reward of our patience and forethought. What a lesson is contained in this one phase of the movement, how much greater would be the results if many unions brought into life had used the time for proper development and had exercised the patience to await the time instead of becoming discouraged

and allow the local to die, never to arise again, until the boom strikes the town, then to again awake to the necessity of the times by reorganizing, and by the time organization No. 2 is sufficiently together the building boom has vanished and the discouragement ends in a wail of dissatisfaction against the general officers, claiming a lack of proper attention, their short-sightedness blinding them to the fact that the responsibility rightly placed is their lack of staying qualities.

Following is a partial resume of the accomplishments accredited to our organized effort during the months of May and June of the present season.

In Cape Breton we had a year ago a D. C. situated at Sydney. Connected therewith was a local at Sydney, one at Glace Bay and another covering the district of N. Sydney and Sydney Mines. The two latter locals went out of existence, leaving but the Sydney union in the field. This membership, using persistency as their watchword, have held intact their force, enabling them, with the support of the splendid business prospects, to enter the field of opportunity and to succeed in boosting the wage scale up to $2.50, with a nine-hour day. Had the other unions shown the same steadfast determination this condition would at this time be in operation throughout the entire section.

Halifax local, one of the oldest in the U. B., has advanced the wage scale to $2.70 with the nine-hour day, while at Amherst, where the men persist in holding aloof from organization, they are working sixty hours per week, with no man knowing what the other fellow receives as wages.

Brothers, cease being reactionists to your personal interests and the interests of your fellows. Organize.

At Glace Bay the boys realize their mistake and have again organized. Brother Martin of the Sydney local and I found them ready and a new local has been instituted there.

Moncton, N. B., carpenters, anticipating a boom for their city within a year, have also organized and will use the time between now and the opening up of better business in building up the local, so that some of the promised prosperity may come their way.

Following is a partial list of increases gained this present season in the New England territory:

Springfield, from $3.00 to $3.57, forty-four-hour week.

Holyoke, from $3.00 to $3.28, forty-four-hour week.

Lawrence, from $3.00 to $3.28, forty-four-hour week.

Newport, from $3.28 to $3.82, forty-four-hour week.

N. Shore, D. C., from $3.28 to $3.82, forty-four-hour week.

In this jurisdiction there are eight communities.

Middlesex Co. D. C., comprising seven communities, from $3.00 to $3.82, forty-four-hour week.

Newton D. C., comprising five communities, from $3.28 to $3.82, forty-four-hour week.

South Shore D. C., comprising four communities, from $3.28 to $3.60, forty-four-hour week.

Norfolk Co. D. C., comprising four communities, from $3.60 to $3.82, forty-four-hour week.

Brockton, from $3.28 to $3.82, forty-four-hour week. This union has a two-year agreement, the second year scale advances to $4.00.

N. Easton, from $3.28 to $3.82, forty-four-hour week.

Whitman, from $3.28 to $3.82, forty-four-hour week.

Hartford, from $3.82 to $4.00, forty-four-hour week.

Concord, $3.50, forty-four-hour week.

Boston D. C., comprising ten communities, from $3.82 to $4.00, forty-four-hour week.

Worcester, from $3.28 to $3.50, eight hours straight.

Clinton, from $3.28 to $3.50, eight hours straight.

Milford, from $2.80 to $3.28, eight hours straight.

Fall River, from $3.00 to $3.36, eight hours straight.

Berkshire D. C., $3.00 to $3.36, eight hours straight.

Portland, from $2.75 to $3.00, eight hours straight.

Lowell, from $3.00 to $3.28, eight hours straight.

This represents but a partial list. There is much more of the same kind of accomplishment, but not having heard definitely of what the gains represent, I am unable to list them in this report. The most pleasing feature of this accomplishment is the fact that this substantial increase has been attained without contest, without much sacrifice on the part of the fellow who carries the card and stands as a splendid tribute to the organized carpenters, and especially to those who constitute the managing force. Let the good work go on.

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J. H. Bean.

Since my last report for the journal I have been doing some effective work in Americus, Ga., and other places. For a number of years our Local Union of colored brothers in that locality had lost its standing with our U. B. through nonpayment of dues, but on the 11th of April last I was successful in reorganizing them and set them going again. This now gives us two Local Unions in that thrifty little town, with plenty of work and as good wages as anywhere in the state. Some of the members of L. U. 1914 are working nine hours per day, and it is expected that all men recently organized will join in a concerted movement to make the nine-hour system universal in the city in the near future and thereby raise the standard of the craft and that of our organization.

From Americus I went to Albany, Ga., where the U. B. once had a Local Union that was so badly managed that the members, after vainly waiting for results of their efforts, became disgusted and disbanded. In Thomasville, where I went next, I was confronted with practically the same conditions. Here also serious mistakes had been made and wrong had been done which seemingly caused endless trouble. These incidents will have to be forgotten before confidence in organization can be restored and the work of reorganization taken up with any chance of success.

I next visited Waycross, Ga., on May 5, where I conducted a good meeting of L. U. 1131, at which occasion five applications and initiation fees were received. On the following Saturday I attended the meeting of L. U. 779 of that city, finding them in excellent condition and a movement on foot for the erection of a labor temple in the near future. Work is plentiful and pay fair in Waycross.

On Monday, May 9, I arrived at Jacksonville, Fla. Visiting L. U. 224, I found Organizer Riley setting sails for a universal eight-hour voyage for all carpenters in and around the city. Brother Featherston of New York City, passing through Jacksonville on his way to Columbia, S. C., was enlisted for the meeting and was the first speaker on the good of the order. It was a pleasure to listen to the remarks of this stanch and able unionist. His talk was enthusiastically received and highly appreciated by every one present. After Brother Featherston had concluded the writer was introduced, and upon his solicitation it was decided to hold a mass meeting on May 12. The meeting was well advertised and proved a thorough success. It was attended by about 250 carpenters and resulted in twenty-one or more applications for membership.

Leaving Jacksonville, I went to Savannah, Ga., and visited L. U.'s 1893, 318 and 256 on their respective meeting nights. I am proud to say that Savannah has a strong force of true and tried union men. It is the only eight-hour city in Georgia to my knowledge and will undoubtedly lead many others into line. While work is fair in Savannah, it is no place for migrating carpenters at this time, and at no time for non-union men.

I am at present at Charleston, S. C., where our men expect to secure the eight-hour workday without any friction before the summer season is over. If proper efforts in the right direction are made the shorter workday is assured in Charleston, but until this goal is reached transient brothers should steer clear of that city and vicinity.

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H. R. Kline.

During the interim between this and my last report I have been busy visiting many

Local Unions, advising them relative to pending wage scales and working agreements for this spring. And let me say right here, in every one of these localities I have found but hopefulness and determination on the part of our members to strengthen their organization and to bring the respective movements to a successful issue. I can also state that I found less members in arrears than in previous years and prospects bright for a busy season, as well as for a large increase in membership. From present indications, when our general convention opens in Des Moines in September we will have the largest membership in the history of the U. B.

Having made separate and special reports to the G. P. on my work in all localities visited, I will make mention of only a few cities where affairs, conditions and occurrences are of more than usual interest and import. Among them is Joliet, Ill., where, early in the winter this year, we started a movement to organize the millmen. The outside carpenters being well organized in L. U. 174, this Local Union gave me all assistance possible. We held an open meeting with our G. P., Wm. D. Huber, in attendance. After listening to his splendid address, we heard from Brothers Young and Bush, who were also invited to be with us on the occasion. This meeting and one held later on resulted in the application for membership of all the men in the mills of the city who then were still on the outside of the U. B.

At a later visit to Joliet, with the assistance of a representation from L. U. 174, I succeeded in obtaining an agreement from the mill owners for one year, which, while not as satisfactory as we desired it to be, will smooth the way for a better one after the expiration of the first one.

In company with the G. P. I also visited L. U. 661, Ottawa, Ill., and straightened out some internal difficulties existing at that time.

I next visited Dayton, Ohio., lending L. U. 104 what assistance I could in their endeavor to advance the cause of organized labor, championed by the noted leader of all interests opposed to labor's policy and progress. The gentleman (?) I am referring to is so well known as the chief advocate of the open shop, the sweatshop, the non-union shop and all other disreputable shops, that I need not tell who this individual parasite is—the mere mention of Dayton, Ohio, in this connection is sufficient. We all are looking to Dayton, Ohio, as a city of low wages and long hours, as the home of the open shop and all its accompanying detestable conditions. This city should appeal to and command the sympathy of all members of the U. B., for it has made a gallant fight for our organization, for which it deserves the highest praise and no censure.

On March 8 we held a mass meeting in Dayton, with the large hall entirely filled with carpenters, with Frank Duffy, our G. S., and Wm. G. Schardt, the chairman of the G. E. B., the principal speakers.

No doubt those who listened to the able addresses of the general officers mentioned left the hall determined to make greater efforts than ever to redeem and completely reconquer this city for the U. B. and labor's cause.

Per order of the G. P., leaving Dayton, I went to Detroit, Mich., where I have been active during the past month. Of my work in this latter city I will give an account in my next report.

What Might Be Done.

What might be done if men were wise—
What glorious deeds, my suffering brother,
Would they unite
In love and right,
And cease their scorn of one another?

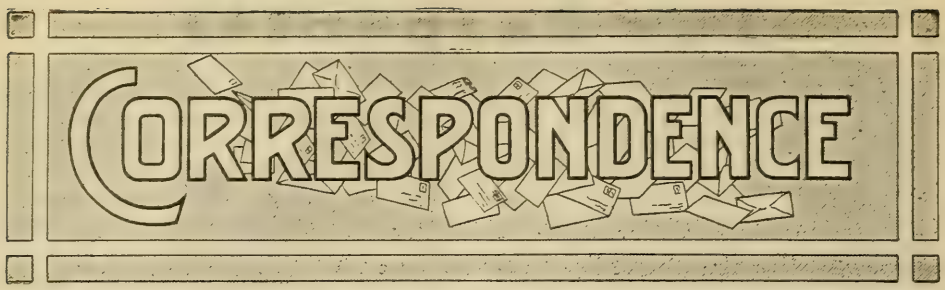
Oppression's heart might be imbued
With kindling drops of loving-kindness;
And knowledge pour,
From shore to shore,
Light on the eyes of mental blindness.

All slavery, warfare, lies and wrongs,
All vice and crime, might die together;
And wine and corn
To each man born,
Be free as warmth in summer weather.

The meanest wretch that ever trod,
The deepest sunk in guilt and sorrow,
Might stand erect
In self-respect,
And share the teeming world tomorrow.

What might be done? This might be done,
And more than this, my suffering brother—
More than the tongue
Ever said or sung,
If men were wise and loved each other.

—Charles Mackay.



Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—I beg leave to call to your attention that this department is engaged in an effective campaign to bring about better results in the direction of the sale of various products bearing union labels and a better patronizing of establishments that display union store cards of various organizations.

This department, though organized but one year, has already in affiliation thirty-seven national and international unions, with an approximate membership of about 500,000. In connection with our work, the organizing of local sections in affiliation with this department the various central labor unions have been authorized to organize these local departments, and the work is now going on with a considerable degree of success where the conditions warrant these organizations.

It does not need any extended argument to show the desirability and necessity for a better patronizing of union-labeled commodities. The antagonism shown by the National Association of Manufacturers, the Kirbys, Van Cleaves and the Posts, against labor organizations and union labels should be of sufficient incentive to induce our members and friends to realize their duty, not only to themselves, but to their fellow workers as well. Whatever else may apply, there is no process known that can prevent a union man or a union woman, or their friends, from purchasing union-made articles, and it should be borne in mind that whenever purchases are made of non-union goods in a non-union establishment by the members of organized labor that they are assisting non-unionism, and are doing something to their own detriment.

There is scarcely an article made that comes into every day use, upon which the label of the organization whose members are engaged in producing that article, but that the label should and can appear. We have already collected information as to where goods of almost every character bearing the label can be obtained, and this information will be supplied to every organization upon application.

One of the disadvantages that we have labored under in the past was due to the fact that our members and friends were not at all times able to give information to merchants who are friendly to our cause where union-labeled articles could be obtained from the manufacturers. Most of this information is now at hand, and if our members and friends will take interest enough to make the inquiry, and after having received the same convey that information to friendly disposed merchants it will be of great advantage to all.

Your attention is called to the valuable assistance that can be given our movement by the organization of woman's union label leagues in affiliation with their international organization, and with central labor unions and local label departments as well. The importance of this great purchasing power must be fully realized when it is understood that possibly 70 per cent. of the wages earned by the bread winners of the family is spent by their wives and daughters. These figures in themselves should be of sufficient argument to demonstrate to our members, not only the advisability, but the absolute necessity of organizing these woman's label leagues, so that their purchasing power can be used in the patronizing of union-made goods.

The department is in a position, and is extremely anxious to circulate to the widest possible extent, not only to organizations of labor and their friends, but all other individuals, the names and addresses of

manufacturers who are using the union label of the various affiliated organizations upon their product.

Yours fraternally,
THOMAS F. TRACY, Sec.-Treas.

Sympathetic Strike Declared Unlawful.

Editor The Carpenter:

In my article commenting on the granting of injunctions by the United States District Court for the southern district of Missouri against labor organizations, which you published in the April Carpenter, I made the assertion, "There is now a determined and persistent effort made to have the sympathetic strike declared illegal." The subjoined paragraph giving the opinion and decision rendered by Justice Gerard in the case of Schlang and Levingston against the Ladies' Shirtwaist Makers' Union in New York City amply proves that my assertion was well founded.

The plaintiffs in this case sued to enjoin the union which had declared a strike in their factory because they manufactured waists for shops that had not been unionized and refused to observe union regulations.

The justice ordering the injunction granted said:

It seems to be well established that the defendant union has called a strike in shops of other employers for no reason than because they made shirtwaists for plaintiffs. Hyman Brandes makes affidavit that his employes went on strike, then he settled with them and made his shop a union shop; that before settling he had completed some work for the plaintiffs; that the union delegate in his shop, one Feinbaum, ordered the men in his shop not to deliver these goods, and that a strike has been threatened in his shop if he delivers these goods. Barnet Rabinowitz, a shirtwaist manufacturer, makes affidavit that he settled with the union, and at the time was making some goods for the plaintiff; that one of the defendants, Weinstein, warned him not to finish the goods; that since then employes of plaintiffs called at his shop and ordered his workers to strike.

These allegations are not denied, and the question is whether the defendants can be restrained from causing others by threats of strikes to cease manufacturing shirtwaists for the plaintiffs. Conceding that the employes of the plaintiffs and the employes of the other manufacturers have the right to strike, whatever their motive, has the defendant union the right to call a strike in the shops of other employers of labor for no other reason than because they deal with plaintiffs?

It might be argued on behalf of the defendants that the work that these other manufacturers are under contract to perform for plaintiffs is the same kind of work that was formerly performed in plaintiffs' factory by members of defendants' union; that a different question might arise if the secondary strike was directed against customers handling plaintiffs' shirtwaists or against weavers furnishing plaintiffs with raw material; that the defendants are quite within their rights in making their strike effective by refusing not only to have members of their union work in the plaintiffs' factory, but also in refusing to let them make plaintiffs' shirtwaists in the factories of other persons under contract with plaintiffs, and that no strike against the manufacturer (unless directed simultaneously against the entire industry) would ever be effective, as a manufacturer could have his goods manufactured by others. But the answer to this is that when the strikers have compelled the manufacturer of the goods in shops where the conditions demanded by the union prevail, that then the union has in reality won its point and has reduced the other manufacturers from the position of manufacturers to that of mere jobbers or purchasers of goods manufactured by others, and that the union has no right to order shops which have complied with union demands not to sell goods to persons against whom the union has made a demand which it seeks to enforce by such boycott.

Unions of workingmen have the sanction of law when the combination is for any legitimate purpose, such as the obtaining an advance in wages, fewer hours of labor or better laboring conditions. Were it not for these combinations of workingmen the workingmen of today might still be in the quasi-slavish position of the British workmen of the beginning of the last century; but our Court of Appeals (in Post & McCord vs. Thompson-Starrett Co., in Curran vs. Galen, 152 N. Y., 33) and the appellate division of this department (in the Beattie case, supra) have clearly laid down the distinction between acts which are legal and acts which hamper or restrict a citizen in his right to pursue a lawful trade or calling. For officers of a union not employes of a manufacturer to say to that manufacturer, who has complied with all demands of a union, "If you sell any goods to such a person we will call a strike in your factory," is an unlawful interference with the rights of the persons so boycotted. And the person so boycotted may have an injunction against any persons who by means of such threats interfere with his right to

buy goods where he desires. Such threat, to use the language of the court in Curran vs. Galen, "militates against the spirit of our government and the nature of our institutions."

Taking into consideration that this decision comes from the supreme court of New York State, a state where rulings usually are considered authority and are followed by other states; that it comes from a state that heretofore has been the fairest to and foremost in decisions upholding the rights of the workers, then it is time to sit up and take notice.

The sympathetic strike has been held legal here for twenty years. And when you consider the fact that it is acknowledged in every court of this land that workers have the legal right to strike for a good reason, for a bad reason, for no reason, or for any reason at all, one wonders how any court can consistently find legal subterfuge enough to so rivet the fetters on the workers. To do so they advance the wonderful theory that one can strike as individuals, but not as an organization. Or, as in this case, a strike to help your co-members already on strike by refusing to work for the firm struck against, either direct or indirect is a boycott. Is it not about time for the workers to act and to maintain and enforce the legality of the boycott, so-called?

These cases, like the hatters' case, are not pressed or brought by the firms named. Their names are only used. In reality these cases are prosecuted by the Manufacturers' Association and the Anti-Boycott League and financed by them. They have a formidable law office and legal staff provided for with the $25.00 per week that every member pays. And we, the workers, are asleep. We let them work the judges and legislators in the clubs and by this means obtain decision after decision in their favor, each going one a step further, after their underhanded work is complete.

If the leaders of organized labor would enlighten their members on the situation, if they would urge the contributing of 1 cent per week from each member and have a fund established for legal purposes, the A. F. of L. would have $1,000,000 per year with which it could maintain the finest legal department in the country and defend all organized labor everywhere. Fight the devil with fire.

Fraternally yours,
GEO. J. BOHNEN, L. U. 476.
New York City.

Let Us Create a Demand for Union Label Tools.

Editor The Carpenter:

The reading of Brother Wyatt's article, "Demand Union Label Tools," in the April issue of The Carpenter made me set up and think, and at the same time wonder why some other contributor to our publication had not mentioned that subject before.

It is a fact that were we the only union in existence, the wages of the other skilled mechanics would be on a par with the laborer, and our wages, which even now are not sufficient would look enormous to the bosses. To the other fellow they would appear even greater, and in case of a general strike many would be anxious to learn our business, accepting jobs at so low a wage that our trouble would be greatly increased, they not knowing the principle of unionism. We then do have a duty to perform. Have we been just a little selfish, thinking only of ourselves? Are we losing sight of a chance to better our conditions by strengthening others? None of us would chew scab tobacco, nor smoke cigars without the label. We take pride in having the union label show plainly on our overalls and proudly exhibit the label on our clothes and other wearing apparel, but how about our tools. The implements with which we earn our living? I'm sorry to say I for one have not given this one very important line much thought and am glad Brother Wyatt has brought out the point. But where can we get tools bearing the union label? I don't know and never will unless I ask; nor the dealers will not handle them unless the demand is created. Who is to create that demand? Well, we are the ones using them, so I guess it is up to us.

It is true that there are many firms advertising their tools in our Journal, but that doesn't signify that they bear the union label. In fact I have purchased tools made by some of our advertisers and they do not bear the label.

This is casting no insinuation on our worthy Editor, as it is a ruling of the A. F. of L. that union publications may accept the ads whether bearing the label or not so long as they are not on the unfair list by any organization.

If every member of the United Brotherhood would resolve to demand the union label on every tool he bought and keep continually demanding it it wouldn't be long before the best tool in the market would bear the label. This would not only mean a clearer conscience for us but it would mean many thousands more union men to strengthen the labor movement of America to help us get better laws, and by bringing the wage of the less skilled mechanics up nearer to our present scale would entitle us to demand the wages we are justly entitled to.

Think this over, brothers. Give your views on the subject, and in the meantime let us all pull for that emblem which signifies freedom for the toiler—the union label.

Fraternally yours,

W. REINKE, Sec. of D. C.

Cincinnati, O.

The Situation in Shawnee, Okla.

Editor The Carpenter:

As it has been quite a while since you had a report from Shawnee I will state at this time that as regards organization, Local Union 292 is in the fore-rank in Oklahoma. Most all the trades and callings are organized and have the situation well under control. We have a good live central body known as the Shawnee Trades and Labor Assembly, and so far have been able to convince the business people of this city of the necessity of and the advantage accruing to them by being on good terms with the union people.

As regards our own Local Union it can be said that we are in good shape, but yet have our troubles. The greatest trouble at the present time comes from the extensive advertising of our city by real estate concerns and boosters. It is not my intention to destroy confidence in the possibilities of our city, but I will say that any carpenter or builder coming to Shawnee expecting to find a job waiting for him, as our boosters and our architects would have them believe, will be greatly mistaken. Unless he is well provided with cash or its equivalent he will surely come to grief.

It is reported broadcast that Shawnee is having a great boom, which is not the case although it is true that contracts have been awarded for the erection of a packing plant, a State Baptist College, city hospital and that other additions to the city are being planned.

None of these undertakings are, however, far enough advanced to require the services of carpenters. The only boom we have at present is the real estate boom. Still, we expect that in the fall or winter the contemplated structures will afford employment for all who come, but, as previously stated, there will be no opening for idle brothers for several months.

This is not strictly a stay-away notice, but is given with a view of preventing brother carpenters from coming here and getting stranded or suffering hardship through unemployment, and as soon as conditions warrant it, we will give notice of the change in The Carpenter. In the meantime I would advise any brother contemplating coming here to first write to our secretary and become informed of existing conditions.

Hoping this will be of benefit to some one and thanking you for the space in the Journal, I am,

Fraternally yours,

W. T. MAXWELL, R. S., L. U. 292.

Shawnee, Okla.

More Boosting for the U. B. Label.

Editor the Carpenter.

It is with both interest and delight I have read the instructive and scientific literary compositions and productions from the experienced minds of writers, Editor, officers and members in their lines of information in the March issue of our Journal. And while I esteem and enjoy the reading of all intelligent articles published in The Carpenter, this time I desire to say that I am sincerely impressed by the advanced arguments set forth in matters relative to the "Union Label" by three of these distinguished composers.

First I will refer to the strong plea presented by the Editor of our Journal to

every D. C., L. U. and business agent or member of our U. B. to see to it that all building trim is union made and if possible bears the U. B. label.

This should have been the prevailing rule among our D. C.'s and L. U.'s since the Niagara Falls convention and would be in compliance with Sec. 227 of our general constitution. While a few of our D. C.'s and L. U.'s have lived up to this section, many have been hampered in this endeavor by the A. W. W. or by the open shop dictum of the bosses in districts where the U. B. membership was too small to carry out that law. But the greater majority of our membership lacked the moral courage to demand union-made building trim. They believed that the mill or shop work had nothing to do with the work of the house carpenter and that the former constituted a trade by itself.

Others believed that it was only nonsense to trouble them about the label, in which as they expressed themselves, they could not see any good. Thus both, and nearly all of our members engaged in house carpentry, have violated Sec. 227 of our constitution ever since that section became a law. However, we are glad to read the journal's advice in the matter of the label and hope to profit by it.

The A. W. W. having disputed our right to the label, its endorsement by the A. F. of L. had been denied us for years, and we may congratulate ourselves that at the Boston convention of the A. F. of L. our delegates succeeded in convincing that body that the U. B. was in the right and the A. W. W. in the wrong. And now that we have our label fully recognized and it is taking a leading place among its peers, let it be applied, stamped or pressed on all union-made wood work, including that produced in compliance with our constitution by wooodworking machinery. Let every member live up to that promise "to abide by the general constitution and by-laws," Sec. 227 included.

Brother Cribbs of L. U. 500, another one of the writers presenting his views on the subject in the March number of the Journal, has started on the right road of thinking when he asserts that as regards the unfair list "organized labor is pursuing the wrong course and applying methods which are only benefiting the very parties they are directed against—the unfair firms." There is a good deal of logic in Brother Cribb's assertion and his prognostication that "would organized labor adopt some plan of action whereby we could make the purchasing of union-made goods and their advertising of the products of a union firm more efficient and universal, we would quickly whip all manufacturers and merchants into line," is equally well founded.

As to those inconsistent individuals mentioned by Brother Cribbs who will not make any discrimination between union and non-union goods, but persist in buying the article that is the cheapest, I regret to say that they are not a small majority in the various trades unions and many of the members of our own U. B. are coldly neglecting their duty by their failure to patronize union firms and purchase the products of trade union brothers and sisters.

In his daring speech at the Toronto A. F. of L. convention, John Mitchell, the third man I have in mind, truly said: "If all the workingmen had been true to themselves, if they had been true to their obligation, there would not have been a non-union product on the market for sale."

And now, Brother Editor, as I was about to close, there comes to hand the April number of The Carpenter with two other brother boosters of the union label. Well, this is grand! Let them come along and please give these bright minds all possible space and call in others; there are many you have not heard from as yet. The article by Brother W. B. Daly of L. U. 279 is to the point; he hits the nail on the head at every sentence, giving sound advice and excluding all offending remarks.

Brother A. R. Wyatt, business agent of Newark, N. J., has struck a line with a tempting bait thereon. If you are going to have the union label on your tools, Brother Wyatt, so am I, and there are others, and we can get it if we try. About six years ago there were over 400 concerns in the United States and Canada manufacturing carpenters' tools, and if we cannot get the label on the iron parts of our tools, let us demand our own U. B. label on all wood blocks and frames for edged tools as well as on mallets, chisels, axes, hatchets

and hammer handles. And as a matter of information for our brothers, the writer knows of a sufficient number of candidates of handle turners and helpers on wood working machines that have applied to the G. P. and G. S. for a charter for a handle turner's L. U., to be located a few miles distant from where I am at present writing. Their product will bear the U. B. label. The concern employing these workers has the reputation of being fair and promises to continue so; it is the Magnolia Handle Makers, corner Santa Fe avenue and Willow street, at Toluca, Ill.

Now brother carpenters and boosters of the union label, now is the time to boost our own U. B. label and demand that it be placed on all the tools we use, so it may be constantly before our members' eyes and remind them of their obligation. Then, let it be stamped on the broom and the brush handles, on the bread roller and the clothespins used by our union brothers' wives, sisters or mothers and on the kitchen woodwork and utensils, so they can see what a union label looks like and learn what it stands for.

In conclusion let me say there is no other trade union that has such a wide field for the advertiser of the union label in so many products as have the carpenters. There is scarcely a person that does not use some wood work of some description every day in the year.

Should you have any space left, Brother Editor, tell our boys that in the meeting halls of a few of our L. U.'s the U. B. label appears on the gavel, pedestal, the flag and banner-case, the ballot box, charter frame and flagstaff.

Fraternally yours,
A MEMBER OF L. U. 796.
Rock Island, Ill.

United Hatters of North America.

To Members of Organized Labor and Their Friends—Greeting:

The National Association of Manufacturers and Anti-Boycott Society are still waging war against the United Hatters of North America. In the recent trial before the United States Court, at Hartford, Conn., for an alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, in which a judgment was rendered against our organization for two hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars ($222,000), Mr. Loewe, the supposed plaintiff in the case, testified that the defendants (240 members of the Hatters' Union) were selected by Mr. Davenport, who is the legal adviser and organizer of the Anti-Boycott Society, and that that organization was furnishing the expense of conducting the trial, showing clearly that the Anti-Boycott Society, and not the D. E. Loewe Company, was the real plaintiff in the case.

The great crime of which we were accused was that our members refused to work for the Loewe Company because of his refusal to unionize his factory, and that we told our friends, the members of organized labor, that the Loewe hat was unfair and did not contain the label of the United Hatters of North America.

The court holds that this is a serious crime, and must not be repeated by our organization, but we can ask you (without any fear of breaking the law) "To buy no hat unless it contains the label of the United Hatters of North America."

We don't believe there is a member of organized labor who would wilfully help the Anti-Boycott Society in their fight against the United Hatters of North America, but the fact remains that many members of organized labor can be found with non-union hats, which shows that (unconsciously, perhaps,) they are helping the enemy to destroy our organization.

There is no neutral ground in this fight of the Anti-Boycott Society. Every time you buy a hat you must take part. If you insist on getting a hat with the union label you side with the United Hatters of North America; if you buy a hat without the label you side with the Anti-Boycott Society.

Look under the sweat band of the hat which you now wear and see whether you are with the United Hatters of North America or against them. So many hats are made by members of the United Hatters of North America, and contain their union label, that we were accused during the strike of having a monopoly of all the skilled men in the hat industry, and had to defend that action in court at Trenton, N. J.

Union-made hats can be had in every style and quality, and are far better value than

hats made by unskilled labor in non-union factories. Under these circumstances why buy non-union hats?

Once more, we would request that you remember when buying a hat, "That it is not union-made unless it contains the union label of the United Hatters of North America."

Thanking you and the members of your organization for many past favors, and hoping that when the roll is called by your association that no member will be found siding with the Anti-Boycott Society in their efforts to exterminate the United Hatters of North America, we are,

Respectfully yours,
United Hatters of North America,
JOHN A. MOFFITT, President.
MARTIN LAWLOR, Secretary.

To All International Unions.

The Detroit Federation of Labor desires to call your attention to the fact that the Detroit Board of Commerce, composed of members of the Employers' Association and open shop or non-union shop advocates, has been advertising widely and very extensively throughout New York, Ohio, Connecticut and other states with a most seductive, but deceptive statement as to the ideal conditions existing here, with the intention of inducing workingmen to locate in Detroit and offering to receive them with open arms and a good job in each hand, surrounded with beautiful bouquets, parks, islands and boulevards, the whole again smothered in elegant masses of flowers, which, of course, are not of much use to a hungry man, and we have them here now. Our cheap lodging houses and missions are crowded with men unable to secure employment, and at any of our automobile factories you may see from twenty-five to one hundred men crowding at the gates every morning, and yet the Detroit Board of Commerce desires to flood the city, and with only one object, to eat into the vitals of trades unions. So our desire is to, through your office, send out a warning so that it may possibly be the means of saving some man or men from coming to Detroit with the almost certain possibility of being stranded or being forced to work for wages that it is impossible to exist on, much less live on.

Hoping you will give this as much publicity as you can, we remain,

Fraternally yours,
DETROIT FEDERATION OF LABOR.
ALFRED J. EXTON, Sec'y.
Detroit, Mich.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary Celebration.

Local Union 94, Providence, R. I.

Editor The Carpenter:

One of the latest Local Unions to have distinguished itself in the observance of its twenty-fifth aniversary is Local Union 94 of Providence, R. I. A representative gathering of members and invited guests assembled in the Labor Temple at 8:30 p. m. May 19 and participated in doing justice to an excellent turkey supper, which all voted to be free from recent history of cold storage espionage. The occasion was celebrated by speechmaking, intermixed with song and recitations, until the early hours of morning.

The banquet was held in the large assembly hall, which was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting. Directly behind the head table the standard of the Local Union hung.

All the speakers complimented the Local Union on its twenty-five years of existence and spoke highly of the results attained and the benefits derived by the members during that period.

The chairman of the committee of arrangements, Brother John F. McCarthy, after expressing his good will to all present and briefly going over the history of the organization for the past quarter of a century in a manner creditable to his ever warm-heated interest in the welfare of his fellows, introduced as the toastmaster of the evening, Thomas F. Kearney, the D. C. business agent, who extended to the invited guests and membership a complimentary welcome. In the course of his remarks Brother Kearney recalled the difficulties encountered by the early pioneers of labor, saying that to their labors and advanced thought was to be attributed the culminating success of the labor movement, and that through the fruition of their

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY BANQUET, LOCAL UNION NO. 94, PROVIDENCE, R. I., MAY 19, 1910.

labors the carpenters of Providence had gathered together to felicitate the good accomplished.

General Organizer W. J. Shields, the first speaker of the evening, did the honors for the United Brotherhood, holding the attention of his audience throughout while he logically and argumentatively presented the economic issues that give prominence to the labor question. His definition of justice as distinguished in the difference of its application to the union men and their unions on one hand and to the corporated interests on the other, received unstinted applause from the 250 men present.

A feature of the celebration was the presence of Congressman William Pain Sheffield, who had come specially from Washington to congratulate the Local Union on its twenty-fifth anniversary and joined with the membership in celebrating this memorable event. In his most timely address Congressman Sheffield said in part: "Labor comprises so large a part of the people of any country that its welfare means the welfare of the entire community. This is a day of organization. A man among 90,000,000 of people can accomplish but little for himself. He must join with others of the same interests as himself. We hear much of consolidation of railroads, of the producers and the trades, but the greatest of all is the organization of labor. This is necessary to meet the conditions of our day; give certainty of producing results, and as long as these organizations respect the rights of others they are beneficial, not only to themselves, but to the people at large.

"Such has been in the main the history of your organization. You have been enabled to deal effectively and intelligently with the conditions as they have arisen. Employers could not have known the condition they would meet if they had to deal with each individual laborer; labor would not have received its just due if it had to stand alone as individuals."

In his following remarks the speaker showed a remarkable knowledge of the history, the many accomplishments of the U. B. and its various benefit features. He concluded with a strong plea for judicious legislation for the protection of the laboring man against industrial accidents and provision for the families of the workers suffering injury or death through such accidents.

The Congressman was followed by Mayor Henry Fletcher of Providence, who paid a high compliment to the membership of the Local Union, after which he outlined the broader principles of humanity as represented in the word "brotherhood."

None the less worthy of mention among the speakers was Mr. Edwin C. Pierce, who always by voice and pen has contributed to the influence of the trade union movement of our city.

A souvenir book containing the history of the Local Union and other special contributions, with a nice anniversary badge, were the gifts on the occasion. Among the invited guests were: Wm. H. Farley, superintendent of the State Free Employment Bureau; General Organizer Kimball, Business Agents Hannigan of Worcester, Mass., Richard Scott of Newport, R. I., and representatives of the different Local Unions of the city. The banquet closed after all present, under the direction of Professor Mack, rendered as a parting climax to the festivities, "Auld Lang Syne."

Fraternally yours,

THOMAS F. KEARNEY, D. C. Bus. Agt.

Providence, R. I.

From Americus, Ga.

Editor The Carpenter:

As I have so far not seen anything from our Local Union in the journal, I will endeavor to give you some information as to how we are getting along.

Americus is a small city in the southwest of Georgia, with 12,000 inhabitants. Our Local Union 1914 was organized in March, 1909, with ten charter members. And as last year was a dull year throughout this section, we had a very hard pull to get by, but we had just enough good, loyal members to pull through last summer, and since the beginning of the year business has been picking up considerably and trade conditions improving. We then naturally also got busy and went out gathering in new adherents to our cause and organization. Our membership is small, but so is our town, and we can boast of having all

journeymen carpenters in our Local Union with the exception of four, two of whom are ex-members and looked upon as black sheep. We have had some trouble with the colored carpenters here and have made two unsuccessful attempts to organize them until General Organizer Brother J. H. Bean came on here and succeeded in organizing them into a lively Local Union with a membership of twenty-three, which since has increased to forty-four. We are trying to pull together, and with our forces and energies combined we hope to be able to soon establish a District Council and uniform trade rules to work under.

At present we have a minimum wage scale of only 20 cents per hour for ten hours' work per day. The standard wages, however, is 25 cents per hour, some even receiving more, and we hope to reduce our working hours to nine per day next fall, with a minimum wage of 22½ cents per hour. A bigger jump than that would be impudence; a flat scale will not work down here until a larger number of our men have attained a higher degree of efficiency. On these lines we propose to work slowly but surely, so that in the future when we ask for anything we will get it. Every one of us is at work now and we eagerly hope that conditions will continue favorable, for we can control the situation when we have lots of work and men are in demand. I will close now, feeling that the brothers of the U. B. are all with us.

Fraternally yours,
A. M. PERDUE, R. S. L. U. 1914.
Americus, Ga.

From Jacksonville, Fla.

Editor The Carpenter:

Kindly give us space in the journal to say a few words, faintly expressing our appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the organizers who, by instruction of our G. P., Wm. D. Huber, have recently visited our city and labored among us. We take great pleasure in mentioning the name of Brother Jos. Reilly, who came to us in the early winter. He was always on the job, and by meeting the leading builders of our city and personally having a heart-to-heart talk with them, he brought about a feeling between employers and men that had not existed here since 1904. On his second visit, May 2, the time when our demand for eight hours was due, things worked like a charm. Just at this very opportune moment General Organizers Brothers J. H. Bean and D. L. Featherston appeared on the scene. Unfortunately Brother Featherston could be with us only a few hours, but his presence pleased the members of L. U. 224 very much and had the desired effect.

Brother Bean spent about four days with us. Accompanied by our assistant business agent, he went from job to job, calling upon the carpenters to attend a mass meeting, which came off May 12. We had a large crowd present and secured the names of twenty-three prospective members, fifteen of whom have since made application, while General Organizer Brother Jos. Reilly was still on the job and played trumps at every turn.

L. U. 224 desires to be placed on record as extending these few remarks as a very faint token of thanks and appreciation for the consideration given us by the general officers and the assistance rendered us by the organizers here above mentioned.

Fraternally yours,
J. H. BORROUGHS, L. U. 224.
Jacksonville, Fla.

Some Voices On Old Age Pension.

Editor The Carpenter:

One of the most urgent needs in our U. B. is to make some provision for the pensioning of or payment of a superannuation benefit to old members. From day to day it becomes more difficult for a man over fifty years of age to secure employment; some employers even stipulate forty or forty-five years as the age where a man is no more useful to him. Consequently, and as you as a union man keep up union rules, you find yourself out of work more than six months of the year. Still the dues, which have about doubled since I joined the U. B., must be paid, and this is sometimes a hard task.

Why could not the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America follow the example of the Amalgamated Engineers and the Amalgamated Carpenters of Great Britain? In these organizations a mem-

ber who was continually a member for twenty-five years, becomes superannuated and is entitled to superannuation benefit. The engineers even pay a pension to their members over sixty years of age.

We should adopt this superannuation or old age pension feature. Provision should also be made to keep a member over fifty years of age in good standing and in full benefit when through uncontrollable circumstances he is forced to leave the locality where he has been a member for years. Further, a movement should be started for the erection of a comfortable home for aged and disabled members.

As regards the number of members to come under this pension feature, I do not think that in this city, Philadelphia, more than 150 members could be found who might be classed superannuated.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN DE BACCKE, L. U. 238.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor The Carpenter:

After watching the movements of our U. B. for a number of years I venture to make a few suggestions which I hope are not too late for our next convention. In the first place, cannot something be done to stop or punish those members who embezzle or abscond with the funds of the Local Unions?

In regard to old age pension, I think that an annuity of $100 after twenty-five or thirty years' membership would be enough. The number of members who would be entitled to this benefit is not so very large, hence the establishing of such a fund would not be a very hard task. Have all the Local Unions make their dues 75 cents per month; they would then have money on hand to assist brothers in distress.

I think it is time something be done to hold our members when we get them, and nothing will do it better than benefits.

If there is any possibility of establishing a life insurance feature for our members it may be the means of keeping a good many who would otherwise drop out when times are hard and work is slack. The fact that they do not drop out of other fraternal or beneficial organizations is indeed significant.

Set the amount of insurance at $1,000 and the rate at $6.00 per year for members from twenty-one to twenty-five years of age; $8.00 for members from twenty-five to thirty years, and $9.50 for members from thirty-five to forty years of age. This rate to be payable every six months in advance to the local secretary. This feature also would, in my opinion, be an inducement for men to join our organization and stay with us.

Is it not possible to put something on foot by which we can induce men on the outside to come inside our ranks?

I hope to hear from some of the brothers on these few points.

Yours fraternally,
C. HANCOCK, L. U. 18.
Hamilton, Ont., Can.

Editor The Carpenter:

Noting in the several last issues of our journal the different amendments offered to the constitution, I thought I would suggest the consideration of another measure. This one relates to "Old Age Pension." I understand this matter was before some of our latest conventions but did not meet with much favor. Old age pension is a benefit feature of great importance, for its introduction would in a great degree affect our financial system. But where there is a will there is a way. It seems to me that when a man has been continually a member and loyally served our cause for twenty or twenty-five years and has to ask for a dispensation permitting him to work below the scale, he should receive some consideration. I would rather be in favor of establishing the old age pension feature instead of increasing the death benefits.

My object in penning this is to call the attention of the brothers to this feature, so it may be discussed during the coming months and Local Unions can instruct their delegates to work for or against it should the matter be brought before the convention in September.

Yours fraternally,
ISAIAH MACDONALD, L. U. 483.
San Francisco, Cal.

NEWS NOTES FROM LOCAL UNIONS

Tulsa, Okla.—This city is overrun with idle carpenters from outlying districts and the supply greatly exceeds the demand. There are some building operations in contemplation, but until the work is started carpenters will act wisely by remaining away.

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Hutchinson, Kan.—This is to warn migrating carpenters to stay away from this locality until we have gained our demand for a living wage. We have the situation well in hand and if the brothers will assist us in our struggle by remaining away at this time, success will surely crown our efforts.

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Winnipeg, Can.—In anticipation of difficulties to arise between the Local Unions of this district and the mill owners, in an attempt to organize their men, migrating brothers are requested to remain away from this city and vicinity for the next few months. Bench carpenters and mill workers especially are called upon to heed this warning.

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Dayton, Fla.—We feel it our duty to warn all traveling brothers to stay away from this city until further notice, as we are up against the open shop proposition. Pay no attention to advertisements for men from this locality, as the firms who have, or may advertise, are unfriendly to organized labor and refuse to agree to union conditions.

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Savannah, Ga.—Local Union 318 of this city, composed of colored brothers, is doing well. Since organizer J. H. Bean's visit here our members evince a more lively interest in our cause and movement. Brother Bean visited the D. C. and the various Local Unions, giving an interesting talk on unionism at each occasion, which was highly appreciated. Organizer Bean is a fearless advocate of labor's cause, courteous and comprehensive in his speech; to hear him is to admire him.

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Kansas City, Mo.—Brother carpenters are hereby warned not to pay attention to press reports representing that business here is booming and employment assured. In the carpentry line especially conditions are very unsatisfactory and many men idle, and carpenters or other mechanics coming here at this time will only help to swell the number of the many unable to find employment. In view of these conditions we wish to discourage any mechanics contemplating a visit to this city in search of work.

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Spokane, Wash.—Advertisements sent out by the Chamber of Commerce and the "Booster Club" of this city have brought great numbers of carpenters here to the great detriment of the membership of our Local Union. We already had an abundance of carpenters to do the work, and some to spare. Therefore we find it necessary to send out this warning to the entire craft asking them to pay no attention to advertisements in newspapers or circulars sent out broadcast. Keep away from Spokane, Wash.

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Joliet, Ill.—Owing to extensive advertising for carpenters by the Commercial Club and the Merchant's Association of this city we have more carpenters here than our business agent can place. Since the first of the year carpenters have been flocking into our city in such numbers that our Local Union has nearly doubled its membership, and while we are proud of our growth, we do not wish to see our men idle and therefore take this means of requesting all carpenters to stay away from Joliet, Ill., until further notice.

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South Bend, Ind.—Since early in May we

have made much progress in organizing the city. We find the task a rather difficult one, however, from the fact that the lumber yards, which do a contracting business, are employing non-union men and are in competition with independent contractors. But we have succeeded in organizing one yard and initiated the men at our last meeting. Prospects are good to line up the other leading yards at an early date. Our membership is wide awake and determined with this object in view.

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Hartford, Conn.—As a result of extensive advertising in Boston and New York papers for mechanics wanted here, there is a large influx of union and non-union men. These advertisements emanate from open-shop concerns, who find themselves unable to secure help, the union and even non-union men coming here and learn of the situation, refusing to work for them. This city is overcrowded with mechanics, especially carpenters, and though we are always glad to welcome members from other localities, under existing conditions we are forced to ask them to keep away at this time. If transient brothers remain away we will soon make the open-shop contractors sick of their job.

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Everett, Wash.—We wish to prevent a great rush of carpenters to the coast who may be drawn here by false statements and misleading advertisements as a large influx of men at this time would be disastrous to resident brothers and newcomers as well. We do not wish to discourage any one coming here to look over the field, but do not want them to think that "dimes grow on bushes, or dollars as thick as potatoes" as some are representing. At present there is a depression in the building line in this city and no improvement likely until late in the summer. We have now from 20 to 30 per cent. of local carpenters idle and many are leaving town; in fact, all who can do so are going.

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Sapulpa, Okla.—In an attempt to force the non-union or open shop upon us, some of our employers have recently advertised for carpenters in outside papers with the result that we have been overrun with men, union and non-union. We have made a stand for a forty-five-cent minimum rate and all fair contractors conceded our demand without any trouble, but the open shop boosters have as yet to be attended to and as there has been a remarkable decrease in building operations and we are hardly able to keep our own men in employment, we are hereby calling on all transient carpenters to shun this city for a time at least and until there is a noticeable improvement of conditions.

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Eugene, Ore.—Carpenters, other mechanics and laborers wishing to find work are advised to keep shy of our beautiful city as the contractors and most people are opposed to organized labor. Carpenters are working here for any old wage they can get and not much work to do, and still the Commercial Club of Eugene is advertising the city for its many attractive features. It is true we have a beautiful place and a mild climate, but that said, it is all said. As regards wages, Eugene is the cheapest town in Oregon. Our Local Union has so far been unable to improve conditions in the carpenter line and its membership has fallen off considerably. Again we would advise carpenters to keep away from this God-forsaken city.

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Lead, S. D.—At a recent regular meeting of L. U. 1440 of this city the following resolution was passed and the secretary instructed to forward copy of same to our official journal for publication:

"Whereas, The financial aid and support extended to us by the G. E. B. during the lock-out of members of this district, has been of great help to our idle members during the winter months and has taught us the meaning of unionism; and that we may not be accused of ingratitude, be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. 1440 extend our sincere thanks to the G. E. B. and the entire U. B. of C. and J. of A. for their assistance and support in the lockout at the Homestake and other mining companies in the Black Hills of South Dakota."

The Homestake lockout, which commenced November 24, 1909, is still on. The mining companies of the Black Hills have given

notice that no union man will be employed by them unless they sign a card stating that they will give up their union while in the employ of these companies. This action by the mining companies was taken without any cause being given so far. The unions had made no demand or request whatsoever upon the companies. Therefore we would ask all carpenters to stay away from this part of South Dakota until the trouble is settled. The unions of this district themselves are making a determined fight against this arbitrary order of the mining companies and hope to be successful in this controversy if assisted by their brothers of the craft by remaining away.

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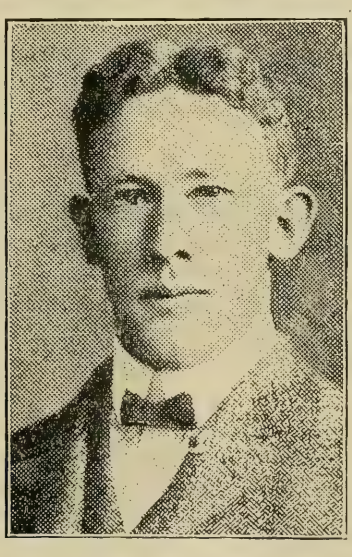
Information Wanted.

Emil Johler, a carpenter by trade and formerly a member of L. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo., is anxiously sought for by his aged mother. He is about 5 feet 4 inches in height, weighs about 140 pounds; light hair, gray eyes, fair complexion.



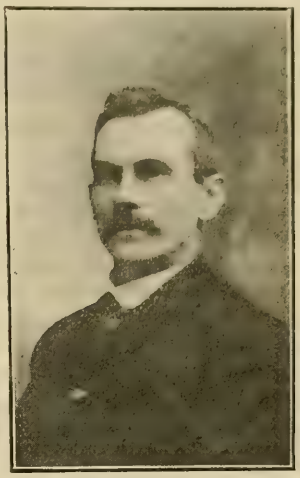
EMIL JOHLER.

Any one who can locate him will gladden the heart of his old mother by sending information to

PHILIP JOHLER.
2349-51 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

George H. Haycock, the subject of the sketch below, a member of L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., and previously a member of L. U. 1358, Baltimore, Md., is inquired for.

Age, 52; height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 165 pounds; hair, black mixed with gray;



GEORGE H. HAYCOCK.

four gold teeth. Any one knowing of his whereabouts will confer a great favor upon his sister by communicating with

MRS. LIZZIE M. CANN.
638 W. Mulberry st., Baltimore, Md.

Frank Ostenday, a carpenter by trade and at one time a member of some Local Union of the U. B., is sought for. He was last heard from somewhere in the State of New Jersey. Any information as to his whereabouts will be gratefully received by

FRED HERMANN, R. S., L. U. 299.
522 Monastery St., W. Hoboken, N. J.

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Beware of Him.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—We are in receipt of a telegram and letter from the business agent of L. U. 54, Louisville, Ky., stating that one J. H. Ramsey was in that city hiring men to come to Oklahoma City to work on union jobs, and that Ramsey had secured about $150.00 from the boys of different crafts on representation that there was lots of work here. We want to warn our brothers to beware of these floating labor agents and advertisements for carpenters wanted here. We have all we can possibly take care of. We would only be too glad to do our own advertising if we needed men.

TRADE NOTES

Successful Trade Movements.

Huntington, W. Va.—The contractors here have all signed up our agreement and we are now receiving $3 per day of eight hours. There is plenty of work now and very few carpenters outside of our fold.

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Scranton, Pa.—All our contracting firms, with the exception of one, which is also expected to fall in line, have acceded to our demand for an advance in wages from 37½ to 42½ cents per hour minimum. The new scale took effect May 2.

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Brownwood, Tex.—We are delighted to state that after a strike lasting thirty days we obtained the raise in our wage scale from $2.50 per day to 40 cents per hour. The new scale is in effect since May 1. We are now getting along nicely.

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Sheboygan, Wis.—The Contractors' Association having signed our new agreement, according us an advance from 37½ cents to 40 cents per day of eight hours, the agreement took effect May 1. We have had little trouble in gaining our demand.

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Council Bluffs, Ia.—Making a stand for our demand on April 1, we secured an advance in wages from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour and the Saturday half-holiday with little opposition. The advance as well as the shorter hours are now in force in this city.

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Paducah, Ky.—Local Union 559 has settled with the bosses on the terms of agreement as proposed by us, viz.: 45 cents per hour. Our scale previously being $3 per day, we have gained an advance of 60 cents per day, all we asked for. We were out only two days.

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Kalispell, Mont.—The new scale of 62½ cents per hour, minimum, demanded by Local Union 911 of this city, went into effect April 1. This means a raise in wages of 12½ cents per hour. With the exception of one job, which was straightened out in less than two days, we had no trouble.

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Centralia, Ill.—Our demand having been granted on the 1st of May, we have raised our wage scale from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour. We had no opposition. We have always worked eight hours since organized in October of 1899, and have never had any strike or lockout, or trouble of any kind.

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Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—With the signing of agreement between the master builders and Local Union 1015 of this city, on May 2 our minimum rate of wages is increased from $2.00 to $2.50 per day of eight hours. Work on holidays under this agreement is to be paid at the rate of double time.

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Middlesex, Mass.—The D. C. of this district (Woburn and vicinity) is pleased to report that they have been successful in putting the forty-four-hour week into operation with an increase in wages from $3.28 to $3.82 per day in six of the eight towns; the other two have secured an advance in wages also.

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Augusta, Me.—The differences between the contractors and Local Union 348 of this city have been adjusted by arbitration. We won out, getting what we originally asked for—a minimum of $2.75 per day, and the contractors have signed an agreement for one year to the satisfaction of our membership.

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Cincinnati, O.—After a strike of a month's duration all the contractors of this city, with the exception of three or four, have signed our agreement granting us a minimum wage of 50 cents per hour for

eight hours' work per day, forty-two and a half per week, an advance of 5 cents per hour.

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Lancaster, Pa.—We are pleased to report that we have won the fight for an increase in wages of 3 cents per hour. The minimum scale of 36 cents per hour, 9 hours the first five day in the week and four hours on Saturday is in force since May 1. Only two union contractors refused to concede our demand.

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Shawnee, Okla.—Our new scale of 45 cents per hour, which is an increase of 5 cents per hour, went into effect May 1 without any friction. All of our principal contractors have signed up and are fair, the only trouble of any consequence we have here is the difficulty of our men to secure employment.

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Easton, Pa.—By a two-third vote of our membership we decided to accept the master builders' proposition for an increase in wages from $3.24 per day to 40 cents per hour and four hours off on Saturday, or fifty hours per week. We have thus relinquished our demand for an eight-hour day at this time.

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Corning, N. Y.—By agreeing to a compromise and accepting a raise of 25 cents instead of 50 cents per day, we have reached an agreement with the contractors, without any further trouble. The scale will now be $2.75 per day of eight hours on and after May 1, 1910, and $3.00 per day beginning with May 1, 1911.

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Fall River, Mass.—Agreeing to a compromise, our strike came to an end on the last day of the second week. We have accepted 42 cents per hour as a minimum wage for eight hours' work per day, to take effect immediately. Our former rate having been 37½ cents this is an advance of 4½ cents per hour.

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Fox River Valley, Ill., District.—After a four weeks' fight our demand for an advance in wages from $3.20 per day to 50 cents per hour has been conceded and our agreement signed by all the contractors. We were up against great odds and are proud of our final victory and success. All our men went back to work June 1.

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Montclair, N. J.—At a meeting we had with the master builders early in April we compromised on a minimum scale of 47½ cents per hour, to become effective on May 1. Our original demand was 50 cents per hour, but owing to the large unfair element here it would hardly have been wise to insist upon and make a stand for that rate.

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Kankakee, Ill.—We came out on top in our movement for a 40 cents per hour minimum scale on May 1. One small contractor, who refused to pay the increased rate, caused us a little trouble, but he finally was compelled to acquiesce. The new rate means an advance of 5 cents per hour for nine hours' work per day. We are elated over our success.

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Port Colborne, Ont., Can.—After a suspension of work of one day the differences between Local Union 1168 and the contractors have been adjusted; they are paying the 5 cents per hour raise we asked for. The wages are now 30 cents per hour, 9 hours constituting a day's work. Every one of our men out went back to work after the agreement was signed.

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Lockport, N. Y.—We were successful in our demand for an advance in wages from 37½ cents to 40 cents an hour. The new rate went into effect May 1. Some of the contractors are even offering $3.50 per day, 30 cents a day over and above the minimum scale, and there was none of our members laid off. This district is now in good shape for work and men are wanted.

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Hartford, Conn.—Although three of our contractors still refuse to sign our agreement calling for 50 cents per hour, an increase of 6 cents per hour, we have gained a victory. One of the three contractors, the only one who amounts to anything, has vainly tried to run open shop and to obtain non-union men. His coming to terms is but a question of a short time.

Trinidad, Colo.—We are delighted to be in a position to let the brothers of the U. B. know, that the contractors of this city have granted our demand for 55 cents per hour, an advance of 5 cents per hour on May 1. We are well satisfied with the outcome of our movement although we did not expect any trouble. Our men are all at work, still there is nothing pushing.

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New Haven, Conn.—All the contractors of this city, the Jewish contractors included, have signed our agreement for forty-four hours per week and 45 cents per hour and we have gained a reduction of hours of 4 per week and had our wages raised 4½ cents per hour. The new agreement is to run for two years. All our men are back to work and there are bright prospects ahead.

✣ ✣ ✣

Madison, Wis.—By the settlement of our strike, May 28, we have practically gained everything we asked for and feel that in having obtained the signatures of the contractors to an agreement, a thing we never had before, we have gained a victory. Our wages have been advanced from $2.75 per day to 37½ cents per hour for eight hours' work. All our men returned to work Tuesday May 31.

✣ ✣ ✣

Louisville, Ky.—It is with great satisfaction and pleasure we herewith inform the brothers of the U. B. that our demand for an increase in wages from 37½ cents to 40 cents per hour was granted and the new rate took effect April 23. Every fair contractor and several of our old-time enemies have consented to the increase and everything is moving along very nicely. Our working hours are eight per day.

✣ ✣ ✣

Zanesville, O.—In December we notified our contractors that on and after May 1 we would demand a wage increase from 37½ cents to 42½ cents per hour. To this notification they did not reply and we were at a loss to know what their disposition would be. On May 7, however, they paid us off at the increased rate without any protest, so we gained our demand without any trouble, and now everything is lovely.

Cincinnati, O.—Local Union 664 of this city, stairbuilders, has succeeded in obtaining the signatures of the contracting stairbuilders to an agreement by which we are conceded the 52½ cents per hour we demanded which is an advance of 8 cents per hour over our previous scale. Our working hours are, and have been for some time, eight hours per day the first five days in the week and four and a half hours on Saturday.

✣ ✣ ✣

Norwich, Conn.—Having submitted our demand for 41 cents per hour and forty-four hours per week to arbitration, the umpire decided that beginning with April 1 the wages be 40 cents per hour and the working time forty-four hours per week. As a large percentage of our men are receiving more than the awarded amount, we consider the outcome of this movement quite favorable and we feel happy to report its success.

✣ ✣ ✣

Yonkers, N. Y.—By a majority vote of our membership it was agreed that we accept a proposition offered by the Master Carpenters' Association's arbitration committee granting us $4.25 per day of eight hours (in force for some time) for the month of May and $4.50 per day from June 1 to April 1, 1911. The strike was declared off April 15. Our original demand was $4.50 per day, an advance of 50 cents, to become effective April 1, 1910.

✣ ✣ ✣

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The strike at the Lindner Interior Manufacturing Company, which is the most prominent cabinet and interior trim concern in the city, was settled May 23. The firm has signed our agreement to be in force until May 1, 1911; the wage clause, however, by which we are granted the 30 cents per hour we demanded, an increase of 1½ cents per hour, will become effective on October 1 next. We are pleased to report that success has crowned our efforts.

✣ ✣ ✣

Pottsville, Pa.—Our conference committee held a meeting with a committee from the contractors and reached an agreement which was adopted by the Local Union April 14. According to the agreement the mini-

mum rate for outside carpenters is now $3.00 per day instead of $2.75 as previous to above date. The minimum to be paid the millmen is $2.75 per day of nine hours. We have also gained a reduction of working hours on Saturday; on that day we are to work but six hours.

✣ ✣ ✣

Cumberland, Md.—On April 30, the day our agreement expired, about ninety of our members refused to continue working until our new agreement was signed by their respective employers. About forty remained at work, their employers having signed up and granted the 25 cents per day advance. On May 4 practically all the contractors had signed the new agreement and all our members are at work under its terms, viz.: nine hours the first five days of the week, eight hours on Saturday and $2.75 cents minimum per day.

✣ ✣ ✣

Cleveland, O.—Local Union 1365 of this city had a strike on hand since May 1, which, however, was settled June 10, the men out going to work the following morning and gaining what they struck for, viz.: an advance from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour. The men stood solidly together, winning out without any outside assistance. Through the efforts of Harry Thomas, the strike was declared off in favor of the men; he also helped in settling the strike in other shops, but in these the men were out only one week.

✣ ✣ ✣

Leavenworth, Kan.—With great satisfaction we are reporting the success of our demand for an advance in wages from 42½ to 50 cents per hour. We obtained what we asked for without any serious trouble. We lost but one fair contractor, but adding an unfair one to our list, we actually lost nothing. We have also greatly added to our membership. Trade conditions here could hardly be better than they are today; no idle man since the weather has opened up. Our Local Union is in a prosperous condition.

✣ ✣ ✣

Montgomery County, Pa.—Victory has come to us at last. After being out one month we have gained all we have asked for. On June 1 the Builders' Association of Norristown have signed our scale of 40 cents per hour and eight hours per day and Saturday half holiday. This is an increase in wages of 7½ cents per hour and a reduction of hours of one hour per day and four on Saturday. The employers also agreed to comply with the rules of the D. C. With few exceptions our members stood loyal to their obligation.

✣ ✣ ✣

Oshkosh, Wis.—Local Union 946 of this city, on May 10, reached an agreement with the firm of A. Brand & Sons whereby our members in its employ will receive an advance in wages from 25 cents to 27½ cents per hour as per our demand. Our strike, which began May 1, was the first strike ever won in Oshkosh, and it will be a great encouragement for other factories and give them an idea of what the U. B. of C. & J. is and can accomplish. We are now going to work harder than ever in an effort to get the other factories unionized.

✣ ✣ ✣

Minneapolis, Minn.—Local Union 1568 of this city, composed of cabinet makers, made a demand upon the employers for an increase from 30 to 35 cents an hour, to take effect June 1. This demand, however, did not quite meet with the approval of the union firms, they, with the exception of one firm, which would not sign up at all, offered to sign an agreement calling for 33 1-3 cents per hour. The Local Union wishing to avoid trouble, on May 12 voted to accept the employers' proposition, hence our minimum rate, beginning with June 1, will be 33 1-3 cents per hour.

✣ ✣ ✣

Menominee, Wis.—Our strike was settled on June 5 after we had been out four days. We have not obtained all we asked for, but had to compromise on some points, the contractors conceding others. The points we gained are the following: The contractors recognize our union, which heretofore they did not. They also made concessions on the board question to the effect that henceforth men working on out of town jobs do not have to pay half of their board. We also have secured a standard rate of wages, which we never had before and which we all think is all right.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Victory once more perches on the banner of Local Union 603 of this city. On September 8, 1909, we adopted a resolution calling for a minimum wage for carpenters of $3.00 per day of eight hours, this meaning an increase of 50 cents per day. Thereupon every loyal brother started out on a still hunt to make good. There have been no parades, brass bands or hot air, no blue vitriol or beer injected into the business. With the exception of a few grumblers all passed off harmoniously. We have obtained what we demanded with no strikes and no lost time and a friendly feeling among all.

❖ ❖ ❖

Omaha, Neb.—The demands of the carpenters of the Tri-City district—Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs—have been conceded by the contractors and the men are now receiving a minimum of 50 cents per hour in Omaha and South Omaha and 45 cents in Council Bluffs, which is an advance of 5 cents per hour. We have established a standing conference committee consisting of three members of the Builders' Exchange and three members from the D. C. for the purpose of adjusting all differences that may arise in the future. As this amounts to a recognition of the union by the contractors, something we never had previously, we feel that we have gained a great point.

❖ ❖ ❖

New Rochelle, N. Y.—In a kind of a novel way we have gained our point and our movement for better conditions, with only one exception, has been successful. We originally planned a demand for an advance of 6 cents per hour, but after having a number of meetings with the Employers' Association and not getting any satisfaction, and about two-thirds of the contractors visited by our business agent offering us an advance from $4.00 to $4.25 per day, we submitted this proposition to a referendum vote and it was accepted by an overwhelming majority. The employers are now paying the increased rate with one exception as above stated. This contractor had only four men working for him who, after quitting and losing but two hours, were placed by the business agent. We are delighted at the result and genuine success of our movement.

❖ ❖ ❖

Indianapolis, Ind.—The perseverence and activity of our officers and membership during the past two years has at last borne fruit and found reward. After keeping up a vigorous campaign of education all during that period and after a thorough overhauling of our organization, we won out, hands down, on May 1. Our new agreement providing for a minimum rate of 40 cents an hour, an increase of 5 cents per hour, after it had obtained the signature of all contractors of any account of this city, went into effect and is in operation since that date. The employers are recognizing our union; we have more than doubled our membership and are still growing. Prospects for the future are bright and there is every possibility of gaining further advantages for the craft provided we are not handicapped by floaters who make this city their dumping-ground, trying to reap where they have not sown.

❖ ❖ ❖

Reno, Nev.—We have cheering news for the brothers of the U. B. On May 6 we met with the contractors when they declared they were only going to pay us $4.50 per day instead of the $5.00 we demanded. Thereupon we ordered all our men out, which was followed by a walk-out of all building trades in support of and in sympathy with the carpenters; in fact, every building tradesman in the city stopped working. This made the contractors sit up and take notice and on Monday morning May 7, seven contractors came before us and signed up; the remaining contractors did likewise before the day was over and so we have won out easily and gained our demand for $5.00 per day, an advance of $1.00 per day of eight hours. We shall celebrate our victory with a big smoker May 16, to which all contractors will be invited and all bad feeling worked off.

The predatory rich who scarcely know the limits of their wealth are co-existent with the countless thousands whose poverty is directly attributable to their failure to find some owner of the means of production to employ them.

Practical Architecture and Drawing.

(By Prof. A. Edward Rhodes, M. E.)

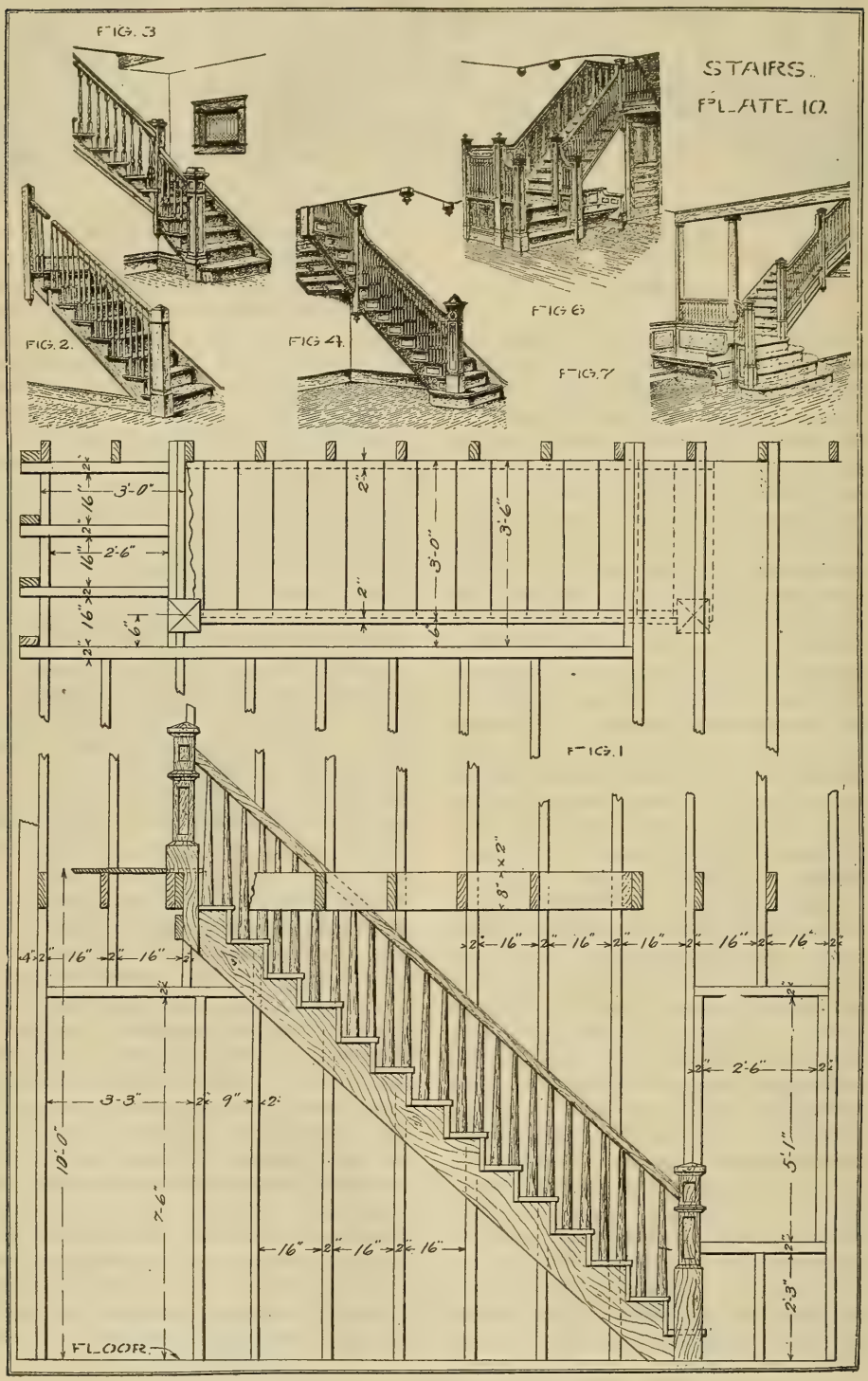
Lesson 6.

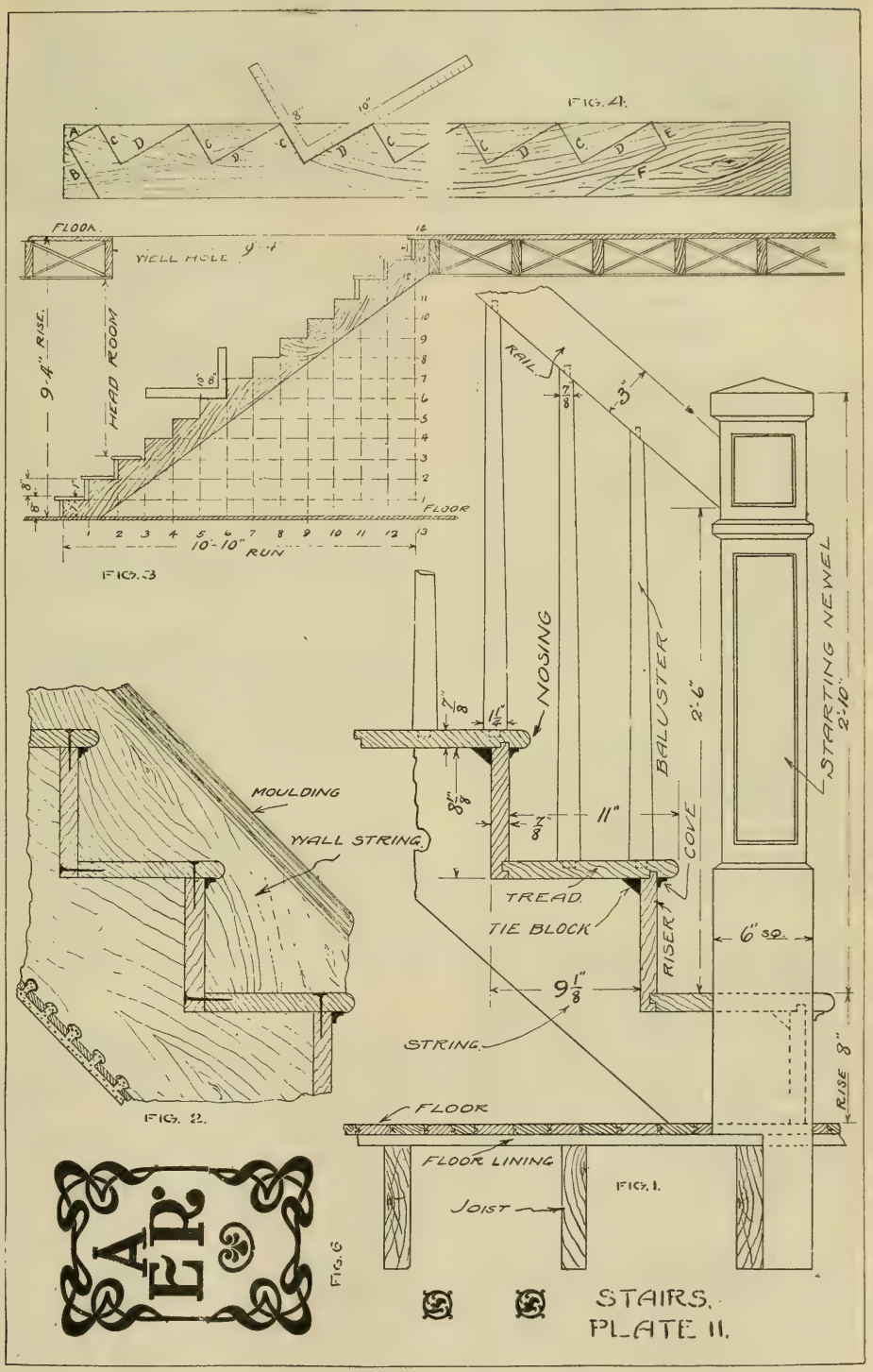
STAIR BUILDING.

There are certain important features to be considered in the laying out of stairs, be they of the cheapest possible construction or the most complicated designs. It is necessary to know the height from the top of the floor which the stairs start from to the floor on which they are to land; also the distance of their horizontal stretch, or, as we call it, their run. The run is found by dividing the height into the number of risers desired in the stairs. As this usually results in fractions, the practical carpenter will use a pole on which is marked the height of the stairs. This height he divides into the desired number of treads by using a pair of dividers. There always is one more riser than there are treads. The reason is evident by glancing at Figure 3, Plate 11. Here there are fourteen risers and thirteen treads, the treads being 10 inches wide; the run is 10x13, or 130 inches, or 10 feet, 10 inches.

Now, as the rise is eight inches and there are fourteen risers, the height is 8x14, or 9 ft., 4 in. The rise and run of the steps may be laid off with the steel square, as shown in this figure, and also in Figure 4, Plate 11. The line E is the line on the first riser and must be narrower than the other risers an amount less than the thickness of the tread. Thus, if the tread is 1 inch and the total rise is 8 inches, the line E will measure 7 inches, as shown in Figure 3. The lines C will measure 8 inches and the lines D will measure 10 inches. Figure 1, Plate 10, shows the framing for a straight stair of cheap construction such as is used in many of our smaller houses. It also shows how the studs are placed to make the proper size openings for door and window frames. An enlarged detail of this stair is shown at Figure 2, Plate 11. The treads and risers are nailed together as shown. Usually in stairs of this kind the ends of the treads project and are rounded off similar to the front of the tread. Likewise the cove molding should be continued round the end on the string and cut off to form a neat finish. The tie blocks, Figure 1, Plate 11, are short pieces, from 4 to 6 inches long. They may be triangular as shown, or they may be square in section and one or two inches square, and well glued to the angle. The housed, or closed, string is used on the more costly constructions, but a comparison of Figures 1 and 2, Plate 11, will show why it is the better stair. The square of the newel post should run down by the side of the joist and be well secured to it by iron knees or bolts, and not by nailing, as is almost or quite always done. If the joist run the other way try to get the newel post against it either by furring out the joist or by cutting away part of the newel post, as the rigidity and firmness of the stair and rail depends on the manner in which the newel post is put up. A good plan is to mortise the point of the string about two inches into the newel post. Stairs may be open under or they may be lathed and plastered under as shown in Figure 2, Plate 11. A wall string with suitable molding usually is put on a stair as a finish. The balusters may be square or round, or, as we say, turned. I prefer a square baluster and always specify square shapes for all stair work unless the owner insists upon the turned shapes. The same is also true as regards balusters for porch railing. A heavy plain top rail and heavy square balusters in connection with large square or round posts make a beautiful finish for any porch. Figures 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7, Plate 10, show five different stairs and will well repay anyone for the time he takes in

(Continued on page 52.)


STAIRS.
PLATE 10.
FIG. 3
FIG. 2.
FIG. 4.
FIG. 6
FIG. 7
FIG. 5
FIG. 1
FLOOR



STAIRS.
PLATE II.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der zweiten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1910, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

(Fortsetzung.)

11. April.

Den Gewerksforderungen nachfolgender L. U.'n wird Genehmigung erteilt: L. U. 532 Elmira, N. Y.; 563 Scranton, Pa.; 617 Vancouver, B. C., Can.; 1735 Prince Rupert, B. C., Can.; 106 Des Moines, Iowa; 633 Madison, Ill.; 635 Boise, Idaho; 657 Sheboygan, Wis.; 660, Springfield, Ohio; 664 Cincinnati, Ohio; 229 Pottsville, Pa.

Der L. U. 491 Corinth, N. Y., wird die Summe von $300 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder, und dem Rock Island, Ill., und Tri-Cities D. C. die Summe von $400 zur Organisirung der dortigen Fabrikarbeiter bewilligt.

Der Montclair, N. J., D. C. berichtet siegreiche Beendigung des, am 1. April begonnenen, Ausstandes.

Ein Delegation aus Chicago, bestehend aus C. A. Aimen, M. B. Phillips und Chas. Graul erscheint und überreicht eine von der Chicagoer Mitgliedschaft, dem verstorbenen P. J. McGuire gewidmete Gedenktafel, welche der Board im Namen der V. B. entgegennimmt und welche seitdem in der Vorhalle des General-Office Gebäudes angebracht wurde.

12. April.

Folgende L. U.'n ersuchen um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen und werden letztere gewährt: L. U. 683 Burlington, Vt.; 713 Niagara Falls, Can.; 800 St. Johnsburh, Vt.; 877 Worcester, Mass.; 915 Horton, Kan.; 955 Appleton, Wis.; 1015 Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; 1069 Muscatine, Iowa; 1074 Eau Claime, Wis.; 1168 Port Colbourne, Ont., Can.; 1172 Billings, Mont.; 1173 Trinidad, Colo.; 1324 Nahant, Mass.; 1464 Attleboro, Mass.; 1606 Prince Albert, Sask., Can.; 1705 Nowata, Okla.; 1751, Sanford, Fla.

13. April.

Der L. U. 1859 Waterloo, Iowa, Fabrikarbeiter, wird Sanktion ihrer Gewerksforderung gewährt, da jedoch diese L. U. noch nicht ein Jahr lang besteht, können ihr bezüglich finanzieller Unterstützung keine Versprechungen gemacht werden.

Die Forderung der L. U. 1867 Regina, Sask., Can., wird zurückgelegt und der G. P. ersucht einen Deputirten nach dem Orte zu senden um mit der L. U. zu konferiren.

Dem Montreal, Can., D. C. wird Sanktion der Gewerksforderung gewährt soweit sich diese auf outside Carpenters bezieht. Bezüglich der Fabrikarbeiter wird Beschlußfassung bis zum Eintreffen näherer Information aufgeschoben.

Den Forderungen folgender L. U.'n und D. C.'s wird Sanktion unter üblichen Bedingungen erteilt: L. U. 1814 Huntingburg, Ind.; 1877 Lubbock, Tex.; 1588 Sydney, N. S., Can.; Philadelphia, Pa., D. C.; Lowell, Mass., D. C.; Portland, Ore., D. C.; L. U. 71 Ft. Smith, Ark.; 83 Halifax, N. S., Can.; 98 Spokane, Wash.; 133 Terre Haute, Ind.; 450 Ogden, Utah; 923 McKinney, Tex.

Der L. U. 1365 Cleveland, Ohio., Fabrikarbeiter, wird Genehmigung ihrer Forderung verweigert, weil, wie die Applikation ausweist, obige nicht die Zustimmung einer zweidrittel Mehrheit der Mitglieder erhalten hat.

Dem Yonkers, N. Y., D. C. werden $500 als Strike-Unterstützung angewiesen.

14. April.

Da von dem Omaha, Neb., und Tri-Cities D. C. weitere Information bezüglich der Gewerksforderung des Distrikts vorliegt, wird die Forderung erwogen und genehmigt.

Der Board vertagt sich um als Komite mit den beiden Vize-Präsidenten zur Gerichtssitzung über die vom St. Louis D. C. gegen den G. P. erhobenen Anklage zusammenzutreten.

15. April.

Ein Schreiben des Syracuse, N. Y., D. C. zeigt an, daß eine Anzahl der dortigen Mitglieder ausgesperrt wurden, gibt aber deren Zahl nicht an und wird der G S. beauftragt nähere Information einzuholen.

Joseph Evans, Präsident der Stonecutters, erscheint und ersucht um Erlaubnis die L. U.'n der V. B. um finanzielle Hilfe für ihre, besonders in Bedford, Ind., ausstehenden Mitglieder anzugehen. Gesuch wird gewährt.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 1528 Blairmore, Alta, Can., der L. U. 1946 London, Ont., Can., und des Washington, D. C., D. C. werden genehmigt.

Der Board vertagt sich um die Gerichtssitzung im Falle des angeklagten G. P. wieder aufzunehmen.

16. April.

Nach Anhörung eines Berichtes des Organisators für Evansville, Ind., über den Stand der dortigen Strikbewegung, vertagt sich der Board abermals zur Fortsetzung der Gerichtssitzung.

18. April.

Von dem nach Atchinson, Kan., entsandten Deputirten läuft der Bescheid ein, daß die Gewerksforderung der dortigen Mitglieder durchgesetzt wurde.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender D. C.'s und L. U.'n werden sanktionirt: New Rochelle, N. Y., D. C.; L. U. 1024 Cumberland, Md.; Jackson, Fla., D. C.; L. U. 1701 Centralia, Wash.

Dem Prince Rupert, B. C., Can., D. C. werden $200 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Appellation der L. U. 1874 Denver, Colo., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S., in welcher er sich weigerte Geo. M. Robinson als Erben des verstorbenen Mitgliedes Daniel Sullivan anzuerkennen und ihm den, nach Abzug der Beerdigungskosten übrig gebliebenen Rest des Sterbe-Benefits auszuzahlen. Da nicht nachgewiesen ist, daß Robinson der recht und gesetzmäßige Erbe ist, wird die Entscheidung des G. S. aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L. U. 918 Manhattan, Kan., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. die Auszahlung des Sterbe-Benefits im Falle W. G. Armstrong verweigernd. Der Board findet die Gründe des G. S. für stichhaltig und weist die Appellation ab.

Ein Telegramm eines Organisators in Newark, N. J., läuft ein die Nachricht enthaltend, daß unsere, am Prudential Gebäude beschäftigten Mitglieder, die Bricklayers in einem Versuche die Organisation der Plasterers zu verdrängen, unterstützten. Der G. P. wird ermächtigt den Organisator anzuweisen unsere Mitglieder zum Verlassen des Gebäudes zu beordern.

19. April.

Den in Evansville, Ind., ausstehenden Mitgliedern wird die Summe von $800 bewilligt.

Von der L. U. 375 New York City läuft Protest ein gegen das Verlangen des G. S. ihm weitere Information, bezüglich der Sterbe-Benefit-Forderung im Falle der verstorbenen Gattin ihres Mitgliedes Geo. Tudor zuzusenden. Der G. S. wird instruirt der L. U. mitzuteilen, daß sie ihm die verlangte Information zugehen lassen muß, da ohne dies die Auszahlung des Benefits nicht erfolgen könne.

Appellation John La Flammes von L. U. 78 Troy, N. Y., gegen die Verfügung des G. S. den Anspruch des Appellanten auf Frauen-Sterbegeld abweisend. Der Board findet, daß Appellant zur Zeit seiner Aufnahme noch nicht das fünfzigste Lebensjahr erreicht hätte, daß er volle Beiträge entrichtete und gutstehend war; er stößt daher die Entscheidung des G. S. um und ordnet die Auszahlung des beanspruchten Benefits an.

Appellation der L. U. 423 San Francisco, Cal., gegen die Nichtanerkennung seitens des G. S. der Sterbe-Benefitforderung im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Thos. Bowen. Da dem Board keine regelrechte Forderung vorliegt, weist er die Appellation ab.

Appellation der L. U. 521 Chicago, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. die Sterbe-Benefitforderung im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes C. De St. Croix abweisend. Entscheidung bleibt zu Recht bestehen.

Appellation der L. U. 1051 Philadelphia, Pa., gegen die Abweisung seitens des G. S. der Sterbe-Benefitforderung im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Ludwig Wißman. Wird aus den Gründen die den G. S. zur Abweisung der Forderung bestimmten abgewiesen.

Unter denselben Umständen wird die Appellation der L. U. 1058 Madison, N. J., betreffs der Forderung im Falle des verstorbenen Mitgliedes Maurice S. Danaher, welche der G. S. nicht anerkannte, abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 1116 Twin Falls, Idaho, gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. die Frauen-Sterbebenefitforderung J. Abramsons nicht anerkenned. Der Board findet, daß das Mitglied zur Zeit des Todefalles nicht drei Monate im Rückstande war; er stößt darauf hin die Entscheidung um und ordnet die Auszahlung des Benefits an.

20. April.

Von Syracuse, N. Y., läuft die Nachricht ein, daß die dortige Gewerksforderung durchgesetzt wurde.

Die Gewerksforderung des Newport, R. J., D. C. wird sanktionirt.

Dem Milwaukee, Wis., D. C. werden $300 and der L. U. 311 Joplin, Wis., $100 zu Organisationszwecken bewilligt.

Appellation der L. U. 1874 Denver, Colo., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. Die Auszahlung des Sterbe-Benefits im Falle des verstorbenen Geo. Wilson verweigernd. Da seit der Entscheidung weiteres Beweismaterial eingelaufen ist, wird der G. S. instruirt den Fall wieder aufzunehmen.

Protest des St. Louis, Mo., D. C. gegen die Auszahlung, seitens der G. O., einer, von Wm. M. Davis und H. Blackmore eingereichten Rechnung im Betrage von $70. Der G. P. hierüber befragt, erklärt, er habe beide St. Louiser Mitglieder aufgefordert mit ihm in der G. O. zu konferiren und die Forderung sei berechtigt.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 442 Hopkinsville, Ky., um Erlaubnis Subskriptionslisten an die L. U.'n senden zu dürfen, um mit deren Ertrag ein Hobelmühle zu errichten, wird abgewiesen.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 1474 Nauco, Porto Rico, einen Teil des Journals „The Carpenter" der spanischen Sprache zu widmen, wird abgewiesen.

Der G. P. berichtet über den erfolgreichen Verlauf der Gewerksbewegung in Green Bay, Wis.

Die L. U.'n 9 Buffalo, N. Y., und 1330 Grand Rapids, Mich., unterbreiten Amendements zur Konstitution die jedoch in Anbetracht des Bevorstehens der Konvention nicht zur Urabstimmung beordert werden.

L. U. 364 Council Bluffs, Ja., berichtet Erfolg ihrer Gewerksbewegung.

Die Gewerksforderungen nachstehender D. C.'s und L. U.'n werden genehmigt: Boston, Mass., D. C.; Passaic, N. J.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Stamford, Conn.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Helena, Ark.

Der Gewerksforderung des Seattle, Wash., D. C.'s wird, in Anbetracht der mißlichen Gewerkslage und Mangels an Interesse für die Forderung unter den Mitgliedern dieser Stadt, Genehmigung versagt.

21. April.

Der L. U. 1295 Hornell, N. Y., wird die Summe von $200 zwecks Organisirung der dortigen Fabrikarbeiter angewiesen.

Von 99 Lokal-Unionen und D. C.'s aus allen Teilen des Landes läuft Protest ein gegen die Unterbreitung zur Urabstimmung irgend eines Amendements zur General-Konstitution vor der nächsten, der Des Moines, Konvention. Bei dem Verlesen dieser zahlreichen Proteste stellt es sich heraus, daß viele der benutzten, gedruckten und offiziellen Briefbogen nicht das Union Label der Buchdrucker aufweisen und der Board legt es den L. U.'n und D. C.'s dringend aus Herz in Zukunft in der Union-Label-Frage, bezüglich Drucksachen und allen anderen Gegenständen, gewissenhafter und strikter zu verfahren. Die Proteste werden zu den Akten gelegt.

Eine Einladung der französischen Federation der Baugewerke zur Beschickung einer, am 27. März 1910 in Orleans stattzufindenden Konvention ist, da dieser Zeitpunkt verstrichen, gegenstandslos geworden und das Schreiben wird den Akten einverleibt.

Von L. U. 822 Findlay, Ohio, läuft Situationsbericht ein. Der G. P. wird ersucht einen Organisator nach dem Orte zu senden.

Der Jersey City, N. J., D. C. sendet Bericht über Verausgabung von vom Board bewilligte Gelder. Da kein detaillirter Ausweis beiliegt, wird der G. S. angewiesen einen solchen von dem D. C. zu verlangen.

Der G. S. unterbreitet, den mit den Associated Carpenters in England eingegangen Kartell-Vertrag und der Board ordnet dessen Veröffentlichung im offiziellen Journale an.

Der Augusta, Ga., D. C. sendet Ausweis über für Organisationszwecke bewilligte und verausgabte Gelder. Wird zu den Akten gelegt.

Der San Jose, Cal., D. C. teilt in einem Schreiben mit, daß er im Besitze einer nicht verausgabten Streikgeldsumme sei und ersucht um Geldbewilligung zu Organisationszwecken. Der G. S. wird instruirt dem D. C. zu antworten, daß er, wie schon früher von ihn verlangt, den Rest der Strikgelder vorerst der G. O. zurückerstatten muß ehe eine weitere Bewilligung gemacht werden kann.

Der New Britain, Conn., D. C. berichtet ebenfalls über einen nicht verausgabten Strikgeldbetrag zu verfügen. Der G. S. soll diese D. C.'s auffordern diesen Betrag an die G. O. zurückzuschicken.

Die D. C.'s in East St. Louis, Mo., und Pawtucket, R. J., senden vollständigen Ausweis über verausgabte Strikgelder und letzter den nicht verausgabten Betrag von $12.50.

An nicht verausgabten Strikgeldern retournirt, wie vom Board in vorhergehender Sitzung verlangt, der Boston, Mass., D. C. $5.10, der New Bedford, Mass., $9.62 und L. U. 1176 Fargo, S. D., $72.70.

Appellation der L. U. 62 Chicago, Ill., gegen die Handlungsweise des G. P., indem er eine Appellation der Mitglieder R. Dynan und H. G. Fraser berücksichtigte, trotzdem dieselbe nicht innerhalb 30 Tagen eingereicht wurde. Der Board findet, daß letztere Behaupting richtig ist und da die Appellation obiger Mitglieder auch anderweitig nicht den Konstitutionsbestimmungen entsprach, erklärt er die Verfügung des G. P. in diesem Falle für null und nichtig.

22. April.

Eine Gewerksforderung des Toronto, Ont., Can., D. C.'s wird sanktionirt.

Eine Appellation der L. U. 238 Philadelphia, Pa., gegen die Abweisung seitens des G. P. ihrer ursprünglichen Appellation in dem betreffenden Falle, wird ebenfalls vom Board abgewiesen weil letztere Appellation dem G. P. nicht während der in Sektion 93 bis 97 der Gen. Konstitution vorgeschriebenen Zeit eingereicht wurde.

Vom Wilmington, Del., läuft ein Schreiben ein welches die unbefriedigenden Zustände in der Fabrik der American Car and Foundry Co. schildert. Da in dieser Fabrik Nichtunionleute in der Anfertigung von Bekleidungsgegenständen beschäftigt sind, empfiehlt der Board allen L. U.'n und D. C.'s unserer Mitgliedschaft in Wilmington in der Organisirung der Arbeiter dieser Fabrik alle ihnen mögliche Hülfe zu leisten.

Eine Appellation der L. U. 1555 Niagara Falls, N. Y., gegen die Bestrafung eines ihrer Mitglieder seitens L. U. 322 wird abgewiesen weil nicht gemäß Sektion 94 der Gen. Konstitution eingereicht und der Fall überhaupt nicht gesetzlich dem Board untersteht.

L. U. 128 Whitestone, N. Y., ersucht um eine Entscheidung in dem Streitfalle zwischen der L. U. und L. U. 714, wobei es sich um die von einem Ex-Mitgliede zu entrichtende Eintrittsgebühr handelt. Da die Angelegenheit nicht, wie Sektion 31 der Gen. Konstitution vorschreibt, dem G. P. unterbreitet wurde, wird der Fall letzterem überwiesen.

23. April.

Appellation des St. Louis, Mo., D. C.'s gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen C. M. Young. Nach Einsicht des Beweismaterials schließt sich der Board der Entscheidung des G. P. an, in welcher er das Vergehen Youngs als eine Konstitutionsverletzung bezeichnet, im Gegensatz zu dem D. C. der eine Verletzung seiner Gewerksregeln darin erblickte über die die L. U. und nicht der D. C. abzuurteilen hat. Die Appellation wird daher abgewiesen.

Eine andere Appellation desselben D. C.'s richtet sich gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle Geo. W. Schwant gegen Appellanten, wobei es sich um die Vertretung der L. U. 646 im D. C. handelt. Auf Grund der Bestimmungen der Distrikts-Nebengesetze trifft der Board eine Entscheidung die einesteils mit der Entscheidung des G. P.'s übereinstimmt andererseits derselben zuwiderläuft und diesen letzteren Teil der Entscheidung stößt der Board um.

L. U. 343 Winnipeg, Can., sendet Ausweis über vorausgabte Strikgelder, welcher ungenügend befunden wird. Der Board ersucht daher den G. P. dasjenige seiner Mitglieder welches dem Distrikt angehört, nach Winnipeg zu senden um eine Untersuchung vorzunehmen.

L. U. Tacoma, Wash., sendet vollständigen Ausweis über verausgabte Strikgelder.

25. April.

Dem Portland, Ore., D. C. werden $500, der L. U. 90 Evansville, Ind., $800 und der L. U. 491 Corinth, N. Y., $50 als Strike, beziehungsweise Lockout-Unterstützung bewilligt.

L. U. 705 Loraine, Ohio, ersucht um Wideraufnahme des Falles der L. U. 1616 Selma, Ala., gegen Wm. Scott, eine, wegen Nichtdeponiren der Freikarter auferlegte Geldstrafe betreffend. Da kein neues Beweismaterial eingelaufen ist, wird das Gesuch abgewiesen.

L. U. 286 Great Falls, Mont., ersucht um Entsendung eines Organisators um ihnen in ihrer Aussperrung beizustehen und um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderung. Ersteres wird an den G. P. verwiesen und letzteres bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Information zurückgelegt.

Vom Philadelphia, Pa., D. C. und von L. U. 183 Peoria, Ill., läuft Teilausweis über, für Organisationszwecke bewilligte Gelder ein.

Appellation des New Bedford, Mass., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., bezüglich der Vorschrift der Appellanten, daß sich zugereiste, ebenso wie neue Mitglieder, einer Untersuchung unterwerfen müssen. Der Board findet, daß einem D. C. oder L. U. laut Sektion 131 der Gen. Konstitution das Recht der Untersuchung in beiden Fällen zusteht und verfügt die Umstoßung der Entscheidung des G. P.

Yonkers, N. Y., berichtet erfolgreichen Verlauf des Ausstandes.

26. April.

Die Gewerksforderungen des Milwaukee, Wis., D. C., der L. U. 266 Stockton, Cal., und L. U. 365 Marion, Ind., werden sanktionirt.

Zu Organisationszwecken werden bewilligt: Chattanooga, Tenn., D. C., $200; L. U. 1950 Cherokee, Okla., $600; Birmingham, Ala., D. C., $250.

Gesuch des Seattle, Wash., D. C. um Entsendung eines Organisators, welcher dort sehr benötigt ist. Der G. P. wird instruirt den Organisator sofort dorthin abzusenden.

Den Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 1535 Taunton, Mass., und der L. U. 1779 Calgary, Alta., Can., wird, im ersteren Falle wegen zu geringem Interesse der Mitgliedschaft an der Bewegung und im zweiten Falle wegen mangelnder Information, Genehmigung versagt. Zugleich wir der G. P. ersucht das geeignete Boardmitglied nach Calgary zu senden.

Appellation der L. U. 1326 Ely, Nev., gegen eine Entscheidung des G. S. Anschluß an den lokalen Centralkörper betreffend, wird an den G. P. verwiesen, dem eine derartige Angelegenheit untersteht.

27. April.

Der L. U. 1440 Lead, S. D., wird die Summe von $200 für ausgesperrte Mitglieder bewilligt und in Anbetracht der Sachlage an dem Orte, wird der G. S. ermächtigt weiter finanzielle Hilfe zu gewähren wenn solche vor dem 5. Mai nötig ist.

Ein Schreiben läuft ein von Duluth, Minn., in welchem der Board aufgefordert wird in einer Gesetzesfrage, die zu Streitigkeiten zwischen der dortigen L. U. 361 und dem D. C. geführt hat, zu entscheiden. Die Angelegenheit wird an den G. P. verwiesen, dem dieselbe untersteht.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 260 Waterbury, Conn., und der L. U. 496 Kankakee, Ill., erhalten Genehmigung.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der G. O. wird begonnen.

28. April.

Da der San Jose, Cal., D. C. den nicht verausgabten Betrag von $438.10 an Strikgeldern zurückerstattet hat, wird dessen Gesuch um Geldbewilligung für Organisationszwecke erwogen und ihm $400 angewiesen.

Von dem New York City D. C. läuft abermals ein Ausweis über die Verausgabung vom Board bewilligter Gelder ein, welchem die betreffenden Quittungen nicht beigefügt sind und der G. S. wird instruirt dem D. C. mitzuteilen, daß der Board auf Zusendung der Quittungen besteht.

Das Komite für Zusammenstellung des Urabstimmung-Resultats über die Amende-

ments zu Sektionen 21 und 24 der Gen. Konstitution, erstattet Bericht wie im April Journal veröffentlicht. Der Board verfügt, daß das angenommene Amendement zu Sektion 24 und die angenommene Sektion 24b am 1. Juni 1910 in Kraft treten sollen.

Die Revision der Bücher der G. O. wird fortgesetzt.

29. April.

Verschiedene L. U.'n protestiren in eingelaufenen Schreiben gegen einen angeblichen Beschluß des Board welcher der Metallic Lathers' Union Jurisdiktion über das Anbringen von Metall-Eckleisten gibt. Der Board verneint die Annahme eines solchen Beschlusses und erklärt, auf seinem, am 17. April 1909 gefaßten Beschlusse zu beharren, in welchem die V. B. auf das Anbringen von Eckleisten aus Holz oder Metall Anspruch macht.

Appellation der L. U. 347 Mattoon, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. Die Unfallbenefit-Forderung Wilbert Hills abweisend. Der G. S. wird angewiesen den Fall nochmals und eingehender zu untersuchen.

Der Gewerksforderung der L. U. 910 Gloucester, Mass., wird Genehmigung versagt bis dieselbe dem D. C. unterbreitet und von demselben indossirt ist.

Der Board beschließt, daß die in Philadelphia deponirte, zwei Prozent Zinsen tragende Summe von $50,000 zurückgezogen und $25,000 in der First National Bank in Tampa, Fla., unter 3½ prozentiger Verzinsung, und die anderen $25,000 zu 3 Prozent. Zinsen in der Third National Bank in Baltimore, Md., und in beiden Fällen unter Sicherheitsbond, deponirt werden sollen. Weiter Verfügungen betreffs deponirter Gelder wird bis zur Juli-Sitzung verschoben.

Die Boardmitglieder Walquist und Connolly werden als Komite ernannt um das Inventar der G. O. aufzunehmen.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt.

30. April.

Die Gewerksforderungen des Northern Massachusetts D. C. und der L. U. 1149 Marion, Ohio, werden nicht sanktionirt; im ersteren Falle wegen mangelhafter Angaben, im zweiten Falle wegen mangelhafter Organisation.

Der G. S. wird angewiesen den 1ten G. V. P. daran zu erinnern, daß er es versäumt hat seinen Vierteljahresbericht einzusenden, wie dies Sektion 33 der Gen. Konstitution vorschreibt.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der G. O. wird beendet; ein Vergleich derselben mit dem Bericht des Rechnungs-Experten hat gezeigt, daß beide übereinstimmen.

Nach Verlesen und Annahme der Protokolle, vertagt sich der Board bis zum 13. Juli 1910.

R. E. Connolly, Sekretär.
Frank Duffy, Gen.-Sekretar.

Practical Architecture and Drawing.

(Continued from page 45.)

studying out their constructions and the reasons for the differences in styles, shapes and finishes. I wonder how many of those reading these lessons could put up Figure 6 or Figure 7 from the material as it comes from the mill without help or suggestions of any kind from anyone, making a first-class job and without making a misscut or botch of any kind. I will be pleased to receive a postal from all that are sure they can do it, just as a matter of curiosity. Next month in response to a large number of inquiries in regards lettering drawings I will give a few alphabets that will be easy to make and are used by many architects.

When designing a house many persons think more of getting some one thing in a certain place rather than the careful consideration of a pleasing arrangement of space, when with a little care this one thing could be just as well placed and at the same time a prettier effect could be obtained at perhaps the same cost. To illustrate: Take the initials and border in Figure 6, Plate 11. The design as a whole is perfect as it is; try removing or placing any one spot of black and the harmony of the design is spoiled.

(To be continued.)

To Treat a Bruise.

When one has pounded a finger or otherwise bruised oneself, try the effect of water as hot as it can be endured. Hold hand or foot in water and apply hot cloths.

A little turpentine added to the water increases its beneficial effect. Painting with pure turpentine is also excellent.

When nothing better is at hand try bandages wrung out of the strongest possible solution of salt and water for sprains and bruises.

To blindfold ourselves to facts does not alter them.

Too many non-producers, and too much robbing of those who do produce, is the cause of a great deal of the present deplorable condition of the people.—Pueblo Courier.

DEPARTEMENT FRANCAIS

L'Assurance contre le Chomage.

IV.

Dans le numéro précédent, nous avons fait connaissance avec le système d'assurance gantois, il n'est pas sans intérêt de connaitre celui en usage dans la ville de Liège (Belgique).

Le système liegois (toujours d'après le rapport publié par le comité d'assurance de Gand) part d'un principe assez différent, et qui, à mon avis, pourrait être adopté plus facilement par nos amis en Amerique, d'autant plus qu'il me semble affermir nos organisations de lutte, sans pour cela les rendre moins utiles au point de vue de la mutualité en matière de secours. Tandis qu'à Gand l'encouragement va à l'individu prévoyant, dans la province de Liège les crédits sont attribués aux caisses des Unions (syndicales) organisant l'assurance contre le chômage.

Malgré cela la formule definitive de l'intervention par l'Etat continue à être recherchée, et on espère les meilleurs résultats de ces recherche. Il est à remarquer que Liège cherche à introduir une combinaison du système pratique tant à Liège qu'à Gand; du reste, le rapport de Gand assure que toutes les villes avec 40,000 ou plus d'habitants, ont aujourd'hui leur assurance contre le chômage, et qu'une heureuse rivalité entre elles cause un perfectionnement très remarquable de l'assurance. Autour de la ville de Bruxelles, avec ses nombreux faubourgs, se sont groupées 13 communes envoyant sa population travailler dans le capitale et participant au même taux en proportion aux secours à accorder aux ouvriers sans travail; voilà pour la Belgique.

Voyons maintenant quel progrès l'idée de l'assurance a fait dans d'autres pays.

En France, le gouvernement inscrit, depuis 1904, une somme de 110,000 frs. à son budget annuel pour aider, suivant le système gantois, les caisses de chômage syndicales. Il est regrettable que les syndicats français sont plutôt partisants de l'action directe que des ouvriers de mutualism, et ne s'éfforcent pas trop de soutenir les projet du gouvernement.

A coté de l'initiative de l'Etat, une cinquantaine de communes ont adoptés des règlements divers pour l'encouragement de la prévoyance en vue de chômage. Un fait à noter, les patrons de la ville de Roubaix ont décidé d'encourager les caisses de chômage, syndicales et mutuelles, par des subventions prélevés sur le bénéfice de l'industrie et en proportion de l'importance de l'établissement industriel. Messrs. les patrons de la ville de Roubaix reconnaissent donc les revendications ouvrières en rendant ainsi une partie de salaire payée en moins à leurs ouvriers.

En Norwège, le gouvernement a bien alloué une certaine somme pour secourir les caisses ouvrières syndicalees, mais il a en même temps essayé d'imposer aux chambres syndicales des éléments peu désirés par les Unions et chicané ces dernières de sorte que la classe ouvrières n'est guère enchantée du système d'assurance actuel. Un projet de loi a été présenté récemment au Parlement, tendant à rémédier à ces choses peu en rapport avec le sentiment des travailleurs norvègiens.

Le Danemark, au contraire, a fait, en quellques années seulement, un tel progrès avec son système d'assurance, que l'on peut consideré cet Etat comme étant le mieux et le plus satisfaisant organisé sous le rapport de l'assurance contre le chômage. Le gouvernement danois a pris dans son budget de l'année dernière d'une somme de 400,000 courronnes (près d'un demi million de francs) pour soutenir ces caisses de secours.

La Suisse a laissée jusqu'à présent, la charge de subventionner les assurances contre le chômage aux villes et centres industriels, malgré que différents projets occupent actuellement plusieurs Cantons de

la Suisse, tel que Berne, Zurich, Bâle, Genêve et St. Galle.

En Italie l'idée n'a fait que peu de progrès; les ouvriers italiens partagent avec les Français, et en général toutes les races latines, l'aversion de payer des cotisations élevées; ils sont aussi partisants de l'action directe, et adhèrent au système du "tout ou rien."

Malgré cela, le gouvernement italien parait disposé de venir en aide aux caisses d'assurance contre le chômage, pour peu que les ouvriers organisés semblent le désirer.

En Hollande, un grand nombre de villes a suivi l'exemple de Gand et de Liège; les villes d'Arnhem, Utrecht, Amsterdam, Hilversum, Dortrécht, Harlem, Delft, Leyde, et une dizaine d'autres villes ont institués des fonds de secours aux sans-travail, et un projet de loi occupe en ce moment le Parlement hollandais, tendant à faire rembourser par le gouvernement les sommes payé dans ce but, aux ouvriers sans travail, par les communes divers. L'année passée, le grand syndicat des ouvriers diamandaires d'Amsterdam, a organisé sa caisse de chômage, et il est certain que d'autres suivront sans peu.

Le Luxemburg a étendu son assurance contre le chômage aux ouvriers jardiniers et laboureurs. Il est question aprésent de se mettre en rapport plus étroits avec les bourses du travail et avec leurs bureaux de placement.

Les adversaires de notre systèm d'assurance étaient toujours prêt d'admettre, que son introduction était possible dans des petits pays, tel que les Pays Bas, ou les pays scandinaves, tandis que son introduction serait impossible dans de grands pays aux centres industriels immense, tel que l'Allemagne ou l'Angleterre.

Le premier pays, l'Allemagne, aura toujours comme adversaire le gouvernement hostile a ses chambres syndicales libres, et les Union ouvrières anglaises montraient trop de fièrté pour permettre au gouvernement de leur pays de contrôler leurs organisations. Ces observations ne manquaient pas de fondement jusqu'à ce jour; cependant, on constate à présent un grand changement en faveur de l'introduction du système gantois dans les deux pays.

Les ville de Strassbourg, Muhlhouse et Colmar ont créé leurs caisses d'assurance; les villes de Berlin, Munich, Francfort, Mayence, Cologne, Nuremberg, Magdebourg, Duisbourg, Hambourg, Schoenberg, Rixdorf, Dusseldorf, Brême, et d'autres, ont porté des projets à l'ordre du jour de leur conseil communaux, et comme je l'ai déjà dit dans le numéro précédent, le royaume de Saxe sera probablement le premier gouvernement de l'Empire qui aura sa caisse d'assurance officielle, allimenté par le budget et subventionée régulièrement par décision parlamentaire.

Il nous reste à parler de l'Angleterre. Les syndicats anglais ont pour la première fois depuis leur création examiné à leur Congrès de 1908, la question de l'encouragement des pouvoirs publiques à accorder aux caisses mutuelles de chômage des associations professionelles. Introduites par le député typograph Bowerman, qui a démontré que les syndicats organisaient un vrai service public, dont le gouvernement ne pourvait se désinteresser, combattue par divers orateurs, qui préconisaient l'indépendance absolue des syndicats dont les finances ne doivent être soumis à aucun contrôle, soutenue par les représentants des plus grands Union, les conclusions suivantes ont finalement été adoptés par une grande majorité:

"Le Gouvernement doit examiner l'opportunité d'accorder des subventions aux associations ouvrières, qui durant les périodes de dépressions industrielles soutiennent leurs membres par des secours de chômage."

Depuis ce Congrès de 1908, l'idée de l'assurance contre le chômage a pris un développement sérieux; une loi vient d'être présenté au parlement anglais, tendant à créer une caisse nationale de secours aux travailleurs en cas de chômage et au moment où paraissent ces lignes, sera probablement adopté par la chambre commune de ce pays. Voici en substance, la teneur de cette loi:

"Les entrepreneurs, patrons et les ouvriers doivent alimenter cette caisse d'assurance, et le gouvernement accordera une subvention sufficante pour obvier à tant besoin. Le système basera sur l'assurance règlé par classe de métier. L'assurance sera obligatoire pour tous les ouvriers du métier de la catégorie; (skilled or unskilled), les

secours accordés seront payé toutes les semaines durant la période de chômage. La cotisation à payer par tête sera de 5 à 6 pennies par semaine.

Le premier essaie de cette assurance sera fait avec les métiers suivants: Tous les ouvriers du bâtiment ou autres constructions, machinistes ou fabricants d'outils, constructeurs de bateaux et navires, ouvriers des transports et scieurs de bois, indistinctement qu'ils soient emploié comme ouvriers capables ou comme maneuvres.''

On a choisi ce groupement, parceque la statistique a demoutrée que ces métiers fournissent annuellement la moitiers des chômeurs. Aussitôt qu'un ouvrier de cette catégorie tombe sans travail, il n'aura qu'à présenter sa carte de membre à la bourse de travail, et celle-ci lui procurera de l'ouvrage ou lui accordera les secours prévues par la caisse d'assurance.

Voilà en substance, ce qui a été fait en Europe, jusquà ce jour pour garantir la classe ouvrière contre la misère émenant invariablement d'un chômage de longue durée. Puisse ces quellques pages aider nos frères aux Etats Unis et du Canada à lutter contre ce mal qui fait annuellement de grands ravages parmi eux, et qui va, en s'agrandissant à mesure du développement de la machinerie; ce serai le meilleur remerciement que nous puissions donner aux camarades obligeants, qui m'ont mis dans la possibilité de présenter la question, et auquels je dois rendre hômage en terminant ce travail.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

La Retraite Ouvrier en France.

Le Sénat française vient, dans sa séance du 22 mars, de terminér la loi, créant une pension de retraite aux ouvriers français, ayant atteint l'âge de 65 ans, et qui lui avait été envoyé par la chambre des députés.

Avec la promulgation de cette loi, la France vient d'inaugurer sa politique d'ordre sociale; il n'est pas sans intérêt de poursuivre le dévelopement de l'idée d'une retraite pour les ouvriers âgés dans ce pays qui se trouvait depuis plus d'un siècle à la tête du progrès, dans beaucoup de choses, et qui restait tout le temps en arrière quand il s'agissait d'améliorer le sort de la classe productrice. Je veux donner ci dessous un extrait de la presse ouvrière européenne, traitant de la matière:

Déjà la grande convention en 1794 avait esquissé un grand projet, tendant à créer une pension de retraite ouvrière et qui certainement aurai placée la France à la tête du monde civilisé, en prenant soin de ses classes labourieuses. D'après ce projet, chaque cultivateur devrai toucher du gouvernement une somme de 200 frs. annuellement, après avoir atteint l'âge de 60 ans. Chaque ouvrier des villes ou villages, ayant exercé un métier pendant la durée de 25 ans, devait recevoir une somme de 130 frs. par an, et chaque veuve ou mère 60 frs. par an.

La loi allait être promulgée lorsque la réaction de Thermidor l'étrangla, et il n'en fut plus question.

C'est alors que des sociétés de secour mutuel furent organisés secrétement, mais le gouvernement, n'y voyant pas de principes subversives au fond, les toléra jusqu'à la loi de 1834 les légalisaient; depuis ce temps, le principe des sociétés de secour mutuel se dévelopa largement et ouvertement en France.

La question d'une retraite fut reprise en 1844 par le gouvernement du roi Louis Philippe, qui nomma une commission extra parlementaire, avec mission d'étudier et de preparer un projet de loi analogue. Mais le gouvernement, qui avait pour motto unique le fameux mot, que le ministre Guizaut lançait à la classe bourgoise de l'époque: "Messieurs, enrichissez-vous,'' ne parvenait pas de produire que ce soit à l'avantage de la classe ouvrière. Une banque fut fondée sous le nom de "Caisse Nationale des Retraites pour la vieilesse,'' mais elle ne servait qu'aux grands et petits rentiers, qui en profitaient pour toucher un plus gros revenue pour le placement de leurs fonds. La limite des fonds à y placer, que le gouvernement avait fixé, fut détourné par les capitalistes, si bien que la chambre chercha d'autres moyens pour aider à la vieilesse prolétarienne. Elle subventionna les caisses de secour mutuelles, déjà existantes, et qui se dévelopaient fortement, grâce à ces subventions.

En 1848 il existaient en France plus d'un

millier de ces sociétés, avec 200,000 membres; à Paris seulement, on en comptait 250, avec 24,000 membres.

La classe reignante crût alors avoir trouvé le moyen final de rêgler la question des retraites ouvrières, en laissant l'initiative privé et volontaire se charger de ce fardeau, ci bien que ce fut ce système qui servit jusquà nos jours aux adversaires d'une retraite ouvrière, pour démontrer son inutilité. Le journal officiel publia récemment le bilan de ces sociétés qui annonce 4,662,435 membres, avec un fonds s'élévant à plus de 500 millions de francs. Il est vrai que le journal officiel déclara en même temps, que l'élément ouvrier, participant à ce fonds est relativement fort restraint: sur les 46,000 membres que ces sociétés comptaient en 1862, il n'y avait que 18,000 ouvriers; c'est à dire environ 35%. Aujourd'hui il y a à peine 15% d'ouvriers proprement qualifiés tel, jouissant d'une participation à ces caisses.

Après la guèrre de 1871, une nouvelle phase dans la question de retraite ouvrière se présenta; elle fut mise à l'ordre du jour des deux chambres et n'en disparut plus. En 1875, une résolution du député Lavorin proclamait devant l'Assemblée Nationale, que le travailleur était loin de recevoir l'équivalnat de sa production, et que la Nation devait se charger de ses soins lorseque l'âge avancé lui rendait son existence impossible; il demanda que la Nation créa un fond de 500 million afin de faire un don de 400 frs. par an à une population de 1,200,000, tous âges de plus de 60 ans. Il va sans dire, que la majorité réactionaire de la dite Assemblée enterra vite ce projet qu'elle appela insensé. En 1879, le député Floquet, du 12. Arr. de Paris, présenta un projet pareil sans avoir plus de succès. Mais en 1880 la chambre des députés créa la "Commission du travail," qui se transforma plus tard en "Commission de prévoyance sociale. Entre autres projets, qui furent soumis à cette commission, figurait le projet Raspail, qui reclamait la vente des Diamants de la Couronne, pour en faire la base d'une caisse de retraite pour les travailleurs âgés. Ce projet, pas plus d'ailleurs qu'une douzaine d'autres, ne trouvait grâce aux yeux de la commission qui cherchait simplement l'enterrement de la question en générale.

Ce fut le député socialiste Jaurès, qui le premier, en 1886, présenta un projet de loi devant la chambre tendant à créer une caisse de retraite obligatoire pour tous les travailleurs. Il demanda la formation d'organisations ouvrières obligatoires, et dont les fonds seraient alimentés par les patrons, les ouvriers et l'Etat à parts égales.

Le député socialiste de Mun, présenta ver la même époque un projet presque similaire, et grand fut la consternation des centres financiers, en entendant la formulation de ce projet; c'était la ruine du pays, dirent-ils, des projets aussi fantastiques qu'insensés, etc.; et comme la majorité des députés était alors du même avis, les deux projets Jaurès, et du député de Mun rejoignirent le panier à papier. Toutefois la commission de prévoyances offrait un projet d'assurance facultative et basant sur la co-opération financière des patrons, ouvriers, et de l'Etat, avec 50 ans comme limite d'âge; mais la législature fut close sans avoir pris cette proposition en considération. Pendant la période législative de 1893 à '98, Jaurès présenta un nouveau projet, qui avait été élaboré par le fabricant Escuyer, et qui eut la sanction du congrès de la Confédération Générale du travail, qui fut tenu à Lyon en 1897, mais la chambre n'y fit aucune attention, elle n'avait pas la moindre crainte devant la classe ouvrière, qui semait la discorde au lieu de s'unir et de se grouper autour des députés socialistes de la chambre. Le rapporteur de la commission, Guisse, donnait de temps en temps lecture des traveaux de cette dernière sans plus de succès, jusquà ce qu'en 1904 une majorité se trouva pour débattre la question.

Dès lors, le projet avança, et en 1906 on accepta un projet à la chambre aux bases suivantes: systèm obligatoir, capitalisation d'une somme avancée par la chambre et repartition des charges restantes entre l'Etat, les patrons et les ouvriers. Toute la fraction socialiste de la chambre des députés vota en faveur du projet, mais sans protôt.

(La fin dans le prochain numéro.)

DEATH ROLL

DE MAR, ED. B. of L. U. 213, Houston, Tex.

Claims Paid During June, 1910

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
12997	Robert S. Murphy	10	$200.00
12998	Myer Cohen	954	200.00
12999	Manuel Villafana	1589	200.00
13000	Lewis Kiger	542	200.00
13001	Benj. B. Landram	712	200.00
13002	George N. Thoma	433	200.00
13003	Wm. H. Reading	743	200.00
13004	Theodore Thompson	865	200.00
13005	Jacob G. Bauer	1057	200.00
13006	Mrs. Maria Lutz	1063	50.00
13007	Mrs. Etha Adams	1188	50.00
13008	Carl Davidson (dis.)	1367	400.00
13009	Mrs. Christina Pearson	12	50.00
13010	John H. MacLean (dis.)	57	400.00
13011	Theodore Federer	58	100.00
13012	Ed. Noser (dis.)	73	300.00
13013	Mrs. Mary E. Richey	211	50.00
13014	John Witz	59	200.00
13015	Wm. Frohs	389	200.00
13016	Charles P. Donahoe	1085	200.00
13017	Mrs. Anna Tews	1748	50.00
13018	A. E. Lindwall	12	100.00
13019	W. W. Gilmore	17	200.00
13020	Mrs. Fannie Kremer	34	50.00
13021	David Brown	52	200.00
13022	Andrew J. Garrett	53	50.00
13023	Gustav Valvoda	54	200.00
13024	Mrs. Mary C. Farrell	87	50.00
13025	C. H. Martin	87	50.00
13026	Mrs. Mary Felik	115	25.00
13027	Mrs. Elizabeth McCarthy	117	50.00
13028	Arthur Murphy, Sr.	117	50.00
13029	J. J. Deery	132	200.00
13030	Charles E. Ohl	135	200.00
13031	Wm. Northall	171	200.00
13032	A. W. Rundquist	181	200.00
13033	Soren Sorensen	181	200.00
13034	Edgar Hammond (dis.)	292	400.00
13035	Mrs. Anna Danko	309	50.00
13036	Samuel Ahern	388	50.00
13037	Mrs. Augusta Dobkowitz	422	50.00
13038	Mrs. Annie Kingston	478	50.00
13039	L. Boomsma	490	200.00
13040	J. W. Gaston	506	50.00
13041	Richard McElrevey	736	200.00
13042	Mrs. Susanna L. Long	845	25.00
13043	Wm. Snyder	996	50.00
13044	Mrs. May E. Turner	996	50.00
13045	Mrs. G. A. Johnson	1824	50.00
13046	Fred Oeters	522	200.00
13047	Chas. Eckstrom	98	200.00
13048	Henry Gentzsch	1	200.00
13049	John Johnson	1	200.00
13050	Chas. Fuerst	47	200.00
13051	Mrs. Louisa Bouchey	78	50.00
13052	Mrs. K. Grabouska	146	25.00
13053	Andrew Bennett	163	200.00
13054	J. W. Cartwright	198	50.00
13055	John Hieronimus	309	100.00
13056	Martin Kenny	451	200.00
13057	Allan Kilmer	465	200.00
13058	George Welz	497	200.00
13059	Mrs. H. M. Carnovsky	509	50.00
13060	James F. Smoyer (dis.)	651	400.00
13061	I. B. Duncan	653	50.00
13062	Amedee Belanger	730	200.00
13063	Mrs. Linda Maconnell	1067	50.00
13064	Harry Mathis	1704	200.00
13065	Henry Lyman	1747	200.00
13066	J. Midwinter	18	200.00
13067	John J. Kelley	33	137.00
13068	Peter Anderson	53	200.00
13069	C. M. Kearns	55	136.50
13070	Abraham Hathaway	81	200.00
13071	Mrs. Eva L. Vaughn	229	50.00
13072	Mrs. Margaret Magee	340	50.00
13073	Mrs. Adlina Stuenkel	416	25.00
13074	George F. Arverson	434	200.00
13075	M. L. Musick	515	50.00
13076	Mrs. F. Cavanaugh	581	50.00
13077	Richard A. McGee	860	200.00
13078	Charles Dingley	962	200.00
13079	Barnard C. Gardner	1054	50.00
13080	James H. Dunn	1058	200.00
13081	S. A. Hultgren	1265	100.00
13082	Mrs. Leta H. Whitehurst	1458	50.00
13083	Mrs. Adele N. Bates	1663	50.00
13084	Joseph Werner	521	50.00
13085	Geo. Kirchner	723	157.20
13086	Joseph LaBlanc	1367	200.00
13087	Mrs. Salome Lobstein	13	50.00
13088	Edward M. McGlennon	22	50.00
13089	Robert B. Harlan	36	50.00
13090	Ongel Piatza	44	137.75
13091	Charles Ahlgrin	80	50.00
13092	John A. Sickinger	117	200.00
13093	Frederick Vetter	120	200.00
13094	Mrs. Lena Armstrong	183	25.00
13095	Mrs. Ellen H. Gantz	191	50.00
13096	Anderson Ferrell	326	100.00
13097	Jacob Thoman	440	200.00
13098	J. N. Murphy	653	100.00
13099	Wm. Breen, Jr.	1036	200.00
13100	Mrs. Anna E. Schultz	1236	50.00
13101	Otto Platz	464	200.00
13102	Mrs. Emma Harbison	500	25.00
13103	Mrs. Elizabeth Noble	625	50.00
13104	Wm. H. Griffith	716	50.00
13105	Wm. H. Barnes	964	50.00
13106	Eugene Miller	1093	200.00
13107	John C. Shea	1254	200.00
13108	W. J. Lawson	1391	50.00
13109	Wm. Ruf	971	200.00
13110	Matthew Hilsenbeck	25	200.00
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13113	Mrs. J. M. Patterson	219	50.00
13114	Mrs. Barbara Fraser	340	50.00
13115	Emerson Ingersoll	386	200.00
13116	Carl Carlson (dis.)	457	400.00
13117	Jonas Heaton	915	50.00
13118	Mrs. Anna Teller	947	50.00
13119	Mrs. Alma E. Shettle	948	50.00
13120	Mrs. Laura J. Triplett	1319	50.00
13121	Mrs. Clara C. Grau	7	50.00
13122	Mrs. Louisa Rosseau	7	50.00
13123	Chas. E. Wasson	7	200.00
13124	Paul Schmidt	80	200.00
13125	Mrs. Carrie L. Young	432	50.00
13126	Mrs. A. Van Hine	490	50.00
13127	Samuel D. Hassler	514	200.00
13128	Mrs. Kate T. Hawk	4	50.00
13129	Mrs. Gunnor Swan	7	50.00
13130	Mrs. Catherine Keil	29	50.00
13131	S. B. Chaine	171	200.00

13132	Mrs. Elizabeth Thaxton.	345	50.00
13133	Henry Martens	507	50.00
13134	Mrs. Eveline Nolan ...	509	50.00
13135	Mrs. Anna Tatroe	943	50.00
13136	Mrs. Marie Maher	1021	50 00
13137	Mrs. Sidonia Halla	54	50.00
13138	John Kubik	54	200 00
13139	J. Rezabek	54	200.00
13140	Mrs. Anna Krohengold..	56	50.00
13141	Stephen L. Hunt	163	200.00
13142	D. B. Bramhall	184	200.00
13143	Mrs. Elisa Noeth	291	50.00
13144	Mrs. Martha Jann	322	50.00
13145	Mrs. Mary Ann Wilms..	362	50.00
13146	Mrs. A. D. Knackstadt.	476	50.00
13147	Mrs. Bertha G. Curley..	492	50.00
13148	Harry Fritz	492	50.00
13149	Mrs. Margaret Hoyer ..	493	50.00
13150	Mrs. Margaritb Smith..	504	50.00
13151	Mrs. Caroline Miller ...	599	50.00
13152	James E. Lucas	1353	200.00
13153	J. H. Hixon.....	1582	200.00
13154	Mrs. Iantha Holmes....	16	50.00
13155	Chas. W. Tozer	73	200.00
13156	Mrs. May Balme.....	33	50.00
13157	J. E. Morris	329	50.00
13158	Harvey Stoddard	1015	200.00
13159	Mrs. Catherine Kilgus..	34	50.00
13160	Charles S. Knowles.....	1019	200 00
13161	Mrs. Jenettia McArthy..	1897	50.00
13162	Wm. F. Holzapfel	247	200.00
	Total		$20,843.45

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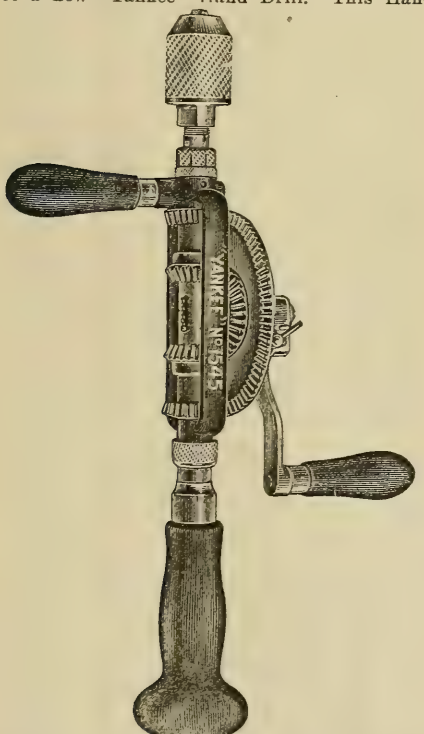
The North Bros.' Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, Pa., has placed on the market a new "Yankee" Hand Drill. This Hand



Drill is a smaller style of the "Yankee" Breast Drill No. 550 and 555, but has instead of a breast plate a handle that can be held in the hand or against the body when in use. It has every feature that has made "Yankee" Breast Drills so popular, and built on same mechanical lines of a tool rather than a piece of hardware.

The special feature of "Yankee" Breast and Hand Drills is the simple mechanism for changing action of the tool and operated by merely moving the shifter on cylinder between the small gears on spindle and the simple device for changing speed.

Note the little slide on Cylinder between Gears and the notches. With slide in first notch (at top), it is a Plain Drill, in second a Left-hand Ratchet, in third a Right-hand Ratchet, in fourth a Double Ratchet where any movement of Crank forward or backward, causes the Drill to cut continuously, a time saver and convenience when working in corners where Crank cannot be turned. In fifth (at bottom) Gearing, etc., is locked to open or close Chuck.

The change of speed, fast or slow, is made by simple movement of lever on hub or Gear and without removing Drill from work, and with any of the movements named above.

The 2-Jaw Chuck holds accurately and securely both square or round Shanks, and 3-Jaw round Shanks only, up to ⅜-inch.

Adjustable Ball Bearings takes all strain or thrust.

The side handle can be unscrewed and has Screw Driver Bit to fit screws in Drill.

The Frame is malleable iron, finished in dead black color. The Chuck body is malleable iron, polished and nickel plated. The Jaws are of steel, drop forged and hardened. The Spindle of steel and gears are cast iron with cut teeth. The driving gears are 4½ and 2 in. diam., and driven gears on spindle 1½ in. diam.

The wood handle is 4½ in. long, large end 2½ in. diam., and can be detached from frame by the milled nut, and thus use interior of handle as a magazine for drills. Extreme length of Drill is 16½ inches.

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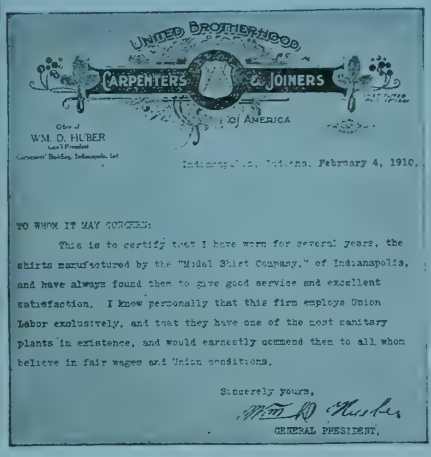

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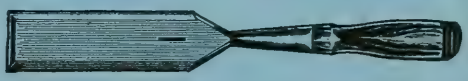

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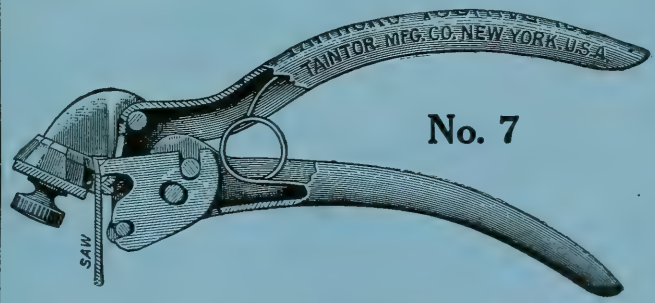

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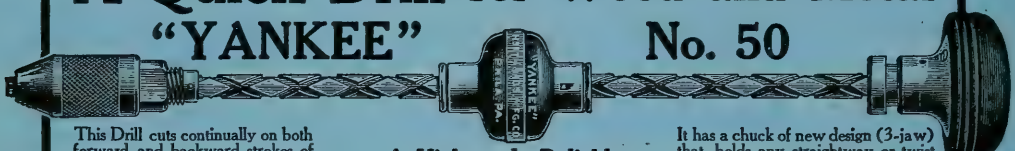

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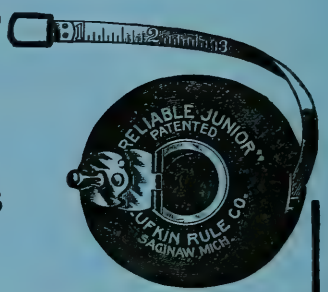

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXX—No. 8
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1910

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Life Is So Short

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

Let's smile and be kind—life is so short
And most of the way so rough,
The times are trying, the road upgrade,
And always trouble enough;
Yesterday's hurts we'll try to forget—
And tomorrow's cares can wait,
Today with diligence let us keep
Our hearts from the stain of hate.

Life is too short for spite and revenge
And paying back wrong for wrong,—
Try patience and love and forgiveness,
Meet slights with a smile and song;
The sad world with all its repining,
Its bitterness, care and tears,
Needs the wealth of your loving-kindness
To sweeten the sin-soiled years.

Yes, life is too short to be hateful
Or scorning any you meet,
Then strive to keep pleasant and gentle,
To always smile and be sweet;
For the sunshine of love is needed
To warm the world with its light,
And to shed abroad its effulgence
To bless humanity's night.

The Carpenter

LABOR UNIONS AS BROTHERHOODS.

(By John B. Powell.)

AS it a fad, a fancy or a fascination that led me into so many different and distinct secret fraternities, receive the forms of formalities of one hundred and fifty-six "degrees" and write seven ceremonial rituals, each morally instructive, perceptive, entertaining and elevating, none less than ten, none more than forty pages, for as many absolutely secret orders of fraternal aim and purpose?

It may be that the pretty, often the petty, thing of human conceit stubbornly persuaded me against Solomon's belief, there is nothing actually new under the sun. One thing is quite certain. I never could—never will—metamorphize my faculties and body into an Empedoclese and explore for a crater of wild, hideous, tormenting curiosities just to demonstrate the fallacy of Solomon's assertion.

In my college days—rather nights—I yearned to know, hence I studied the secret doctrines and mystic rites of ancient religious and mediaeval and modern secret orders with, however, no intention of becoming an ascetic or semi-religious archivist, but more to familiarize myself with the popular compends of learned tractates that I might discover, if possible, the counterparts and counterfeits and imitations of my own time.

During one of those nights—ah, it had been raining all day and wishes were many for a rare day in June—to be exact, it was mid February. I was, induced, persuaded, intimidated, coerced—familiar terms to my labor friends of today—to explore, by the aid of certain of my fellows, the deep, dark, mysteries of the wonderful and wondrous "Degree of Pyschological Revelation," and and as a study of the human soul was of never ceasing interest to me, my blue silk shirt was tendered and accepted as an honorable I. O. U. for the fee demanded.

As I remember, I was convinced that Solomon and much of his accredited wisdom was dead, at least I was made to believe that there really was something new in theory and fact "down under the sun." In a manner, I was instructed to choose the best of two good friends. Maybe I might have been just as happy had either charmer not been present. While gently but securely blindfolded, I was softly directed to throw my arms about my choice. It was a trying ordeal. Each of my friends assured me I would make no mistake whichever one was chosen. The question, however, was which was the best of the two.

I chose Charlie.

"Thank you," said he, in affectionate voice.

"Embrace your friend," commands His Imperial Highness, the Grand Pyschological Instructor.

"Come to me, Charlie!" I exclaimed. "We two are one," and with a strong effort, really it was a great effort on my part, I threw my arm to encircle my choice.

My friend "bobbed"—the present word is "ducked"—leaving my swinging integrals to hug my ownself as the Polonious in the chair, as a matter of fact he was on a chair—rolled forth in deep and eloquent tones William Shakespeare's advice—

> To thine own self be true:
> And it must follow, as the night the day.
> Thou canst not then be false to any man.

Since then the question has often risen, can man be true to himself and true to his friend if he take bread from the mouth of his fellow beings.

Two elements rise before me in answer.

One is the unfeeling employer who grinds down the wage he pays his employe to that low edge that naught can sharpen it to remove even the mold from the hard crusted loaf.

The other is that which aids the employer by accepting the mold—the low wage he receives for his labor.

Often, oh, so often have I asked myself can these two elements be true to themselves and parts of the noble brotherhood of man while robbing their fellow mortals, one by making at their expense his own life more luxurious, the other by asking and being satisfied with only the mites that hardly sustain life.

The Carpenter

It has seemed and still seems to me that we can find no Pilopidas and Epimenodas in any such elements. In the history of philanthropic ages it surely is written that the nobler army to lead toiling man to triumph over them is the one that battles unitedly against both. How solid, then, should be the army of today that is opposing them under the banner of organized labor. Of the brotherhoods I have sought, it has been to me the greatest of all unities, for it finds me just one, but one among the many, earning an honest living by the sweat of the brow, and great is the pride, greater the honor of being somewhere along its firing line.

The fight of the toiler for certain natural and inherent rights bestowed upon him by the power of his own brain and brawn is not only clearly manifest but better understood and more sympathetically and strenuously supported as real and righteous in its place and performance, and yet it is a sad realization that with all his own energies and efforts and those of his friends, their combined endeavors have not been able to check or decrease the power that oppresses him and his fellow toilers. Is there brotherhood in any such power? The fraternity that unites the laboring masses in the fraternity that seeks good for the many, that which increases and solidifies oppression, gathers a selfish few in their own bounden circle that is charming only to its exclusive votaries.

Under God's blue sky baneful power over human welfare is rising higher and higher in harsher, harder ascent over burdened, struggling life and is seen in all its inhumanity, atrocity and tyranny as it holds the pall of its mighty hand over wearing, aging women and helpless children. And its baseness grows as it feeds itself upon the labor of criminals for and within prison walls which a free and law-abiding army waits willingly and eagerly for work and wage that will not send them over the hills to the poor house or into prisons. In my soul I believe that such a hand is writing the death warrant of the brotherhood of man. In that same sacred chamber rests secure and immovable the conviction that the nobler arm is the arm to solidify and strengthen the same brotherhood.

I believe, also, that there is no principle of brotherhood shown by any person or persons, government, law or judiciary, that will curb or silence the tongue that speaks for those rights, liberties and freedom that appeal to the soul of man or that will imprison men for expressing opinion or doing those acts which have fact and truth for a foundation. Devotion to each other in face of such danger is not merely a fraternal virtue. Human alliance, human association underlies the true principle of protection.. We know that the world is not going backward, nor standing still. No matter in whatever station of life we stand we owe it to ourselves, our families and our friends to acquit ourselves with firm and equal mind as human beings and as Christians to lift the lowly and relieve the oppressed.

This is true brotherhood, and upon it rests the fabric of organized labor.

Dawn of the Morrow.

Hast thou no Hope, no Faith or Light,
To lead Thee through the Darkness now?
Is there no kindred soul in sight
To soothe thy hot and weary brow?

Thy head Thou droppest on Thy breast
The symbol of a dying rose—
When will Thy Heart then be at rest—
Thy tired Frame in Sleep repose?

Downtrodden man, why dost Thou sorrow?
Do not permit Thy Soul to pine—
A glorious Morn may break tomorrow—
The Sun of Happiness may shine.

—Ethel Richmond.

The Carpenter

WORKING IN THE SUNSHINE.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

In ourselves the sunshine dwells,
In ourselves the music swells,
Everywhere the heart awake
Finds some music it can make.

HAPPY the heart that has found its appointed task. Lofty or low in worldly estate may find contentment in congenial work. Mechanic, philosopher, farmer, merchant, manufacturer preacher, teacher, poet, artist,—from the master builder to the unskilled apprentice, each has a place and a part to perform on the stage of life. Each human atom has an individual niche in the wonderful combination of making up a world.

For each and all of us life presents a perspective of possibilities that stretches far beyond our dreams and hope is the mascot of the journey that begins in the cradle and ends in the grave. Working in the sunshine of a hopeful atmosphere may become an acquired habit. In what is termed the mental age, "Intense optimistic thought" has been compared to dynamite in its force as a power of achievement. Through the long stretches of ice-bound winter, when saw and plane were silent and enforced idleness the program, hope was ever present and anticipation brightened the hours with sunshine to be. Now, in the radiant glow of summer's rich unfolding of fruit and flower, gladness broods over the land. Harmonious sounds of nature blend in a vast content. Borne on cooling breezes above the minor notes of stream and forest, the man-made melody of labor rises and swells to a mighty chorus.

The steady tap of the hammer and the rythm of the busy saw mingle without discord with the myriad voices of nature in expressing the rapture of the June time. Peace and prosperity breathe out in the sound and a blessed satisfaction results from labor's renewed activity.

The summer sunshine lingers over varied tints of flower and foliage. It caresses alike the lilac and the thistle,—the wheat and the tares. Its touch, like a magic call, bids the waste places to blossom as the rose and bare fields to become clothed in verdure, and in the midst of the sweetness the hearts of the toilers warm with hope and happiness.

The summer sunshine finds its best and brightest reflection in its benediction to the world's workers.

It seems wholly unnecessary that God's creatures should lack any needful thing in this beautiful world.

The work of head and hands may be exceedingly blessed where hope and confidence direct our labors. The optimistic idea imparts hope, health and energy for endeavor, and a dauntless courage for achievement, and all the selfish schemes of monopoly cannot counteract nor destroy the God-given principles of success underlying this idea.

Time passes swiftly when we love our work. In the splendor of summer sunshine the dark days are forgotten. The gloom of defeat and the chill of disappointment have passed, and if they failed not in their purpose, left us wiser and stronger in experience.

We dwell not on calamity and disaster. There are two days in the week that all men should count free from anxiety—yesterday and tomorrow. One is past and the other is to come, and we have only today; so it is wise to try to bear only today's burdens. Viewed in the sunshine, the industrial situation assumes a more hopeful outlook for equity. The mine horrors occupy remote places of sacred memorial in subconsciousness. The brotherhood of man takes on a clearer, more comprehensive meaning, and organized labor a new impetus and a firmer purpose for the cause of humanity's weak and defenseless ones.

With the call of summer singing its merry way in one's heart it is easier to be hopeful and happy than to be sick and sorrowful. A happy man is not apt to be a wicked one. Cheerfulness and Christianity are very good partners. The American spirit of unrest need not necessarily mean progress in the wrong direction, for well directed surplus energy may steadily lift the average citizen upward, more and more toward the purer, higher ideals that Brotherhood sets as the standard of a Christian nation.

The Carpenter

In this smile of encouragement to the weary and heavy laden—in this whisper of peace and good cheer to burdened hearts, we would that the summer breeze from the Southland might bear to them the sweet breath of the pine trees, and the mingled fragrance of roses, jasmine, oleanders and magnolias that scent the atmosphere around us.

"Infinite Love is the source of all harmony," and material poverty should count for little when we learn to draw on this unlimited source for happiness.

Then, in the full glory of the June time, hopeful and happy may labor join in the glad chorus:

Oh, there's sunshine, blessed sunshine.
When the peaceful, happy moments roll;
When Jesus shows His smiling face
There is sunshine in my soul.

WORK FOR THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

(By Frank Duffy.)

EDUCATION is for a life purpose. A genius might travel its long broad course at an amazing pace and accomplish what an ordinary mind could reach only in a term of years of study. Yet neither one nor a precocious intellect should leap under any impulse, lest the effort reveal, too late for halting, circumstances demanding serious and careful consideration.

Languages change and many die. Time and circumstances may favor an early, fluent and perfect command of one's own language.

Without a fair knowledge, clear understanding and command of words, intelligence is never bright. Sign, touch and motion are descriptive and explanatory forms of the communicating power, benefiting a sad, though fortunately not a numerous field where struggle the deaf, or dumb, or both, and those who, until relieved of their misfortune, are illiterate, the rich and poor alike suffering from these afflictions. No education can benefit the idiotic, nor can spoken language be of use to those who have no power to hear or speak. Setting aside with feelings of sadness those lacking mental power, we find many in trade and industrial life afflicted by other forms of physical impairment, in some instances inherited. Education, to make understanding clear and serviceable, must, in some manner, assist such unfortunates. The dumb may see and hear, the deaf see and speak, while the blind can hear and speak and understand as can the others. As it is the office of both written and spoken language to describe, explain and promote what they create, discover and develop, they may well be, and are, used to serve the fortunate and the unfortunate, which they may do by sign, touch, motion, pen or voice, as the call may demand.

Means, methods, codes and manners may be the work of invention to increase or decrease the sensitive powers of the human being. All sciences have claim upon it and are indebted to it. So, too, is industrial and mechanical life, which by its aid presents a brilliant array of extensive coinations remarkably technical and valuably instructive in meaning and application. Thus is invention a keystone of education.

To obtain success in trade and vocational life, education is of course quite essential. Each life has at least enough of education to understand the power and service of not all but many ancient and modern educating inventions. But is there an amplitude? Would the old and worn be satisfying? Can the amplitude be supplied by those who have lived such a life? Could the well-paid Chancellor of the University of Syracuse, N. Y., or the aged, superannuated professor, C. W. Eliot, both men of *belles lettres*, but known to hold malice and dislike for organized Labor Unions and their members, be properly qualified as tutors and trainers in technics belonging to the crafts of this majestic world? Can the literati and the schools or colleges of literature instruct in or perform the work and duties done by the giants and geniuses and the common forces that increase and enhance the solid and substantial

beauty and greatness of mechanical and industrial construction that is adding to the grandeur of our cities and towns and country?

Ah! but you say these erudite institutes and instructors theoretically prepare aspirants for, as the case may be, the mine, the farm, the shop, the factory, the mill, etc., and thus qualify them expertly in all the techniques and intricacies of the mighty machinations of Labor's extensive realm. Indeed! Well, there is a wide—a very wide difference between theory and practice, a still wider one between the easy and familiar, and the difficult and technical. Again, technics often shatter theories and change practices. Success, the goal of the wage-earning masses of the world, depends in trades and vocations, more upon experience and mastering technics and the practical, than upon theory and illustration, for nothing can be more discouraging and disappointing than to find false teachings in theory, principle and practice.

As text books and instructors—Organized Labor's publications—especially those of the magazine class, are certainly more reliable in freshness and scope of information than the dust-dimmed and shelf-worn volumes handed down, as works of authority, notwithstanding they are constantly growing more ancient and obsolete, by schools and institutes fostered and conducted by elements that place labor as subservient and not as a co-operating factor in manufacture and production.

"Graduates," said a writer, in recently presenting results found in a public institution of the technical and industrial educational class, "who turn their backs to the school's allotments, want to arrive in time to sow oats, lay brick, plow, plane, do plastering, and still catch the building boom at the top," and in the honesty of his pen, he informs us "After thirty years, this school is definitely on trial for its existence."

This condition, so drolly stated, is reflexive of one nearer our office. Early and often in its existence has our neighbor answered calls for workmen to assume places vacated under strike conditions by trade unionists. Each contingent sent out was "under age, without but willing to obtain experience, still considered competent to earn equable ('equitable,' perhaps, was meant) wages."

"We would have saved money," wrote a student so sent out to his father, "had I not come here but gone to work in the shop, where more wages are paid than here." The complaint was one of many.

Under what claim or reasoning should Union Labor morally and financially aid and encourage institutions uncharitable to it, even to taking bread from its mouth. From a workingman's point of view, we hold no industrial or technical education can have breadth or standard that places labor in conflict with labor.

Now, our preliminary thought pointed out the origin and value of language and education and, in the textual review, the importance of obtaining courses and instruction shaped and moulded by test, trial and experience in contrast with what is imparted from conception and observation, while our final conclusion is, that organized labor should, under the auspices and management of the American Federation of Labor, assume the enterprise of establishing schools specially and specifically for mechanical and industrial education and training, financing them by revenues obtained from the constituent membership of the bodies forming the federation.

To Those Who Haven't Risen.

Don't despair of the living dead;
Nations tremble when they move for bread.
For, lying dormant, back in the social slum,
Are minds as brilliant as the noon-day sun;
Let's help them all we can.
By leveling up, you'll find 'tis true
That many are useful, and human, too.
So here let's vow to never rest
Until, at least, we've done our best
To heed from the deep that sad request,
"For the Brotherhood of Man."

—Jos. D. Moore.

The Carpenter

THE MAN OUT OF WORK.

(By William J. Shields.)

IN an ideal state of society there would not only be work enough of the proper kind, with the proper reward, for everybody, but the worker and the work always could be easily brought together. It is on this particular line of agitation that labor has performed its most beneficial service. The larger leisure coming through reducing the length of the workday, has been responsible for brightening the lives of wage-earners, in relieving them of the anxiety of insecure opportunity. There is much contained in this one phase of the agitation and also much concern is shown by many lest the matter be overdone.

I have many times been asked, when is this agitation for shorter hours to cease? The question is a difficult one to answer, and particularly so in this money mad age where humanity receives so little consideration. If I was to answer the question I would say that the agitation would cease when industry was regulated down to the basis of supplying work for everybody who is in economic need of work and who desired work, for one of the fundamental truths is contained in the fact that a man is a better man in every sense when steadily employed than he is when subjected to fluctuating employment. Much has been accomplished in this particular and there yet remains much to be done. I think it safe to say we are agreed on the proposition that there is nothing so helpful to the mind, or beneficial to the body, there is nothing that purifies the morals, like steady employment. Subject a man to enforced idleness and the burdens of responsibility weigh him down and directly appeals to all the baser qualities of his unture. It is periods of this kind that drive many to the saloon, turns them away from their better selves and degenerates them into the selfish beings of forgetting their God and puts them into a condition where they stand willing to sacrifice their fellow's interests, that theirs may be temporarily relieved. Men must work to live and the healthiest atmosphere is that which banishes the fear of want and furnishes a security from privations traceable to lack of opportunity to earn a living. When we are confronted with the alarming fact that thousands are driven to untimely death through discouraging effect of the particular mentioned, through a lack of what you may justly describe as the proper application of the golden rule, then it naturally follows that it is time to sit up and take notice. God has been most generous in supplying bountifully for all, and if social conditions as today regulated by man discriminates to the detriment of the weak and in favor of the strong and this condition is permitted, through lack of protest, to continue, then it becomes an acknowledged fact that we no longer agree with God's commands, but that we stand willing to substitute for the golden rule the principle of the survival of the fittest. Too long has this principle been permitted to operate. It has furnished the opportunity to those favored to entrench themselves and build a power almost insurmountable. The duty of the hour as it appeals to me, appreciating this situation, is to decide between God and man, and the necessary thing needed is an awakening of the mind force of the godly men and women to this question of mans' inhumanity to man.

Faithfully.

Let us do our part, my brothers,
In the work that nearest lies—
Let us fill each day with effort
In the present as it flies;
If it is our part to labor
Though distasteful work may be,
Let us lift life's heavy burdens
And let's do it cheerfully.

Labor that is known as worship
Is the honest sort and true,
In whatever fate assigns us
There our best work we must do;
You and I may both be certain
If we tell it truthfully—
That the Lord was not mistaken
In the work cut out for me.

So let's do our part, my brothers,
Of the world's work if we may
Blest to be accounted worthy
In the struggle day by day;
Glad to stand among earth's tollers
When from all its care set free,
Happy with an easy conscience
That we labored faithfully.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

The Carpenter

THE TOILER'S NATURAL RESOURCES.

(By H. B. Moyer.)

TRULY, this is the age of conservation.

One can scarcely pick up a magazine of any kind or a newspaper without being met with an article on the art of conservating; there seems to be an epidemic among writers leading to treatises of this nature. Within as many days I have read three or four articles on how this and that method of doing things would save money, time and energy, and the point that impressed me most was that nearly every one of these articles dealt directly with business men. In none of them was the conservation of the workingman's natural resources—from the workingman's standpoint—dwelt upon. When he was mentioned it was always as a source of revenue to the employer, who by way of installing such and such a system could grind out a fatter dividend.

Uncle Sam and the Lady of the Snows, Miss Canada, are devising ways and means of conserving the natural resources of their respective vast domains. The unfortunate part of Uncle Sam's attempt at conservation is that he is beginning when some of his most valuable resources, such as pulpwood, for example, have been destroyed.

The business house that has not revolutionized its methods of doing business within the past few years is a rarity. The trend in business circles is toward economy and larger dividends today, tomorrow and every day, and it behooves the workingman to safeguard his own interests lest he finds himself in the same predicament as the aeronaut several hundred feet up in the air and no gas in his balloon.

It is hard to realize that even an illiterate, dark-skinned foreigner from the vineyards of far-off Italy, the fields of distant Macedonia, or the barren plains of Russia could be so blind as to allow himself to become a literal beast of burden to the employing class. Yet we have but to look into the great steel plants scattered broadcast throughout the land to find conditions which in print seem almost incredible, not to mention the sweatshops and like places.

But for the unlettered laborer from foreign shores there is at least a semblance of an excuse. Plucked from his native land—where he probably was permitted to breathe God's fresh air—he is packed like an animal in steerage aboard an immense steamer, and upon his arrival is stowed aboard an immigrant train and rushed pell mell to the steel mills. After that it is little but work and work and work. He knows no Sabbath—or at least didn't until a very short time ago—and many of them doesn't yet. He lives in filthy company houses crusted with the iron ore and coal dust from the blast furnaces, surrounded by a lawn of cinders and pig iron scraps. Small wonder, then, that he comes to know no other world than the narrow one he moves in. Twelve—yes, sometimes fourteen hours' work a day—leave little time for anything else. There is some excuse for the steel mill laborer.

Fifty years ago there might have been some excuse for the steel mill beast of burden's white-skinned brethren. Today, in these times of educational industrial enlightenment, there is none.

Opponents of a universal eight-hour law say that ten hours is not too much for a man to labor, that in fact he is better off working the extra hours than loafing around and spending his money. Well, a candle will burn so long and no longer. The man who runs marathons, the longest of running events, enjoys but short-lived fame.

Personally, I am acquainted with the head of a big financial enterprise who quits work at 1:30 p. m. every day, and he is quite frank in giving as his reason that he believes it advisable to reserve one's natural resources.

I am not advocating the ceasing of work at 1:30 p. m., but I certainly do believe in the shortest possible working day and have little patience with those, who because of blind prejudice against organized labor, persist in giving two or more hours of their time with the consequent waste

of natural resources to the unappreciative already-wealthy.

If some one were to ask the non-union carpenters, for example, to donate from $1 to $2 a day out of their pocket toward the support of capital they would be properly indignant. And yet that is exactly what the mechanics among them are doubtless doing when they work ten or more hours for sometimes only 50 per cent. in wages what the card man receives.

Meal time comes around just as regularly in after years as in youth, but man's greatest asset, the ability to work and earn money, is not as powerful at sunset as at dawn. For that reason, if for no other, every man owes it to himself to see that he makes the most of his natural resources, and gives nothing without just return for it.

I can imagine nothing worse in the way of wear and tear on one's vitality than this "hand-to-mouth" business, and I knew something of it before organized labor blessed the calling I was then identified with and placed wages on something like an equal basis with living expenses, and the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker didn't cart away each day's earnings as soon as they were made.

And even if the non-union mechanic be earning a trifle more than his living—and I fail to see how he can be at the rate food, rent, clothing, etc., has and is constantly going up—there is no reason why he should be satisfied with the crumbs when the loaf is at hand for practically only the asking.

Our "friend the enemy," as Mr. Gompers so aptly terms him, is not working for the benefit of mankind in general. In fact not infrequently, as in the case of Russell Sage, we find him merely piling up wealth long after he has made his "pile," simply for the excitement of the thing. Mrs. Sage will doubtless alleviate much of the poverty which her husband's wanton greed possibly created, but even so the relief will be but temporary.

Too much stress, I think, cannot be laid upon the importance of organizing, and above all it should be made perfectly plain to the rank and file of such a great body like that of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters that each and every member owes it to himself to become an organizer, if even in only a small way. A well-put argument here and there must have its moral effect just as a regular attendance at meetings and the evincing of keen interest in all business of the union will have.

Every mechanic worthy of the name that is taken from the non-union ranks is a clog removed from the wheels of organized labor's progress. The employers, among other economic movements, are making it their business to conserve the practical men—few though they may be—in the non-union rank and file. It is to organized labor's interest to turn the tables, and to do this will take time, courage and money. If you, as a member of a great labor union, cannot find time or means to carry on the work of organization, you can at least make it your business to cast a counter vote against the narrow-minded would-be economist who votes against a five or ten-cent assessment to carry on the good work. Remember that

> Little drops of water,
> Little grains of sand,
> Make the mighty ocean
> And the pleasant land.

Organization, co-ordination, co-operation, are the right of every body of men whose aims are worthy and equitable; and must needs be the source of those who, individually, are unable to persuade their fellow-men to recognize the justice of their claims and principles. If employed within lawful and peaceful limits, it may rightly hope to be a means of educating society in a spirit of fairness and practical brotherhood.—Bishop Potter.

Nothing is so unreasoning and fatal to both Christianity and the nation as the notion, which the fear of the older Socialism begets, that it is dangerous and destructive for men to organize, to act together for their common welfare—making the strength of each the common blessing of all, instead of each wasting much of his own and his neighbor's life in exclusiveness and conflict.—Herron.

ARE UNION MEN TRUE TO THEMSELVES AND THEIR ORGANIZATION?

(By A. R. Wyatt, Newark, N. J.)

URING my twenty-five years in the labor movement I have made a careful study of the workings of the various labor organizations, and the characteristics of the men that belong to them, and while watching the movement as it progressed I find that the individual member is not as true to his fellow men as he ought to be, and he is lacking in his efforts to help better the condition of his fellow men, as well as his own. I also find that the attitude of some individuals whose object is to control and build fences for the purpose of protecting their own individual interests, and the achievements of the projects of their personal and intimate friends, is one of the greatest evils in the labor movement. Are such men true unionists? No, they are not; they are not true to themselves or true to their organizations. When a man joins a labor organization he does it for the purpose of protecting the interests of his fellow men as well as his own, and the little ones dependent upon him, and not for the purpose of simply bettering his own condition. If a man is a good union man he will keep a watchful eye upon his organization, and those who are seeking to control it for the purpose of accomplishing something for himself. The only way to do this is to attend the meetings of the local union and watch any movement that would tend to interfere with the good and welfare of his organization and teach the members thereof the justice, wisdom and nobility of the labor movement. Teach him the power of the union label, teach him why he should demand it and see that it is on all the goods he buys. If all the working men in this country would do this and prove themselves true to themselves and their organization, and true to the labor movement there would not be a non-union product on the market, and why? Because there would be no sale for them. The trouble with the working people in this country, is that they are too much concerned in themselves, and pay but little attention to the welfare of their fellowmen, they are like the fence builder who builds his fences, and for what? For the purpose of controlling his organization to accomplish something for himself, and to hell with the other fellow. Are these men union men? Are they true to their organization? No, they are traitors to the honest cause of organized labor. If a man is a good union man he will do right, he will fear no man, let him fight for that which is right, and tremble not in the presence of his foes, for his cause is a just one. Therefore let every man be true to his organization, and if he is true to his organization he will be true to himself and the labor movement and to be true to the labor movement he should demand the union label at all times and by doing so we will force the goods made by union men and women on the market and cause to be removed from the market the products of the scab and strike-breaker, the destroyer of the peace and happiness of the cottage fireside. Let us hope that the time will come when all working men and women will demand the union label on all goods they buy, and the non-union man will be something of the past, but in order to do this we must be united and work together for the benefit of all concerned, and we are bound to win. Let us remember the famous words of Lincoln, in his famous debate with Stephen A. Douglas, in the contest for the United States senatorship of Illinois, when he said: "A house divided against itself cannot stand." Therefore let us stand side by side for one common purpose and defend those rights that justly belong to us and better the condition of the great toiling masses.

Trade unions tend to eradicate the spirit of selfishness, creating, instead, a feeling that the interest of one is the interest of all.

Those who create the wealth of the world are the very slaves of those who control the land and other means of productive wealth.

The Carpenter

USEFULNESS OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

(By R. B. Buckham.)

WE are accustomed at times to speak of the beautiful as distinguished from the useful, but in reality no such distinction exists. What we are wont to term the beautiful has its usefulness, too, as well as anything else.

Perhaps nowhere is there a better illustration of this fact to be found than in architecture. Anyone of ordinary intelligence could no doubt plan and build a house, but who would care to live in such a structure as the average person without experience or architectural taste would put together? The home, when completed, must not only be a sufficient guard against wind and weather, but it must be also be attractive and homelike. It must have grace, and symmetry, and beauty, too, to be serviceable. Hence the aesthetic sense is as actually and practically useful in housebuilding as is scientific knowledge and skill.

We hear a great deal of lament about the young folks in the country leaving the home acres abandoned. But if the old homestead should be given a little of the warmth and cheer and winsomeness which architecture could add to relieve its plainness, perhaps the case might be quite different.

Only see what a change takes place when someone of taste and refinement acquires one of these old abandoned country homesteads, and with the assistance of his architect adds a veranda and an inviting doorway or entrance, and a few other alterations and improvements, here and there! Such a transformation is brought about that the former cheerless relic of a former day is scarcely recognizable at all! Who ever heard of anyone deserting a home which was in reality a home, such as taste and refinement and culture and the art sense can make it!

It is no small responsibility that rests upon the architect and builder, because of the part which he takes in the home making, and the mere thought of it should spur him to the best of which he is capable.

In planning the future homes which he is commissioned to build, the architect would do well never to lose sight of this great principle, that the chaste, refined and artistic in architecture is to play a far larger part in the final value and worth of his finished design than we would often dream of as being possible. Too much sacrifice should not be made to convenience and commonplace servility. Since the days of the stone age, man has been endeavoring to add the ideal to the conception of his dwelling. Even the cave man, of prehistoric times, endeavored to relieve the plainness of his habitation by rude scrolls and drawings upon its rock walls.

Yes, the beautiful has a very practical and real use in the affairs of men, and in architecture as largely as in anything else. Make the most of it in the construction of the dwelling, if you would make it the most of a success possible!

TUBERCULOSIS AND DUSTY TRADES.

(By E. George Lindstrom.)

IN conjunction with industrial chronology experience, occupational mortality statistics would no doubt be doubly interesting from the fact that dusty trades furnish unquestionable evidence of the health injurious effects of exposure in these occupations. It is the opinion of many authors that intelligent study of ventilation on the part of those who are responsible for such conditions, the death mortality and the evident causes of consumption would be greatly reduced. Men who employ a large number of workmen should look to the health of these men as much as they do to their output, for the fact remains clear, a man working under sanitary conditions is more liable to increase his output than under adverse conditions.

Our city is a good example as regards to factories, but if one will observe, the

windows are down summer and winter, and worse still, most of them are painted or stained so as not to permit even a sufficient amount of light. This is a wrong idea on the part of men who are given credit for a fair amount of intelligence.

The United States Census Bulletin No. 77 gives an interesting account of forty-two of the so-called dusty trades, showing for example, that of polishers who die between twenty-five and thirty-four years of age, 56 per cent. of such deaths are due to tuberculosis, 70 per cent. of the grinders die of this disease as well, and the percentage of other trades is given as follows: 59 per cent. of toolmakers, 50 per cent. of gold leafmakers, 60 per cent. of brass workers, 56 per cent. of printers, 66 per cent. of compositors, 61 per cent. of engravers, 52 per cent. of stonemasons, 50 per cent. of marble cutters, 56 per cent. of glass blowers, 45 per cent. of glasscutters, 44 per cent. of plasterers, 49 per cent. of paperhangers, 62 per cent. of lithographers, 68 per cent. of hosiery and knitting employes, 50 per cent. of spinners, 53 per cent. of weavers, 50 per cent. of ropemakers, 55 per cent. of cabinetmakers, 62 per cent. of wood turners, 55 per cent. of hatters, 52 per cent. of silk mill employes, 58 per cent. of upholsterers.

In a recent issue of Bulletin No. 79 we find another interesting account showing the vast mortality industry occupations. Of the deaths from all causes among males fifteen years of age and over in the registration area of this country, 18.8 per cent. were from tuberculosis. The corresponding portion of deaths from dust was 36.9 per cent., 26 per cent. from mineral dust, 24.8 from vegetable fibre dust and 32.1 per cent. from animal and mixed fibre dust. In each occupation group the highest consumption mortality was among persons from twenty-five to thirty-four years of age, the proportion of deaths from consumption for that age group being 57.2 per cent. in occupations exposed to metallic dust, 47.6 per cent. in those exposed to mineral dust, 53.9 per cent. in those exposed to vegetable fibre dust, and 53.3 per cent. in those exposed to animal and mixed fibre dust, as compared with 31.3 per cent. of males in the registration area of the United States.

While these figures are startling, they are the facts of study by men who make it a business. As an example, placing the economic value of a year's lifetime at only $200, the total average economic gain to the nation would be $3,080 and for every avoidable death of a wage earner from consumption representing the enormous total of $68,493,000 as the aggregate annual financial value in the probable saving in years of adult human life.

I LOVE MY COUNTRY, BUT OH! YOU DOLLAR.

(By W. M. Lane of L. U. 1585, Lawton, Okla.)

THAT patriotism is fading from the hearts of the American people is very noticeable when we let ourselves stop and glance at this busy world scrambling through greed and graft, apparently forgetting everything but a selfish, personal interest. Where is the patriotism that thrilled the hearts of our forefathers, that we used to feel vibrating in our own boyhood minds when listening to father talk about the stars and stripes, the grand old flag, and the battles fought to free it? It has yielded to commercialism. And we can easily realize the growing national weakness, and the people are responsible.

Let me say to the laboring masses of our country that the live root of patriotism is in our ranks, and we are the ones to cultivate it, and if we, as laboring men and women, neglect this duty the future world in which our children are to live will be destitute of "love of country."

This should be one aim of the laboring class of people, preserve the patriotism of our age and teach it to our children. They will grow into greater men and women and will be proud of it as one feature of their make-up.

The Carpenter

Labor unions, the world over, stand for a principle that encourages everything that is right, and is against everything that is wrong. We have nothing to graft for. We are poor to start with and the wealthy of this world make it their business to see that we remain so until the close of our earthly careers, and after our finish that our offspring fall to their prey. The ruling class of this country boasts of having domain over us and the power to remove from us even the means of making a living.

Honorable S. O. Daws said in an address to the farmers of Oklahoma: "The commercial government has a power that no invading army, with thousands of soldiers, on earth can have, and that is to lock every wheel of commerce within a few hours' time, turn millions of honest, hard-working people out of employment, turn millions of men into the streets as tramps, turn millions of women and little girls whose virtue is as pure as the driven snow, into pauperism, woe, vice, crime, misery and death."

"No invading army of any nation with a despotic king, dare attempt to do such thing," though it is truly a fact of the commercial world and even greater things are in their power.

Where is patriotism? Where is love of country? Of fellowman?

Laborers, it must be in our ranks, and it must be maintained in our ranks, and it must be cultivated in our ranks or it is to be feared that a time will come when there will be no patriotic defenders of the stars and stripes.

Financially we are compelled to feel ourselves beneath capitalism, but patriotically we know that we stand upon a higher plane, and let us not fall even to a level with those who stand and gaze with their mind's eye at the grand old flag when momentarily the stars and stripes fade away into a dollar mark and they find themselves standing murmuring, "I love my country, but O U $."

THE TENT CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

(John E. White, M. D., in the American Carpenter and Builder.)

The fight against consumption, tuberculosis, the white plague, or whatever name you may choose to call it—it is equally destructive and horrible by any name—has always been considered well-nigh hopeless and any money spent in that direction has been charged to pure benevolence—in which the giving is its own reward. It now appears, however, that, with our modern knowledge and methods, what was formerly judged just good fraternalism now proves to be good business.

Tuberculosis can be cured. Moreover, the cure is economical—actually cheaper than to let the patient die.

About two years ago the Modern Woodmen of America conceived the idea of building an up-to-date tent sanatorium, with the thought that money could be saved by preventing deaths from tuberculosis. Investigation of their records developed the fact that during the last eighteen years they have paid 5,280 death claims on account of this disease. This society has, in other words, paid out over $10,000,000 to tuberculosis. The disease has constituted 14.1 per cent. of all their deaths. In the way of explanation it should be stated that these figures are very low as compared with other societies. The general statistics of the United States Census Bureau states that over 16 per cent. or one-sixth of our people in the United States die of tuberculosis.

These figures of the Modern Woodmen of America attracted the attention of the executive council of that order and they decided to build a sanatorium at Colorado Springs. The subject was fully discussed and finally the council was authorized to take from the general per capita fund ten cents per member per year to build and maintain this sanatorium. Something like $80,000 had already been voluntarily contributed. With these funds a tract of 1,380 acres was procured about nine miles from Colorado Springs, Colo. The first colony was ready for the reception of patients January 1, 1909, and was equipped to care for sixty.

The tents are octagonal structures, twelve feet wide and six feet to the eaves, with

shingle roofs, canvas sides, hardwood floors on solid cement foundations. They are equipped with all modern and sanitary conveniences, and each tent will accommodate one patient. Each tent, completely equipped, represents an expense of $250. An administration building for physicians, nurses, dining hall, baths of all kinds, etc., stands in the center of the colony. During the past eight months a great deal of work has been accomplished. Water works have been constructed, roads built, and much general work done. On January 1 the first colony of sixty tents was opened and rapidly filled. Other colonies will soon be constructed, as it is the hope to carry the building up to a capacity of 500 beds.

In the last few years humanity has become better acquainted with tuberculosis in its various phases, its almost universal prevalence and its fearful death loss. We have come to realize that it is the disease of the masses. It is especially the poor man's most frequent and most fatal disease. Individually the poor man has but small chances of curing it for it takes money to get well of tuberculosis. Someone has said that there is but one cure for consumption and that is gold. By this is meant that when one has the disease he must stop work (which usually means the income stops) and devote all his time to the treatment of his disease. He must have the best of food; in fact, he must be put on Easy street and make a fight for his life. How many wage earners can meet these requirements in establishing a cure?

In order to contract tuberculosis two factors are necessary, the seed and the soil. The seed is the germ called the tubercle bacillus. It is a very small microscopical parasite. Ten thousand placed end to end measure approximately one inch. This parasite is man's greatest destroyer, killing in the United States one person every minute and thirty-eight seconds, or 200,000 each year. Tuberculosis is nothing more nor less than an implantation of this vegetable parasite within some part of the body. Any part of the body may become infected. The parasite may lodge in the skin, bone, liver, lung, kidney or, in fact, in any part of the body with the exception of the hair. We then speak of the disease as tuberculosis of that part.

In order to have the germs produce the disease in one it is necessary for him to have the right soil conditions. If he be in perfect health the seed falls upon rock soil and the disease is not produced. No doubt we all inhale the tubercle bacilli, but many of us throw it off and it does not implant itself. But suppose the soil conditions are favorable, what do we find? In the wage earner we find him very often overworked, poorly nourished and with the home lacking in fresh air and sunlight. Anything, in fact, that tends to reduce the vitality of the individual invites the implantation of the germs of consumption.

It has been known for several years that tuberculosis was preventable; preventable by education as to how the disease is spread from one to another; how it is avoided by making the consumptive in the home careful of what he raises or spits out, and destroying it by fire and not letting it dry; for then it can be blown about more easily. It is still further preventable by teaching the great value of fresh air, first, last and all the time, especially in the workshop or factory and in the bedroom where he sleeps. The windows should be wide open in the sleeping room, not just a few inches top and bottom, but wide open summer and winter.

We are told that tuberculosis is decreasing; that it has decreased something like 15 per cent. in the last fifteen years. New York City reports that the disease has been reduced 40 per cent.; Boston reports a reduction of 45 per cent. in fifteen years. Much of this can be credited to the improved living conditions of workingmen, both at work and in their homes. Shorter working hours, better pay, better food and more intelligent living have had their beneficial effects.

Carpenters, builders and other progressive workmen of this country stand today in a position to do much good in the crusade against the "Great White Plague." They must be more fully informed how to prevent this disease. Every man should become personally interested in the crusade. He must see to it that he has more fresh air. Air costs nothing. He must have more nourishing food. In order to have workmen understand these plain facts they must be

told, they must be educated upon this tuberculosis problem.

It is a live question. Prevention is of far more importance than cure, but since we have so many among us that have already contracted the disease and want to get well we must take that side of the question.

Consumption is curable in the earlier stages. This fact cannot be denied. Every sanatorium in the country will testify to this fact. Sanatorium care is rather expensive, but such institutions are practically the only place where a goodly percentage of cures can be made. It is very difficult to cure a patient in the home, and for this reason sanatoria have become a necessity. We have already stated that the average wage earner cannot successfully combat this disease because he has not the means. Our only hope for these unfortunates is in giving them organized help. The burden upon any one individual in thus helping his fellowman will be very light, while an immense amount of good will be done toward the complete stamping out of this scourge.

Which prompts this question: If the Woodmen society finds it to be "good business," as well as good fraternalism, to fight consumption in this way, why should not other fraternal societies, life insurance companies, labor organizations, the national and international church bodies, etc., find it profitable, from the viewpoint of business or benevolence, or both, to take such action?

Each life saved means the preservation to the family of its head and bread-winner, and to the state of a useful, self-sustaining citizen.

GENERAL PRESIDENT WM. D. HUBER'S BUFFALO BANQUET SPEECH.

Gentlemen and Brothers—It is with great honor, with personal pleasure and with extreme gratification that I meet with you at this festive board, partake of your hospitality, rub shoulders with the rank and file, and clasp hands with those honest sons of toil who earn their living by the sweat of their brow and by the proper handling of the square and saw.

Brothers, do you realize that it is nearly three decades ago since the United Brotherhood was formed? We will celebrate our twenty-ninth birthday on August 12, 1910, and looking back into the dim past, it seems like a dream, or if you please, a nightmare, when we consider the conditions under which we labored in those early days and during the incipiency of the organization.

Many of us who were then in the springtide of our lives are now passing towards the evening shade, many on whose heads the hair was thick then with the resplendent glory of young manhood are now covered with a frost that never melts, silvered we may say, for the cause in which we have all served our apprenticeship and come out seared, scarred and veterans, fighting for the uplifting, the upbuilding and elevating of the physical, moral and intellectual advancement of the men of our craft. No one, I say to you in all sincerity, has derived more satisfaction out of the acknowledged fact of seeing the hours reduced, the wages raised and the golden rays of sunshine penetrate the dark corners where ignorance, bias and prejudice had heretofore held full and complete sway.

Everything about us that bears the stamp of progress is the work of man's hands. What a splendid record to his industry! Moreover, it is not alone the work of man's hands, for more than we sometimes think, I believe you put your heart into the work. All that you do is representative. It not only represents the ability and willingness of man to give himself to the work he has chosen, it represents the creative faculty of man's brain and its power to transmit to the hand the work it would have that hand perform.

Aspire to the forefront every time. It's where you belong.

Brothers, on what grounds can we promise the success of our great and glorious movement? Answering the question, we might lay down three cardinal and fundamental principles, and still there are many subsidiary ones. In my judgment the three of which I shall speak are paramount:

1. The elimination of piecework.
2. The advocacy of the union label.
3. The right of collective bargaining.

Taking the first item, we might say that the elimination of piecework was one of the basic, fundamental principles for which we joined hands. Speculators, owners and builders, when shop-made trim was first introduced, played havoc with our trade by getting carpenters to bid against each other for the purpose of putting up such trim. We decried against such tactics, but were powerless to prevent it until we banded ourselves together in a solid phalanx to resist such tactics, and by the elimination of piecework we also erased from the carpentry industry the degrading, obnoxious and demoralizing "grading wage," thus setting a minimum scale below which no employer was permitted to go. We believe in grading wages from our argumentative standpoint; that is, we will set a minimum wage and permit the employer to go as high above that wage as he desires.

Taking up the second item, the advocacy of the union label, I want to say that it is the "open sesame" to the organized movement.

Show me the man, women or child who advocates the purchase of commodities with the union label thereon and I will show you one person who is doing more towards eliminating sweatshops, eliminating the boycott, eliminating the starvation wage, than all the strikes and lockouts could do in a decade. The proper agitation towards making the union label the trade mark of fair wages, cleanly workshops and improved conditions is one of the bulwarks of every organized craft within our country. Fight for it and advocate it and thus you will be helping others and at the same time helping yourself.

Coming down to the third principle, that is, the right of collective bargaining, I want to say that this right is pre-eminently the basic, fundamental and all-powerful weapon within our grasp, and should be jealously guarded, religiously observed and faithfully kept; in fact, when we speak of collective bargaining we necessarily include all other rights of organized labor. We could not insist on the label without this right; we could not secure a raise in wages without this right; we could not secure a reduction in hours without this right; in fact, it is the Damascus sword which must be firmly held and judiciously used in the hands of every trades unionist. We should never compromise that right in any manner, shape or form. The "stick-to-it-ive-ness" principle should prevail when that right is jeopardized. We have made wonderful strides in the United Brotherhood from the time of the inception of the organization, and we may lay the wreath of success at the door of collective bargaining as a paramount and fundamental principle which has permitted us to make these onward strides. Organized, as I said, on August 12, 1881, we had twelve local unions with the meager membership of 2,042 and with no funds in the treasury. When I became General President in 1899 we had 580 Local Unions with a membership of 38,000, and at the beginning of the year, January 1, 1900, we had in the treasury $20,247.66, and from this we have grown to an organization of 1,809 affiliated unions with an aggregate membership of 183,000 in good standing and with a treasury of nearly a half million dollars.

The vicissitudes through which we have passed, the obstacles which we have overcome, the battles we have fought, have simply bound us in a fraternal chain which forges a stronger link as years go by. May we continue to work and strive and to struggle and to be successful in making this organization greater and grander the next thirty years than it has been during the past thirty years. May we lay down the toga of office and pass to that "bourne from whence no traveler returneth," leave the organization in better hands, in more earnest hands and efficient hands to carry on the work which we have tried in our humble way to make a benefit to those who toil.

If union members will not utilize their purchasing power to their own advantage they are responsible to themselves for all bad conditions of labor.

Society is divided in two classes—the fleecers and the fleeced.—Talleyrand.

The Carpenter

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of

Carpenters and Joiners of America

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1910

At this time, at the eve of our Sixteenth Biennial Convention, to convene September 19 next in the city of Des Moines, Iowa, we desire to say a few words to the delegates chosen by their Local Unions to represent them in this, our highest legislative body. In the first place we desire to impress upon the delegates the necessity of their strict observance of those constitutional provisions and other rules that will assure them the seating in the convention without incumbrance or delay and permit its opening on schedule time. Don't come to the convention without being equipped with your due or membership book, as such is required as a proof of your good standing in our organization; and be sure to have the current password. On your arrival at the railroad depot in Des Moines you will find the local reception committee, wearing badges, awaiting you. The reception committee will conduct you to your quarters, and unless this be the Savory Hotel, which will be the headquarters for general officers and committees, the reception committee will direct you to that hotel, where you must immediately hand over your credentials to the credential committee. The convention will meet at the "Auditorium" and will be called to order promptly at 10 a. m. on Monday, September 19. Be on hand so you may report "present" at roll call. We would especially call your attention to Sec. 7 of our general constitution, wherein it is specified that a Local Union owing two months' tax to the G. O. shall not be entitled to representation. Hence, any delegate, whose Local Union is thus in arrears, should come prepared to square up, so he may be entitled to a seat.

We hope every and each delegate will leave his home locality determined to try his uttermost in contributing to and assuring the success of our Sixteenth Biennial Convention.

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As some of the proposed constitutional amendments printed in this and previous issues, if adopted, will mean radical changes in our laws and benefit system, we trust that our Local Unions and members are giving these amendments careful attention.

Among the subjects on these lines to come up at our next convention is "Old Age Pension." It will be remembered that this feature was adopted by our Scranton convention, held in 1900, reaffirmed by action of the Atlanta convention, held in 1902, and in both instances approved by the referendum vote. Its introduction, however, was made impossible by the rejection by the referendum vote of the proposition to increase the per capita tax, which increase was imperatively necessary

in order to pay out this additional benefit.

Old age pension has recently been established by the International Typographical Union of this country and is proving a success and a blessing to superannuated members. Most of the European countries have enacted laws providing for old age pension, thereby recognizing the fact that society owes a living to the worker who in a lifelong's toil, in the maintenance of that society, and in the creation of wealth that is enjoyed by others, has become too old and feeble to any longer work and provide himself with the necessary means of subsistence. In this country, owing to our own ignorance and indifference, laws are generally made in the interest of the wealthy class only, that class controlling both the legislatures and the governments. Legislation for the protection of the superannuated toiler thus remains as yet a vain hope. It therefore behooves the labor organizations, in a spirit of true brotherhood, to adopt some measures by which their old and invalid members may be kept from misery and want. No one can deny that under our present industrial system old age pension has become a crying need in this country, and in our organization as well as in others. But it must be understood that if the feature is to be adopted by our U. B. it will require an appropriate increase in our per capita tax to carry it out.

The subject should be well considered by all our Local Unions, and their delegates should come to the convention well instructed and prepared to eventually do their share in the devising of a feasible plan for the inauguration of this benefit feature in our U. B. Our motto being "The concern of one is the concern of all," let the strong help the weak, the young the old, and let us bear in mind that it is but a matter of time when each and every one of us will be old and superannuated.

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The wholly unexpected sometimes happens. After a most bitter fight, which lasted four years and led to the issuing of the most sweeping injunction and the conviction to imprisonment of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison of the A. F. of L., a settlement most favorable to organized labor has been reached between the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis and the trade organizations.

We have received the following official statement giving all details as to the terms of settlement and agreement entered into. In this connection is to be observed that the press dispatches recently appearing were very meager and incomplete:

A conference was held at the office of the International Molders' Union of North America, 707-712 Commercial Tribune building, Cincinnati, on the 19th day of July, 1910, in which the following participated: William H. Cribben and Thomas J. Hogan, representing the Stove Founders' National Defense Association; Joseph F. Valentine and John P. Frey, representing the International Molders' Union of North America; T. M. Daly and Chas. R. Atherton, representing the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America; Frank Grimshaw and J. H. Kaefer, representing the Stove Mounters' International Union; George Bechtold, representing the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes, and Samuel Gompers, representing the American Federation of Labor.

The conference was held for the purpose of considering ways and means for the adjustment of the dispute between the various organizations of labor and the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, Mo. Messrs. Cribben and Hogan being authorized by the new manager of the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis. Messrs. Cribben and Hogan, for the manager, declared that he is in the supreme authority of the company; that he expects to be in the active management thereof, and as chairman of the board of directors is the highest official of the company; that every one of his associates in the directory and in the management of the company will be loyal to his views; that his position in reference to organized labor is that it is an institution which has come to stay for all time, and that it has to be treated with wisely and conservatively and upon a friendly basis, and that these views and this attitude have always been his, and that the feeling and action of everyone

connected with the Buck Stove and Range Company will henceforth be in this direction.

The representatives of labor expressed themselves as being in entire accord with these expressions and declarations; that there is no feeling of antagonism to the Buck Stove and Range Co., and that under its new management a friendly understanding may be reached and an agreement made by which all may co-operate to the mutual advantage of the company and organized labor. To that end the following memorandum of agreement is hereby made:

1. Within thirty (30) days the officers of the organization named shall meet with the manager of the Buck Stove and Range Company at St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of determining wages, hours of labor and conditions of employment of the workers in the departments which they respectively represent.

2. That the agreement in regard to wages, hours and conditions of employment shall take effect ninety (90) days from the date thereof, based on wages and conditions existing in shops of competitors in the city of St. Louis, Mo., operating union shops, fair conditions being the purpose of this agreement.

3. That the labor organizations in interest herein named shall jointly make known and publicly declare that all controversy or difference with the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis has been satisfactorily and honorably adjusted.

4. That the Buck Stove and Range Company, through its representatives, Messrs. Cribben and Hogan, agree that it will withdraw its attorneys from any case pending in the courts which have grown out of the dispute between the American Federation of Labor and any of its affiliated organizations on the one hand and the Buck Stove and Range Company on the other, and that the said company will not bring any proceedings in the courts against any individual or organizations growing out of any past controversies between said company and organized labor.

5. That a copy of this memorandum and agreement will be published in the next issue of the official journals of the organizations participants in this conference and in printed form placed conspicuously in the several labor departments of the Buck Stove and Range Company, and as far as practical every publicity be given to the satisfactory agreement reached between the Buck Stove and Range Company and the American Federation of Labor.

For the Buck Stove and Range Company and the Stove Founders' National Defense Association, Wm. H. Cribben and Thos. J. Hogan.

For the International Molders' Union of North America, Jos. F. Valentine and John P. Frey.

For the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America, T. M. Daly and Chas. R. Atherton.

For the Stove Mounters' International Union, Frank Grimshaw and J. H. Kaefer.

For the International Brotherhood of Founders' Employes, George Bechtold.

For the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers.

Here is one of the few cases where the court rendered a decision favorable to organized labor. We have reported on the action of the lower court in the case in our July, 1909, issue:

The Superior Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on Wednesday of this week affirmed the constitutionality of the eight-hour law of the state as applied to municipal contracts. The matter was brought before the court on an appeal by John F. Casey against his conviction in the Quarter Sessions Courts of Allegheny county, because of a violation of the law in connection with the building of the filtration plant at Aspinwall, for which Mr. Casey, under the firm name of Casey & Westwater, secured the contract. The suit was entered and prosecuted by the Iron City Trades Council and the Carpenters' District Council. Mr. Casey was found guilty and fined $50 and costs. Thereupon an appeal was taken to the Superior Court.

Judge Orlady, in the opinion just handed down, holds that the ruling that the state may limit the hours of its employes cannot be disputed, and that a person contracting with it is bound by such a regulation log-

ically follows. Attorney John Marron, representing Mr. Casey, declares that the case will be pushed to the extreme test, which means that it will be carried to the Supreme Court.

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The building trades lock-out in Germany, in which over 131,000 mechanics, 31,000 of whom carpenters, were affected, was declared off in the latter part of June. Beginning April 16, it ended after eight weeks' duration, as we had hoped and anticipated with a decided victory to the men. The federal government being eager to see hostilities cease and building operations resumed all through the country, enlisted three impartial personages high up in rank, to act as arbitrators. After several days' deliberations and investigations into the causes that led to the lock-out, the arbitrators drew up and presented an agreement which was acceptable to the representatives of both parties to the controversy and subsequently approved by the master builder and the trade organizations. The agreement is to be operative until April 1, 1912. By its provisions the men are granted a slight wage-increase for the year ending April 1, 1911, and another increase for the year ending April 1, 1912.

Prior to the lock-out the master builders had boasted that they would starve the men into submission to their terms and annihilate their organizations. All offers to arbitrate the points in dispute they haughtily rejected. But facing dissensions and numerous desertions in their own ranks, thanks to the splendid discipline and loyalty displayed by the men, their determination to fight for their just cause to the bitter end, and in no small degree thanks to the spirit of solidarity prevailing among the German workers, generally, the liberal support they rendered the building trades, the master builders were finally compelled to come down from their high horse and consent to arbitration.

Thus the men have come out victoriously in this, the most gigantic industrial struggle the world has ever witnessed. They stood their ground well, and their organization not only remains intact after the lock-out, but it is stronger than ever.

An underfed laborer is always an indifferent worker.

Novel Idea for Workingmen's Homes.

A special plan for building entire districts of houses for the workingman has been devised by an architect in Buenos Ayres, the novel feature being that instead of erecting the houses on the ordinary square block the architect, Professor Pierre Roveda, has used a circle which has a diameter of from 100 to 130 yards. This circle of ground is divided into 99 radial lots converging to a center. The circle is concentrically divided to form an interior avenue four yards broad to allow communication with the center of the circle. Each avenue leads to external sidewalks and to longitudinal and transverse streets.

In the center of the circle is a plot of forty yards in diameter where children may be left to themselves without their parents' care, in charge of a specially designated person. In this garden a play room, a school, a hospital, a fire station and an administration room are to be found.

Naturally this circular plot of ground leaves free four corners. In each of these four corners the professor proposes to build four chalets, such as grocery shops, dairies, haberdasheries and the like, which are intended to be carried on in a co-operative way. In each of the 99 radial plots a workingman's house is to be erected on the English plan. Professor Roveda argues for his circular arrangement that it will give continuous sunshine at all hours of the day and plenty of light and air.—Building Age.

To My Mother.

I left thee once in mad desire to find
The love for which my spirit yearned with pain,
At many a door I knocked, and knocked in vain,
Craving love's alms which none to grant inclined,
But laughing, treated me with cold disdain;
Yet still I wandered eager in the quest,
Forever seeking, and for aye unblest,
Since no one gave the boon for which I pined.
Then, mother, turning to my home I went
With weary steps and sorrow numbing care,
And lo, my pain was lost in sweet content,
For what I sought came to me unaware;
In the dear eyes that on thy son were bent,
All had I asked I found, for love was there.
—From the German of Heine by C. Houston Goudiss.

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General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
LEONARD FUNK, E 2307 5th Ave., Spokane, Wash.

General Executive Board,
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 4607 Kenmore Ave., Sheridan Park, Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

W. A. COLE, 236 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS. A. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Convention Credentials Forwarded to Delegates.

Under date of July 20, 1910, the General Secretary addresed and forwarded a communication, accompanied by two blank form credentials, to each and all delegates to our Des Moines convention, of whose election he was notified and their home address furnished him by their respective Local Unions. Both these blank forms must be handed over by the recipient to the Recording Secretary of his Local Union to be signed and filled out by him, as well as by the President, and the seal of the Local Union affixed. The blank form marked "Duplicate" is then immediately to be returned to the General Secretary, stating name and address of the delegate on the reverse side.

The communication contains various information of import and useful to the delegates before and at their arrival, and during their stay at the convention city. Any delegate not in receipt of same and accompanying blank credentials by the time this journal reaches him should at once notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenter's Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

Local Union 51, New York City, and others:

Sec. 5. Strike out this section and substitute the following instead:

Sec. 5. By request of five (5) Local Unions in each of the seven districts of the U. B., a special convention may be called, time and place and cause for same must be stated in the request and approved of by a general vote of the U. B.

Sec. 24. Insert after the words "president of L. U." on sixth line the following: "Who shall be held under a penalty of fifty ($50.00) dollars fine for a just and accurate account of same."

Sec. 229. Drop all after the word "vote:" on sixth line and insert: "If such amendments be endorsed by five Local Unions in each of the seven districts of the U. B., approval by the G. E. B. shall not be required."

—Resolution.—

For the purpose of establishing a fund which shall be used only for the support of our members while on strike or when locked out:

1. Realizing that while our organization is becoming very strong in numbers, it still remains deplorable weak financially. This fact is especially true where our members are locked out or are on strike. There are numbers of strikes lost each year for the simple reason that we did not have enough money saved up to support our members who are out fighting our battles. It is for the purpose of remedying this weak point in our organization and making our organization just as strong financially as it is numerically that Local Unions 51 and 1015 offer this resolution.

Resolved, That each member in good standing shall pay into his L. U. the sum of 50c in the month of May, and 50c in the month of September of each year; same must be paid before the member can pay any dues for the months of June or October.

2. This money must be forwarded to the G. S. on or before the 30th of June and October, respectively, in the same manner and under the same conditions and penalties as at present govern the payment of per capita tax (see sections 68 and 69 of general constitution).

3. Members falling in arrears must pay this assesment in full, as per sections 106, 107 and 108 of general constitution.

4. All new candidates for membership must pay the assessment for the year in which he was admitted, in addition to the regular initiation fee, all of which assessments must be forwarded to the G. S., as above prescribed.

5. This money shall be kept in a separate fund and shall be known as the Strike and Lock-out Fund, and shall be used only for the payment of members who are on a strike authorized or sanctioned by the G. E. B., or a lock-out recognized by the G. P. or G. E. B.

6. All members involved in such a strike or lock-out shall receive one dollar ($1.00) per day after the first week, as per Section 152, and it shall be the duty of the G. S. to see that such money be forwarded each week, and shall continue until said strike or lock-out is settled to the satisfaction of the L. U., D. C., or the G. P.

7. Change Section 152. Strike out all of second line after the word "rate" to the word "warrant" on third line and insert "one dollar per day." Strike out the word "relief" on eighth line and insert the word "pay."

Local Union 476, New York City.

—Resolution.—

Whereas, It is self-evident that the enemies of organized labor are concentrating their power nationally in order to use such power and means to defeat, crush and destroy labor unions locally; and

Whereas, Concentrated capital, or employers' associations, have successfully applied the lock-out only by means of the fact that not sufficient financial support could under our present system be given to the locality involved; and

Whereas, Desertion of our organization by members, resumption of work on the employers' terms, men going scabbing, etc., are in every instance caused by the grim necessities by seeing wives and children suffering owing to the insufficient financial support; and

Whereas, It is our duty to profit by the experience of the past, and provide means which will make a recurrence of such disaster impossible in the future; therefore be it

Resolved, That the following plan of establishing and providing an adequate Defense Fund be submitted to the referendum of our membership, and if adopted that same become part of our organic law and be put in effect immediately.

—Defense Fund.—

1. A minimum defense fund of One Million Dollars shall be established in the manner herein set forth.

2. Whenever, or wherever, a lock-out or general strike of the members of our organization occurs, the G. O. shall immediately take charge of the financial support of our members involved.

3. Members locked out or on strike shall be paid from the above fund at the following rate:

$6.00 per week for the first and second week of the lock-out or strike, $7.00 per week for the third and fourth week of the lock-out or strike, $8.00 per week for the fifth and sixth week of the lock-out or strike, $9.00 per week for the seventh and eighth week of the lock-out or strike, $10.00 per week for the ninth week of the lock-out or strike, and thereafter at the rate of $9.00 per week until said lock-out or strike is declared off.

4. This fund is to be derived from a per capita tax of 5 cents per member per month, to be forwarded to the G. S. monthly from each L. U., under the same condition as specified in Section 67 of the General Constitution relating to the payment of per capita tax.

5. Each L. U. shall in addition forward to the G. S. monthly the sum of one dollar for each member reported as initiated during the month.

6. These amounts shall be set aside by the G. P. and deposited in such banks and under such conditions as the G. E. B. may direct. All interest accrued shall be added to said fund, and under no circumstances shall any part of this fund be used for any other purpose than the support of strikes or lockouts.

7. Payments from the fund shall commence when the same has reached the minimum sum of $250,000.00, and should this fund at any time be reduced below the minimum of $250,000.00 an automatic assessment of 5 cents per week shall become operative on all members of the U. B. from the date set by the G. P. and remains operative until the defense fund shall again have reached the minimum of $250,000.00. Each L. U. shall collect and forward said assessment to headquarters same as per capita tax.

8. The G. E. B. shall be empowered to transfer from the general fund, to meet emergency cases, such sum as in their judgment will become necessary, and not endanger the safety of the benefit features or running expenses of the U. B., as set forth in the constitution.

Local Union 815, Hayward, Cal.

—Resolutions.—

Resolved, That the U. B. convention in meeting assembled, shall devise ways and means for the preparation, carrying and issuing, at cost to Local Unions and members wishing copies of same, also to be placed on the walls of the U. B. headquarters at Indianapolis a Pictural Roll of Honor, consisting of Bro. P. T. McGuire's picture in center, with past and present general officers surrounding same. With the past and present G. E. B., surrounding the officers, with two portraits of the two most prominent members of each L. U. and official record and name under same, the L. U.'s to furnish the G. O. with the photographs of these, their two most prominent members.

Resolved, That the name of the general officers be changed from General to International President, International Vice-President, International Secretary, International Treasurer.

District Council, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Sec. 227. Insert, after the words "carpenter work" on third line, the words: "hotel, bank, bar, store and office fixtures, and church, school and household furniture."

Local Union 592, Muncie, Ind.

—Resolution.—

Whereas, The obligation candidates for admission to the U. B. take upon themselves at their initiation, is not in accord and keeping with present conditions, inasmuch as it is wanting in the essential precepts and objects of the organized trade union movement by not seeking to influence upon the candidate, upon the threshold of his entrance the necessity of employing only union men and women in all walks of life; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the following clause be inserted in the "Obligation," after the end of the 15th line: "You further agree that you will ask for the Union Label and purchase only union-made goods, and employ only union labor when the same can be had."

Local Union 637, Hamilton, O.

Sec. 67, to be known as Sec. 67a.

Sec. 67b (new section). Each member of this U. B. shall pay to the G. O. the sum of fifteen cents semi-annually, due on the first meeting night of January and July of each year, for the purpose of creating a special fund, to be known as "Organizing Fund." The purpose of this fund is to assist L. U.'s to gain better conditions for their members, to pay members on strike or locked out a weekly sum, as further prescribed in Sec. 67c, and any other work that the G. E. B. may deem proper or coming under the provisions of organization. The assessments under this section are due on and after the first day of January, 1911.

Sec. 67c (new section). Any member who by virtue of unfair conditions is forced to go on a strike (the strike having been first honored by the G. E. B.), or who is locked out by an unfair employer, who has been a member for one year and who is in good standing when the strike or lock-out occurs, shall receive weekly benefits as follows: For the second and third week $6.00 per week; for the fourth, fifth and sixth week, $8.00 per week. On and after the seventh week the benefit shall be $10.00 per week. This fund will not apply to any member who has not fully complied with the constitution relating to membership or who has been forced to obey the trade rules of his L. U. This section (67c) to be in full force, on and after January 1, 1912.

Local Union 169, East St. Louis, Ill.

Sec. 20. Add, after the word "qualified," at the end of section, the following: And no officer, general or local, shall hold office for more than two consecutive terms.

Local Union 948, Sioux City, Iowa:

Sec. 12. Strike out this section and substitute the following:

Sec. 12. One cent per capita tax per month shall be set aside by the G. T. for a convention fund, from which all mileage and $3.00 per day shall be allowed each delegate. Mileage to be determined by the shortest usual route to and from the convention and per diem expenses to cover all time actually consumed during the convention and to include time needed in going to and returning from same. All money remaining in the convention fund after each convention, shall be returned to the general fund of the U. B.

Local Union 418, Greeley, Colo.

New section. Any member who carelessly loses his membership book and requires a duplicate book, shall pay into his L. U. the sum of seventy-five cents (75c).

Local Union 1660, Jackson, Tenn.

Addition to constitution: Local unions having a membership of less than 75 shall be allowed the privilege of combining the offices of Financial Secretary and Treasurer into one.

Local Union 764, Shreveport, La.

New section, to be known as

Sec. 208a. Any member so summoned, failing to appear and remain until discharged by the chairman of the trial committee, shall be fined five dollars ($5.00) by the chairman of said committee unless he can furnish evidence of sickness of himself or death in the family.

Local Union 1748, Milwaukee, Wis.

Sec. 113. Add, after the word "membership," on third line: "and three hundred dollars after five year's membership."

Sec. 116. Strike out this section and substitute the following:

Sec. 116. A semi-beneficial member (see Sec. 78) shall be entitled to a funeral allowance of fifty dollars, provided at the time of death he is over one year a member in good standing, and seventy-five dollars, provided at the time of death he is a member in good standing for five years; and when three months in arrears, he shall be debarred from all benefits until three months after all arrearages are paid in full. He shall not be entitled to the benefits specified in Sec. 112, 113 and 114.

New section to be known as

Sec. 117a. A semi-beneficial member (see Sec. 78) lawfully married, on the death of his wife, shall be entitled to a wife funeral benefit of twenty-five dollars upon two year's membership in continuous good standing, on condition that his wife was in good health at the time of his admission to membership.

Local Union 309, New York City.

Sec. 3. Strike out the word "friendship" in fourth line and insert the word "solidarity." Strike out the word "legal" in seventh line.

Sec. 4. Strike out last part beginning with "at such place, etc.," and insert "Indianapolis."

Sec. 5. Strike out the word "place" in third line.

Sec. 13 to read: "A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of a majority of the delegates attending the convention." The entire balance of this section to be stricken out.

Sec. 28. Strike out this section and instead print on cover of constitution: "Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind."

Sec. 73. Strike out this section and substitute the following: "Admissible to the U. B. shall be all candidates of our craft who are over 17 years of age and of good moral character. The initiation fee shall not be more than ten dollars ($10.00) on first application. Good-standing members of foreign bona fide sister organizations, shall be admitted without initiation fee, providing they can prove a membership of not less than one year."

Sec. 74. Strike out.

Sec. 75. Strike out.

Sec. 77. Strike out.

Sec. 110. Amend to read: "Candidates under 21 years, or over 50 years of age, in bad health when admitted to our organization, shall be classed as semi-beneficial members. They shall be entitled to all trade privileges of our organization, but shall not be entitled to any benefits as prescribed in Sec. 112, 113 and 114."

Sec. 78. Strike out.

Sec. 79. Strike out.

Sec. 81. Strike out.

Sec. 99. Strike out.

Sec. 131. Amend to read: Clearance cards shall be issued to members upon application. No clearance card shall be granted any member when charges are pending against him or when he is in any way indebted to the organization. The holder of a clearance card shall be admitted to any L. U. where he applies for admission. Members shall transfer their membership to such localities where they are permanently employed. General officers are exempted from this rule."

Sec. 132. Amend to read: "No member shall be required by any L. U. to pay dues for months already paid as per clearance card, and no member shall be required by any L. U. or D. C. to pay for any quarterly working card for the current quarter when he already paid for such card in any L. U. or district."

Secs. 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198 and 199. These sections to be condensed into as few sections as possible and all superfluous phrases and words eliminated. We recommend the following substitutions:

Sec. 189. Members who act against the interest and welfare of the U. B., or members who violate the constitution or the by-laws of this organization, shall be fined, suspended, or expelled, according to the discretion of the respective L. U. or D. C.

Sec. 190. No member shall be permitted to furnish any person outside the U. B. with a list of membership.

Sec. 191. Any officer or committee-member who shall fail or neglect to perform any duty required of him by the constitution or by-laws or by the L. U., shall be fined, and no member shall be permitted to disturb any meeting of this organization.

Sec. 192. A fine can be remitted or reconsidered only by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the same or the next meeting.

Sec. 198 and 199 shall be known as Sec. 65a and Sec. 65b.

We further recommend that the rotation of sections be rearranged in the following manner: All sections under the heading of "Election of Officers," on page 13, be placed under the heading of "Rules for Local Unions," on page 30.

"Qualifications for Membership" to follow "Rules for General Officers," on p. 13.

"Admission of Members" to follow "Qualifications for Membership."

The following rotation to prevail after "Admission of Members:"

Finance and Dues.

Benefits of Members.

All provisions as to benefits and presentation and payment of claims to be under the above heading.

—Duties of Members—

The sections relating to Property, Admission of L. U.'s Suspended and Lapsed Unions to go under the heading, "Rules for Local Unions."

Members in Arrears, to go under the heading "Dues and Finances."

Appeals and Grievances to follow after "Charges and Trials."

Clearance Cards and Resignation of Members (strike out the word "saloon-keepers") to follow "Duties of Members."

Local Union 7, Minneapolis, Minn.

Sec. 47, 48, 49 and 50. Strike them out.

Sec. 159. Strike out the words "six month" in first line and insert the words "one year."

Sec. 160. Strike out and insert new sections as follows:

Sec. 160. The nomination of all local officers and business agents, where they have any, shall take place the first meeting night in December.

Sec. 162. Strike out and insert the following new sections:

Sec. 162. The election of local officers and business agents, where they have any, shall take place on a day designated by the L. U., between the 15th and last day of December, and shall be by the Australian ballot system in the following manner:

The name of all nominees shall be placed on an official ballot printed or prepared by the L. U. The member to place an X opposite the name of the nominee he wishes to vote for. The nominees receiving a plurality vote of members voting shall be declared elected.

Sec. 162a (new section). An Election Board shall be appointed at nomination meeting, consisting of four members and the F. S. of the L. U., the President to appoint two and the Vice-President two, all to be members in good standing. It shall be their duty to conduct the election in the following manner: The F. S. shall certify to the eligibility of members to vote. From the other four members of the Election Board they shall among themselves elect a judge and clerk of election and two tellers. Said Election Board shall conduct the election during such hours as shall have been designated by the L. U. When the election is closed the Election Board shall proceed to tabulate the votes and report the result of election to the meeting held on the evening of election or the first meeting held by the L. U. thereafter. Said board shall preserve all ballots until the officers elected have been installed.

Sec. 172a (new section). Local Unions having an established office and a permanently employed F. S. shall have power, by regularly passed motion, to designate the books and other property to be kept at the office, also to delegate such duties to the F. S. as may be deemed expedient for proper transaction of its business.

(All sections or parts of sections inconsistent with these amendments to be eliminated from the constitution.)

Local Union 202, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sec. 131. The words "Provided he qualified in accordance with the District By-Laws," on eleventh and twelfth lines, to be stricken out.

Section 145a (new section). The D. C. may call a mass meeting to take action on report of the Conference Committee, providing it notifies all members in good standing under its jurisdiction. The vote to be taken by secret ballot. A majority of all votes cast shall approve or disapprove the report of committee and this vote shall be considered a referendum vote of the district. The officers of the D. C. shall have full charge of said mass-meeting.

Local Union 19, Detroit, Mich.

Sec. 18. Amend this section to read: The General Officers of the U. B. shall consist of a General President, two General Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary and a General Treasurer.

—General Executive Board—

There shall be seven districts which shall be represented by a member of the General Executive Board from each district, as per Sec. 27. Each nominee for the particular district named shall be placed on the official ballot and ballots with his name be sent only to the local unions in that district. No member of this U. B. shall be allowed to vote for a member of the G. E. B. other than one of the nominees in the district wherein he is a member.

Sec. 20. Add, after the words "General Officers" in the first line, the words: "and General Executive Board." In the fifth line add the words: "and General Executive Board."

Sec. 26. Add, after the words "General Officers" in the first line, the words, "or member of the General Executive Board."

Local Union 10, Chicago, Ill.

Sec. 47 to be stricken and the following substituted:

Sec. 47. The election of all local officers shall be by the Australian ballot system and the nominees receiving a plurality of votes cast shall be declared elected.

Sec. 48 to be stricken and the following substituted:

Sec. 48. The names of all nominees shall be printed under proper headings on one official ballot supplied by the L. U., the member marking an X opposite the name of the nominee he wishes to vote for. There shall be several blank lines under each heading so that the voter may write the name of any nominee nominated on election night, should nominations be reopened as per Sec. 160.

Local Union 1874, Denver, Col.

Sec. 115. Add, at end of section, the following: A brother transfering from one L. U. to another is entitled to local benefits from date of payment of first dues into the L. U. where admitted, provided he was in good standing in the L. U. which issued the card (See Sec. 106) and in normal health when admitted.

Sec. 131. Strike out all from and including the word "or" on second line to the word "must" on third line. Strike out the words "Clearance Card" on fourth and tenth line and substitute the words, "Traveling Card," and insert after the word "lock-out," on thirteenth line, the following: "Should not the brother have occasion, or be required to deposit his Traveling Card. The life of card expires at the end of six months from end of ensuing month, which he was required to pay for on receiving Traveling Card."

Sec. 132. Strike out all to the words "Clearance Card" on third line, this section to read:

Sec. 132. The L. U. issuing the card shall pay to the G. S. the tax for said member as his account shows, and warrant in ledger and in conformity with Sec. 106. And shall be considered a member of that L. U. until he deposits his card and becomes a member of the L. U. wherein said card has been deposited.

Sec. 133. Strike out the words, "take a Clearance Card," on second line and insert the words, "change his membership."

Sec. 134. Strike out the word, "Clearance Card," wherever it appears and substitute the words, "Traveling Card." Strike out the words, "taking out," on first line, and insert in lieu thereof the word "depositing."

Sec. 135. Strike out the word, "Clearance," on second line, and substitute the words, "Traveling Card." Strike out the word, "President," on second line, and insert "F. S.," and after F. S. insert the following: "The F. S. of a L. U. where the member is admitted be authorized to record and receipt in the member's Due Book the dues collected and the dues due the L. U. issuing the card."

Sec. 136. Strike out the word, "Coupon," on second line and substitute the words, "Certificate attached to Traveling Card." After the word "Coupon" on second line insert the following: The F. S. will then fill out the blank certificates furnished by the G. O. After the word "then" on fourth line insert the words, "record and." Add after the word "five" on fifth line the words: "The F. S. shall remit all money collected to the F. S. from where the card was issued, and on receipt of same, if found there are assessments or working cards not liquidated, on notice the F. S. where the member was admitted shall collect same and remit it minus postage and cost of P. O. O."

—Resolution—

Resolved, That we recommend an amendment or addition to the constitution providing for a Bonding Department directly under the supervision of the G. P. to bond local officers with a nominal fee sufficient to cover clerical and incidental expenses, thereby saving to the organization from $15,000 to $20,000 annually. The proposed amendment is like that in vogue and usage by the Modern Woodmen of America and

other fraternal societies, and is found in Sec. 173 A. of the constitution of the Modern Woodmen.

Local Union 169, St. Louis, Mo.

—Affiliations—

A new plank to follow Plank 3, on page 41, to be known as Plank 4. When a L. U. or D. C. shows it to be detrimental to the trade in a locality, or when the U. B. has been grossly mistreated by other trades in any locality, it shall be optional with the L. U. or D. C. to affiliate or not to affiliate with the local central body or the Local Building Trades Council of the B. T. Department of the A. F. of L.

Local Union 478, New York City.

Sec. 5. Strike out this section and substitute the following:

Sec. 5. By request of five (5) Local Unions in each of the seven districts of the U. B. a special convention may be called; time, place and cause for same must be stated in the request and be approved of by a general vote of the membership of the U. B.

We consider that the sending out of amendments to the general constitution between conventions is a useless expenditure of our funds as each referendum vote costs the U. B. at least eight thousand dollars. We, the members of L. U. 478, are of the opinion that all amendments to the general constitution should take the regular course and be thrashed out on the floor of the convention before being sent out to a referendum vote, and we also are of the opinion that any amendment that cannot stand this test should lay over until the next convention and not embarrass our members in the interim while they are too busy making a living for their families to give such amendments the proper time or thought they deserve.

Sec. 24. Insert after the words "L. U," in sixth line, the following: "Who shall be held under a penalty of fifty dollars ($50.00) fine for a just and accurate count of same."

Sec. 229. Drop all after the word "vote" on sixth line and insert: "If such amendment be endorsed by five Local Unions in each of the seven districts of the U. B., approval by the G. E. B. should not be required."

Local Union 396, Newport News, Va.

Sec. 131. Insert at end of section the following:

"This section does not refer to open shop towns or districts, neither shall it be compulsory for a member to take out a Clearance Card, or pay for a working card in such towns or districts."

Local Union 334, Saginaw, Mich.

Sec. 113. Add at end of section the following:

$300.00 on four years' membership.

$400.00 on six years' membership.

$500.00 on ten years' membership.

New section to be known as

Sec. 131a. A member who has been in good standing and a contributing member for a period of twenty years or more, upon attaining the age of sixty years shall be exempt from payment of dues and assessments, but shall be entitled to all benefits as prescribed in Sec. 112, 113 and 114.

Local Union 87, St. Paul, Minn.

Sec. 131. Strike out the word "must" in eleventh line and substitute the word "may." (Sec. 131 and 135 in their present reading are conflicting with each other).

Local Union 345, Memphis, Tenn.

Sec. 4 to read as follows:

Sec. 4. The U. B. shall meet in General Convention biennially on the Third Monday in September in the city of Indianapolis, Ind.

Sec. 27 to read:

Sec. 27. There shall be seven divisions of the United States and Canada, and one member of the G. E. B. shall be elected from each division by the membership of the division only which he represents. The seven divisions to be as follows: Division No. 1 shall comprise the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Division No. 2 shall consist of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and District of Columbia. District No. 3 shall consist of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. Division No. 4 shall consist of

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Porto Rico and Cuba. Division No. 5 shall consist of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Texas and Oklahoma. Division No. 6 shall consist of Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Alaska, British Columbia, Mexico and the Hawaiian Islands. Division No. 7 shall consist of Dominion of Canada, except the Province of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

Sec. 89. Add to section the following: A candidate failing to present himself for initiation within the time of four weeks, after his initiation fee had been paid in full shall, unless he gives good and sufficient reasons, forfeit his initiation fee. Any applicant who pays any portion of his initiation fee and fails to pay the balance due in four weeks time, shall forfeit all money paid in, unless he furnishes an acceptable excuse.

Sec. 134 to read as follows:

Sec. 134. A member taking out a Clearance Card shall pay into the L. U. accepting same one-half of his initiation fee, said fee to be returned to applicant after one year's continued membership. No member transferring from one L. U. to another shall lose his sick benefits, but shall remain a member of the issuing L. U. until he is accepted by the receiving L. U. and his Clearance Card has expired. Any new member shall, before the elapse of his first six months of membership, pay the amount of $5.00 additional to the above and all money received from this source shall be used as an emergency fund to help stranded brothers, widows and orphans.

Section 137 to read thus:

Sec. 137. Any member working in a district from which he returns home daily, shall not be required to take out a Clearance Card, but when sent into an outside jurisdiction temporarily by his present employer and said work is to last more than thirty days, then such member shall deposit his Clearance Card on the first meeting night, and said member shall be entitled to all sick and disability benefits paid in the district to which he transfers after Clearance Card has expired.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Call meeting to order.
2. Warden take charge of door.
3. Conductor take up pass-word.
4. Roll-call of officers by the R. S.
5. Reading of minutes of previous meeting.
6. Proposition of membership.
7. Election of candidates.
8. Initiation of members.
9. Communications and bills.
10. Reports on accident, sickness or death.
11. Appropriation of money (Drawing orders for bills).
12. Election and installation of officers.
13. Reports of officers, delegates and committees.
14. New business.
15. Reading by president of receipts from G. S. for money sent to G. O. and D. C., where such exist.
16. Any members out of work?
17. Any one wanting help?
18. Unfinished business.
19. Good of the order.
20. Delayed receipts and expenses (by F. S.)
21. Adjournment.

New Section: Where there are only two L. U.'s in a city and they desire, by unanimous consent, to dispense with a D. C., they may do so and transact their business through committees.

Local Union 211, Allegheny, Pa.:

Sec. 131. Strike out last paragraph, beginning with, "And in no case shall the F. S.," etc.

New section to be known as:

Sec. 137a. He shall take out a traveling permit from the L. U. to which he belongs and immediately deposit the same with the secretary of the D. C., or L. U., when no D. C. exists in the locality or district where he goes to work. He shall pay the secretary of the D. C. or L. U. of the district where he works, the same amount of dues and assessments as are paid by members of said district, less the amount of per capita tax paid to the G. S. by the L. U. to which he belongs. He shall also pay to the L. U. to which he belongs all dues that shall be legally charged against him by said L. U.

and have the same properly credited on his membership book or card and shall present the same for inspection when required to do so.

New section, to be known as:

Sec. 137b. The D. C. or L. U. shall accept a traveling permit when properly issued and shall retain the same for reference and shall issue to the members an official permit from the D. C. or L. U. in return, together with a receipt for the amount paid and the proper working card, when paid for in full, as per the constitution of the U. B. and the working rules of the locality or district in which he goes to work.

New Section to be known as:

Sec. 137c. All dues, assessments, fines, etc., collected on account of permits issued to a traveling member shall be retained by the D. C. or L. U. in which he works and shall be used only to defray the expenses in maintaining the working rules of said district.

New section to be known as:

Sec. 137d. A L. U. issuing a traveling permit shall keep a correct record of the same, giving date of issue, name of member and number of L. U. issuing the same. The D. C. or L. U. accepting a traveling permit shall notify the L. U. that issued said permit as to the date when same was received and accepted and shall continue to collect such dues and assessments as are paid by members in said locality or district during such time as said member may continue to work in the district.

New Section to be known as:

Sec. 137e. Any member who refuses or fails to comply with these sections shall be fined, suspended or expelled by the D. C. or L. U. of the district in which he works, and the L. U. to which he belongs shall be immediately notified of the action taken, and said L. U. shall notify the members of the action taken by the D. C. or L. U. in the locality or district in which he was or is at work.

Local Union 471, New York City.

Sec. 20. To be stricken out and the following substituted:

Sec. 20. All General Officers of the U. B. and all delegates to the general convention or other bodies, shall be nominated and elected as follows:

On the first day of the second week of the convention the nominations for all offices in the gift of the convention shall be made from among the delegates. The election shall take place on the following day in the convention on a printed official blank ballot supplied by the U. B. The names of all nominees shall be placed on the official ballot under proper headings in alphabetical order. All nominees receiving a plurality vote shall be declared elected. All ballots shall be voted by the delegate marking an X opposite the name of the nominee he wishes to vote for. The use of all other ballots shall be prohibited. All officers shall be elected for two years or until their successors are duly chosen and elected.

All other sections or parts of sections in conflict with the above shall be hereby repealed.

Sec. 32. After the words "U. B." on fourth line, insert the following: "But in no case shall he settle any controversy between employers and the U. B. except by the consent of the referendum of the district affected."

All sections and parts of sections conflicting with the above shall be declared null and void.

Local Union 419, Chicago, Ill.:

Sec. 20. At end of section, after the word "qualified," insert the following: "No officer shall serve more than two terms and shall not be eligible again until after the expiration of two terms."

Local Union 1644, Davenport, Ia.:

—Resolution—

Whereas, We have reached a period in our organization where it becomes necessary to make further progress and bring the men working in building material mills and shops of our country to a better standard of hours and wages, or as near to the conditions enjoyed from year to year by the carpenter working at the erection of buildings, and

Whereas, These conditions cannot be brought about except through the organizing of these men under the jurisdiction of the U. B. in every city and place where such mills or shops are located, and

Whereas, In order to accomplish this, it will be necessary for our general organiza-

tion to have funds for the purpose of maintaining organizers and deputies and to pay strike and lockout benefits of a rate sufficient to dispel fear for want from those who may be called out to battle for improved conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sixteenth biennial convention make it mandatory that every member of our U. B. be assessed the sum of fifty cents (50c) per month for six months each year, the months of June, July, August, September, October and November of the years 1911 and 1912. Said fund shall be used for no other purpose than to organize the men working in mills and factories and to maintain those who may be called out on strike or lock-out either for better conditions or on account of unfair material from mills or factories where strikes or lock-outs exist; and, be it further

Resolved, That this fund shall be under the control and management of the G. E. B.

Local Union 516, San Jose, Cal.

—Resolution.—

Whereas, The growth of the trade union movement has not kept pace with the development of the capitalist system of production, and as a result the working class, the wealth producers of the nation, are no longer able to improve their condition by means of the old method; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in order to facilitate the task of acquiring such knowledge as shall enable the workers to understand their relation as wage slaves, to the present system of production, their national convention devise ways and means for the establishment of a library by each L. U. Said library to consist of works on economics, politics, history and such other subjects as are necessary to the end that the workers may educate themselves along lines which will enable them to emancipate themselves from their present deplorable condition.

Local Union 713, Niagara Falls, Ont., Canada.

Sec. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24. Eliminate these sections and insert the following new sections, to be known as

Sec. 20. All nominations and elections of General Officers shall be made and held during the session of the general convention.

Sec. 21. The election shall be by ballot. All delegates shall be served with a blank ballot-sheet, with spaces for each office to be filled and the names of all nominees for such offices shall be displayed prominently on a blackboard in the convention hall and each delegate shall fill in one name from each list for each officer required, in the space provided on the ballot-sheet.

Sec. 23. The time of office of those elected shall commence on the first day of February two years thereafter. All officers elected shall hold office for two years or until their successors are duly chosen or qualified.

Sec. 102. Strike out the words "or by expulsion" on second and last line and insert: "and not more than twenty-five dollars."

Sec. 134. Strike out the word "six" (months) on second line and substitute the word "three."

Sec. 137. Strike out the word "temporarily" on second line and insert instead: "for not more than one month."

Sec. 82a (new section). A member who becomes a contractor may obtain an honorable withdrawal card, to be furnished by the G. S., upon payment of 50 cents. Such card, providing the member does not violate any trade rules of the district wherein he works, shall entitle him to readmission with all the benefits he previously held in the U. B. during a period of not exceeding six months, inclusive, of date of issue, upon payment of a sum equal to all back dues and assessments.

Local Union 432, Atlantic City, N. J.

Sec. 131. Strike out on second and third lines the words, "transfer his membership, must apply," and substitute the words "may transfer his membership by applying." Strike out the word "shall" in eighth line and substitute the word "must." Strike out in ninth line the words "on the first meeting night" and substitute the words "within three months."

Local Union 1315, Baltimore, Md.

Sec. 6. Eliminate this section and substitute the following:

Sec. 6. Representation at the General Convention shall be on the following basis: Three representatives from each state and territory of the United States, one delegate for Porto Rico and Cuba, one for the Dis-

trict of Columbia, one delegate for the Hawaiian Islands, the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada and Mexico. Three delegates each for the Province of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia. Each state and province must have twenty-five L. U.'s to be entitled to three representatives; less than twenty-five L. U.'s shall have one delegate. The expense of sending a delegate or delegates, where no state or province council exists, shall be borne by the L. U.'s from the state or province from whence sent, at pro ratio membership. Where state or province councils exist, power is hereby delegated to supervise the election of said delegates. Where state or province councils are not organized, power is to be given the G. E. B. to supervise said elections. The three representatives to be selected from the different sections of the state, states, province or provinces, in order that the entire state, states, province or provinces be taken care of and not only a portion of them protected or cared for, thus enabling the small towns to have proper recognition.

Sec. 8. To be amended to read thus:

Sec. 8. The election of delegates and alternates shall be held during the month of July. Nominations must be made in the month of June. Delegates and alternates shall be elected by the referendum vote of State, Territory, Province or Island Possessions. All members shall be notified by mail to attend the meeting on election night. All sections conflicting with the above section as amended to be herewith repealed.

Local Union 89, Mobile, Ala.

Sec. 12. Strike out this section and substitute the following:

Sec. 12. The railroad fare of the delegates to and from the convention shall be paid from the treasury of the U. B.

Local Union 15, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sec. 131. Add at end of section, after the words, "strike or lock-out," the following: "Provided, that members fifty years of age or over shall not be required to take out a clearance card, but shall report to the office of the district in which he may be working, the same to issue a working card to him and the member shall pay such monthly dues as the district may require of him, such not to exceed 50 per cent. of the regular district dues."

—Correction—

In new Section 112a, proposed by Local Union 410, Selma, Ala., printed in the July issue, the word "wife" is omitted in second line. It should read: "Semi-beneficial members shall be allowed a wife funeral benefit, on six months' membership of $15.00, and on twelve months' membership, $35.00.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Port Arthur, Ont., Can.	Vernal, Utah.
Chehalis, Wash.	Strovensville, Mont.
Bennington, Vt.	Hammonton, N. J.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	De Queen, Ark.
Wilsboro, Tex.	Mason City, Ia.
Wenatchee, Wash.	Alhambra, Cal.
Jacksonville, Fla., (2).	

Total, 14 Local Unions.

Localities to be Avoided.

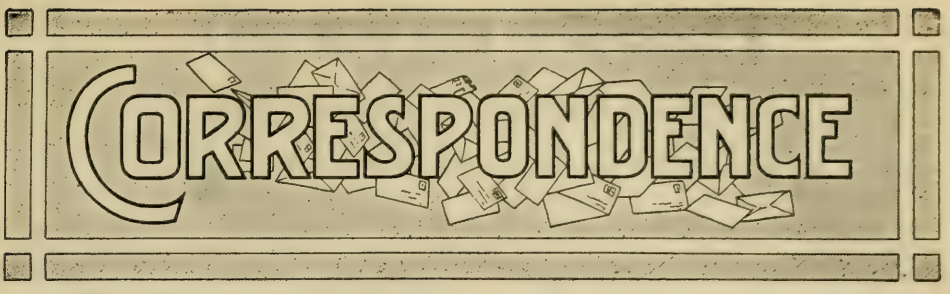
Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.	Memphis, Tenn.
Altus, Okla.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Asherton, Tex.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Ashland, Ky.	Mulberry, Fla.
Austin, Tex.	New Bedford, Mass.
Baltimore, Md.	New Orleans, La.
Bartlesville, Okla.	New York City.
Battle Creek, Mich.	Norfolk, Va.
Belleville, Ill.	Owensboro, Ky.
Big Springs, Tex.	Phoenix, Ariz.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.	Sanford, Fla.
Denver, Colo.	Sayre, Pa.
Detroit, Mich.	Seattle, Wash.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.	San Francisco, Cal.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	Springfield, Mass.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Houston, Tex.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Johnson City, Tenn.	Washington, D. C.
Kewanee, Ill.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Klamath Falls, Ore.	

Expulsions.

Ray Spiegelmier, former business agent of L. U. 469, Cheyenne, Wyo., has been expelled for embezzlement of local funds.

(Continued on page 64.)



Our Memphis, Tenn., Membership United In One Local Union.

Editor The Carpenter:

I thought, perhaps, I would see something written-up for the June issue of our grand journal by some one of our more gifted writers of our district, about the great "jubilee" we had here on the evening of June 3d last. Since, however, no one has seemingly felt inclined or indulged to send in a report on the event, I will endeavor to do so as far as my capacity will allow me. Beginning with the fall of 1908 and going back several years we had five locals in our city. And at that time, especially, a great deal of dissension existed among our ranks, and in order to get ourselves more closely united the question of consolidation was considered to be the only resort. So at a called meeting of three of these Local Unions—219, 394 and 1646—each of them voted almost unanimously to consolidate. The three named Local Unions being composed of men who did practically no mill or shop work, and there being a Local Union here, 1208, to which all mill and shop men belonged, and as their scale of wages and working hours were different from ours, they did not consider the question of consolidation at that time. But just before our consolidation we had elected a "business man" for a business agent—a journeyman carpenter (stair builder), however. And with all our heads under the same roof and with a man at the helm like J. W. "Jim" Harrison, a man whose name is on the heart of every union carpenter in this city, and many other cities as well; and a man who has worked himself gray-headed during the two years of his incumbency in office, working to regain the ground we lost during the two years previous to the time of his election, we began to feel ourselves "moving-on." We owed at the time of our consolidation some $1,250. Soon we began to pay off our debt—a little at a time—until we realized ourselves out of debt again. And for a carpenter to be out of debt naturally will put more zeal in his heart and inspire him to work much harder for himself and his organization. But yet there was still something that seemed to retard our progress, and it was only a question of getting still closer together. So in the month of May, just passed, the shop and mill men, Local Union 1208, voted to surrender their charter and come into and consolidate with the outside men's Local Union 345. I being a member of L. U. 345 I can assure you we were glad to extend them the hand of fellowship that gave them a genuine welcome which come from the depths of our hearts that it went on record without a dissenting vote. So as I stated in the beginning, on June 3d they came in all in a body and I dare assert there never was nor never will be again any such rejoicing and a more truer demonstration of brotherly love than went up from the members assembled on that occasion.

We had an open meeting after their reception and had a great smoker and refreshments. We had the honor of having the secretary of our General Executive Board, Bro. R. E. L. Connelly, with us on that occasion, who presided over our meeting with much dignity and credit to our grand organization. In addition to Bro. Connelly we had several specially invited guests. Among them were the Rev. Dr. Schaeffer, pastor of one of the city's great churches, and a great student himself of the labor problems, who made the principal address of the evening, and one that will always be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to hear it.

Others who spoke were two prominent attorneys of the city and the president of the Trades and Labor Council of our city. Now that we are all united in one great body, and I assume the largest in the south, as our financial secretary's report for July 1st showed 549 members in good standing, we are doing nicely. There has been a good deal

of work here for the past year, but it has closed down now and a great many men are idle. At our meeting on the 1st of this month we elected our quota of delegates to the National Convention, which, under Sec. 6 of our General Constitution, consists of three delegates.

I feel like I could write as much again as I've written, but I will refrain from imposing on the patience of our good-natured editor just now. So wishing the U. B. the greatest success and that, as our G. P. wrote in his last report, that this will be the "banner year."

Fraternally yours,
G. W. CRUTCHFIELD.
L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.

Convention Call to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Ottawa, Ont., July 11, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of Trades and Labor Councils, National Trades Unions, Federal Labor Unions and International Local Trades Unions in the Dominion of Canada—Greeting:

Fellow Labor Unionists and Brothers—The Twenty-sixth annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in the Auditorium, City Hall, Fort William, Ontario, beginning at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, September 12th, 1910, and continuing on Tuesday and Wednesday, 13th and 14th of September, in Fort William. On Thursday, 15th September, the Convention will convene in the Finnish Labor Temple, Port Arthur, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

The East and West have chosen to meet in the Twin Cities of Fort William and Port Arthur, and it will be a pretty tribute to the enthusiasm and ability of the organized wage-workers of these new and progressive cities to have a large representation of delegates from all over Canada. The bill of fare to be presented is one that will require the very best intelligence of the delegates to grapple with. The past year has been replete with matters of vital interest to the workers, and the opponents of organized labor are still very active, as will appear from the systematic endeavor being made in Canada and Great Britain to weaken immigration regulations that were imposed for the protection of the working classes.

Among other matters calling for immediate attention are the following:

1. The immigration laws.
2. The Belcourt Bill, to destroy international trade unionism, which may be brought forward again next session.
3. The Eight-hour bill and its present position. Determined opposition has been made to this bill, and labor must keep alive to secure its passage.
4. The act respecting co-operation.
5. Effect of the amendments to the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act.
6. The Technical Education Commission.
7. The Anti-Combines bill in its relation to the trades-union movement.
8. Proposed Amendments to the Elections Act, to make election day a public holiday, etc.
9. Payment of wages on railways fortnightly, and many other features.

Never more than now has there been greater necessity for vigilance in safeguarding the rights of labor. Organized bodies on every hand are contesting for their own protection, and in this regard labor no longer has the field to itself. If labor is to receive its portion it will have to keep watchful every hour of every day.

Send your best, most experienced and faithful men to the convention, and elect them now. If you neglect to do so, don't complain that your particular interests have been overlooked or neglected. This is the time of prosperity, and labor must keep up with the procession.

Fraternally yours,
WILLIAM GLOCKLING, President.
GUSTAVE FRANCQ, Vice-President.
P. M. DRAPER, Secretary-Treasurer.
Executive Council Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Joint Committee of Building Trades Unions.

San Francisco, June 30th, 1910.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:—

A condition of affairs exists in California at the present time in regards to the labor market, that if something is not done to prevent the influx of building trades mechanics to the state, San Francisco, Oak-

land, San Mateo and Marin Counties will be confronted with a situation that will be of great detriment to the union movement. There is at the present time in this district a surplus of building trades mechanics, and the interests that are against organized labor are using every means to flood the labor market.

Advertisements are being inserted in all the papers of the country that men are needed in this vicinity and at large wages. These advertisements are not only being inserted, but items are being inserted in the news columns to the same effect. These advertisements are absolutely untrue. There are at the present time in this district more building trades mechanics and laborers than there is work. Men arriving here only swell the ranks of the unemployed.

The State Building Trades Council, through its affiliated councils, has for the past ten years labored to build up an organization, which is today without equal in the entire country. The employers understanding this have endeavored to use every possible means to disrupt that organization, and to flood the labor market is one of their means to that end.

Your organization can be of great assistance to us in giving this communication as wide a publicity as possible, and you can be also of great assistance to your own members in warning them to stay away from California. We trust that you will post the inclosed circulars in a conspicuous place, and that you read this letter at the next three meetings of your union.

With best wishes for the continued success of your union, we are,

Fraternally yours,

F. E. MAXWELL, Secretary of Committee.

Indorsed by—

State Building Trades Council of California.
San Francisco Building Trades Council.
Alameda County Building Trades Council.
Marin County Building Trades Council.
San Mateo Building Trades Council.
Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters.

From the Wife of a Carpenter, Now a Lawyer.

Gary, Ind., July 16, 1910.

Editor The Carpenter:

As a constant reader for almost a decade of The Carpenter, one of the most valuable trade journals printed in the United States, kindly allow me space in one of its issues to tell of my husband's success:

Jos. J. McCharthy, my husband, learned the carpenter trade, serving his time of apprenticeship with his father in Waltham, Mass. At the termination of his time, in October, 1902, he joined Local Union 1227 (of Waltham, Mass.) as a charter member and has ever since been a staunch union man, and although it was sometimes a hard struggle to keep out of debt, he has never allowed his dues to the Local Union to run over the second month.

Later on my husband left Waltham, going to New York City, and there joined Local Union 56. While working at his trade in that city I managed to save enough out of his earnings to allow him to take a course at the Evening Division of the New York Law School. He obtained his degree in January, 1909. Then we came to Indiana, where Mr. McCharthy was admitted to the bar to practice law in all the courts of the state.

He is now about to open up a law office in Gary, Ind., where he has joined Local Union 985 on a clearance card.

As I said here above, it was hard at times to keep my husband's dues paid up and keep him in good standing in the Local Union, but his first thought at all times was, not to get in arrears with his dues.

Having always taken a great interest in the journal, reading every word in each issue, I am impatiently waiting and watching for Mr. McCharthy to come home and bring me a copy of The Carpenter every month.

I am sending you these few lines for publication, believing it would please my husband's brother carpenters to know that by strict adherence to his obligations as a member of the U. B., by hard work at his trade and diligent study he has become an attorney-at-law, a promotion which in my judgment others of his craft can acquire just as he did.

Thanking you for this valuable space in The Carpenter, I beg to remain,

A carpenter's wife,

E. F. M'CHARTHY.

NEWS NOTES FROM LOCAL UNIONS

Medford, Ore.—While times may be called fair here, business having picked up again lately, and while our Local Union is gaining in strength, trade conditions do not warrant the coming here of more carpenters, and traveling brothers are advised to remain away.

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Bellingham, Wash.—Union men of all trades are requested to keep aloof from this vicinity at this time. Times are very dull in all branches and business at a standstill. Most of our members have left town in search of work elsewhere. Wages are being cut all around and scabs are predominant.

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Kokomo, Ind.—We find it necessary and herewith are sending out a warning note to all migrating carpenters advising them to pay no attention to advertisements for carpenters wanted in this city. At present we have about one hundred carpenters in Kokomo, more than enough to handle all the work there is in town.

❖ ❖ ❖

Cincinnati, O.—Transient brother carpenters are earnestly advised to keep away from this city for the remainder of the season as we have a large number of men walking the streets unable to secure employment and no improvement of trade conditions in sight for the next four or five months. Heed this warning and stay away!

❖ ❖ ❖

Prince Albert, Sask., Can.—This is to warn brother carpenters to keep away from this city for the reason that all our employers and also the City Council refuse to pay union wages, which, by the way, we have placed lower than those paid in any other town west of Winnipeg. Work is very scarce and we have no chance of obtaining consideration until men are scarce too.

❖ ❖ ❖

San Antonio, Tex.—Traveling brothers of the craft will please take notice that this city is a good place to stay away from at this time. We have only one good job on foot at present, and this is a small job that soon will be completed. There are some colleges being built, but nearly all are being done by non-union carpenters. While we live in hope that things will brighten up in the future our advice is, stay away for the present.

❖ ❖ ❖

Kalispell, Mont.—Owing to extensive advertising by the Chamber of Commerce and other agencies, a large number of carpenters have lately come to this vicinity much to the detriment of Local Union 911, of whose members a great many are out of work. Although this is the busy season of the year, it is a hard task for resident brothers to secure employment and traveling brothers are advised to give this vicinity a wide berth until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Raymond, Wash.—We would advise transient carpenters to stay away from this city for the present. While there is considerable work here there are plenty if not more than enough to meet all demands. Aside from this, we are up against a lock-out on most of the jobs, but hope to have things smoothed out in the near future. Our minimum scale of wages is $3.50 for eight hours' work and time and a half for overtime. Heed the warning we are sounding here above and keep away.

❖ ❖ ❖

Dayton, O.—This being the home of the National Manufacturers' Association it should be clear to the mind of every carpenter that advertisements for help wanted in this city are published only for the purpose of securing cheap labor and that union workers here have a good deal to contend with. As regards trade conditions they are very unsatisfactory and building

operations very slow. We request transient brother carpenters to pay no attention to advertisements from Dayton, O., and to stay away until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

San Louis Obispo, Cal.—Local Union 1632 of this city held an installation of officers Friday evening, July 1, at its meeting hall which, after adjournment of the meeting, was followed by a banquet at Chiesa's restaurant where every place reserved was occupied by the members and a few invited guests. Speeches on labor topics were made by Jas. Blackburn, R. J. Kelley, our newly elected president, formerly of San Jose; Attorney C. A. Palmer, J. F. Hayes and others. The occasion was highly enjoyed by all present and proved a rousing success. Local Union 1632 was organized about six years ago and is prospering and growing in membership and influence.

❖ ❖ ❖

Plainview, Tex.—Owing to extensive advertising in the East by realty firms and exaggerations as to possibilities here, our little city is being overrun with men in search of employment. For the benefit of traveling brothers we would state that there is nothing doing here except the erection of the Baptist College, which is reinforced concrete, and men coming here expecting to secure employment will surely become stranded. Some of our resident brothers are walking the streets with no prospect of work and others of our L. U. have left town to look for employment elsewhere. We would advise all migrating carpenters to avoid this city and vicinity until trade conditions have improved and until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Salt Lake City, Utah.—In view of the deplorable trade conditions existing here, the D. C. of this city desires to draw attention to the great number of unemployed and the consequent discouraging prospects presenting themselves to newcomers. We are sounding this warning note in the hope that no carpenter may be induced to come here on the strength of fictitious reports circulated by unscrupulous real estate sharks and other interested persons, purporting that employment in the building trades is available. The fact is that work is most irregular and of an intermittent character. Not more than a few month's employment is secured by the most fortunate. Surplus labor has reached alarming proportions, destitution is most keen and the avenues of employment, except to a limited few, are so congested that nothing but disappointment and despair await carpenters coming to Salt Lake City in search of work. We hope that this information will be the means of acquiring knowledge as to the state of the labor market in this section of the country and that our warning will be heeded by migrating brothers.

❖ ❖ ❖

Information Wanted.

Edmond Legere, the subject of the sketch below, formerly a member of Local Union 778, Fitchburg, Mass., is inquired for by his brother-in-law. He left Fitchburg about two years ago and has not been heard from since. Age, 22 years; height, 5 feet 5 inches; weight, 140 pounds.

EDMOND LEGERE.

Brother members or readers who can locate him will please communicate with the F. S. of Local Union 570.

ALFRED GAGNEN.

34 Greenwood St., Gardner, Mass.

TRADE NOTES

Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union 1306, Long Branch, N. J.—For the past six weeks we have been engaged in a struggle with the mill owners, they having locked out our members because of their refusal to submit to open-shop conditions. We are determined to fight to the last ditch for the union shop and as we have already entered into an agreement with the most prominent of the four mill firms here, we may say, victory is in sight.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 572, Georgetown, Tex.—At a recent meeting held by this Local Union a motion passed to the effect that the clauses in our by-laws bearing on wages and hours be so amended as to make our working hours eight per day instead of nine, and our standard wages 45 cents instead of 40 cents per hour; the new schedule to take effect Monday, the 12th day of September. As we are working in harmony with our contractors, we do not anticipate any trouble on account of our demand.

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Local Union 1170, Lindsay, Cal.—At a specially called meeting held by this L. U. May 26, it was unanimously voted that we make a demand for an advance in wages from $3.50 to $4.00 per day of eight hours, the new scale to take effect August 1 next. As we are having but very few non-union men to contend with, and all our contractors, with exception of one, are favorable to our Local Union, we do not anticipate any trouble whatever in enforcing our demand August 1.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1092, Lawrence, Mass.—We have made a demand upon the contractors for a reduction in working hours from fifty-five to fifty per week. Our committee has interviewed the bosses several times in an endeavor to adjust the differences without having to resort to a walk out, but could effect no settlement. Our men therefore, by order of the D. C., stopped work July 1 last. As a result both shops here are tied up. Trade conditions are good and there is a fair prospect of winning our demand.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 161, Kenosha, Wis.—As early as in February this year we have formally and officially notified the Contractors' Association of this city that after the expiration of our agreement on July 1 we would demand an increase in our minimum scale from 50 to 55 cents per hour for eight hours' work per day. We have a board of arbitration consisting of five members of the Contractors' Association and five members of the Local Union. This board has met in conference several times and discussed our demand, but accomplished nothing in the way of reaching a settlement, while twenty-four independent contractors and a number of firms who do more or less building and employ each from two to fifteen men the year round, are favorable to us and have signed our new agreement, calling for 55 cents per hour. It appears that the association contractors, eleven in number, do not care to sign as a body and are waiting for some one to break away and sign independently. This seems to be the ultimate outcome of our movement. We have pulled every job where the agreement has not been signed, and at present eighty-one of our members are out. We are nevertheless confident of complete success at an early date.

❖ ❖ ❖

Successful Trade Movements.

Port Arthur, Ont., Can.—Our movement for an increase in wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour and recognition of the union came to a close and successful issue June 22 when the last of the contractors signed our agreement. Our men returned to work the day following. An increase in

membership of from 35 to 40 the past few weeks is attributable to our success.

❖ ❖ ❖

Birmingham, Ala.—We desire to inform the brothers of the U. B. that the lock-out here has been settled. Our demand was for an increase in wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour and a Saturday half holiday, to go into effect July 1. After being locked out two weeks, the matter was compromised by accepting an offer from the contractors' association to pay the increased scale without Saturday half holiday. We feel that we cannot pass this matter over without making mention of the valuable services rendered us by Brother R. E. L. Connolly, who was one of the committee to settle the trouble; we most heartily appreciate the value of such men.

❖ ❖ ❖

St. Catharines, Ont., Can.—Our trade movement for which, feeling that we would win out without any trouble, we have not asked official sanction, has been successful, as anticipated. We demanded a minimum rate of 36 cents per hour to commence July 2. The Builders' Exchange offered us 35 cents per hour, payable on and after July 15, and after an exchange of views on the proposition the Local Union decided to accept the offer and an agreement was signed for one year. We have gained an increase of 2 cents per hour, and if we had forced the 36-cent scale we originally demanded, we would have gotten it, but for the sake of peace and quietness we adopted the motto, "A little and often." Everything is now moving along smoothly and we have the good will of the exchange.

❖ ❖ ❖

Philadelphia, Pa.—In the middle of June an agreement between the manufacturers of sash, door and frames and interior trim and cabinet work and the D. C. of this city was signed whereby the employers agree to employ none but members of the U. B. The agreement also provides for a minimum rate of 33 cents per hour (an advance of 3 cents per hour) from June 1, 1910, to May 31, 1911, and 36 cents per hour minimum from June 1, 1911, to May 31, 1912. Men receiving a higher rate not to suffer by reason of the agreement; fifty hours per week to constitute a week's work; no work to be performed on Saturday afternoon. The employers who signed the agreement represent but a minority of the manufacturers, however, the major part of the shops and mills we are now trying to unionize and to establish union conditions therein. The outside carpenters have gained an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour after a short fight and have the closed shop.

Curing Sunburn.

Don't put water on sunburned skin.

It only increases the pain.

Where the skin is scorched to the blistering point oil is the best cure, and if possible the patient should go to bed, that it may be applied unstintingly.

Wet pieces of absorbent cotton with the oil, and keep them over the tender places.

Take care not to break any blisters that may have formed.

Never pull the skin off the face or arms with the fingers. If left alone it will fall off, and there is less likelihood of injury around the edges of the burned part, where good skin is sometimes pulled off.

No remedy acts quickly with a bad burn. Remember that the pain must be drawn out by degrees, just as though it had been done with fire.

The Sun's Heat.

It is computed that the temperature of the sun would be expressed by 18,000 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer or about ninety times the temperature of boiling water. This is about five times the temperature that man is able to produce by artificial means. The light given off from the surface of the sun is reckoned as being 5,300 times more intense than that of the molten metal in a Bessemer converter, though that is of an almost blinding brilliancy. Or, if we compare it with the oxyhydrogen flame, the sun sheds a light equal in brilliance to a 146 times the intensity of the limelight.—New York American.

Don't imagine you know everything, for you don't.

Practical Architecture and Drawing.

(By Prof. A. Edward Rhodes.)

Lesson VI.

How to read a drawing. In upward of twenty years' teaching experience among mechanics and others I so often am asked to teach how to read drawings. This is one of the big problems of my life. So many persons seem to think that it is only necessary to sit down for a few minutes and look at a blue print then be able to read it or any other drawing. Reading a drawing means that by looking at it we know if the drawing represents a house, a machine, or some part of a house, or some part of a machine. It also means that we know by a study of the drawing all of the facts relating to the object represented by the drawing. For instance if it represents some part of a house we can tell all of the sizes and shapes of the parts represented, and if we are a good carpenter we can build the part exactly like the architect intended it to be, no matter where the drawing was made. I have made drawings to be used as far from home as Constantinople, Turkey. These drawings required no explanation other than the usual specifications that accompany the architect's drawings, and, of course, the specifications had to be translated into the language of that country, the drawings did not need to be changed because what represents say a window here in the U. S. represents a window in any other part of the world, therefore the old saying that drawing is a universal language seems to be true. In architecture many of the parts of a house are represented by conventional methods that will at once suggest to the student just what is represented. That is, certain lines in a certain position and combination represents some part of the house in such a way that the part is suggested at a glance. Thus in the plan of the kitchen, Figure 3, almost any one can understand that A represents a range, B represents the hearth, C the boiler for hot water connection, D the laundry tubs, E the drain-board, F the sink, G the pump, H the dumb waiter, I the pantry, J the shelving in the pantry, K the door opening to the pantry. At L is shown another, and to be preferred, method of representing a door, here the arc and arrow show how the door swings to open, M represents the bath tub, N the lavatory, O the water closet. To ascertain what kind of bath tub water-closet and lavatory is to be put in the house it will be necessary to refer to the specifications. P represents a bed and care must be taken not to confuse this "convention" with the studding, Figure 2, which shows that on detail drawings where sections of studding are shown, the studs may be represented by a small, rectangle with diagonal lines crossing each other as at A. The other parts of the drawing will help the student to understand if studding or a bed is intended, as will also the fact that the bed is many times larger than any stud could possibly be. Figure 4 shows a room with three doorways, or rather openings and a bay window. S represents an ornamental grill opening with columns and arch or beam. T represents an opening with sliding doors. U represents either an arched opening or a plain opening to be hung with portiers, etc. V represents a bay with one window—R—in it. In this drawing the walls are represented by a solid space the thickness of the walls, in another lesson I will show another way to represent walls. The windows are represented by four lines as long as the window opening. The dotted lines W show that the bay part of the parlor is arched between the dotted lines.

When the sectional detail is large enough we represent the solid portions by crosshatch or section lines as shown in Figure 1. Sections, of course, are only "imaginary cuts"

through the house for the purpose of more clearly showing the construction of the place represented by the section, as a floor plan is a horizontal section through the doors, walls and windows of a house and shows the arrangement of and location of walls, doors, windows, stairs and such other details as the particular case seems to require. I sometimes say that the cross-hatch lines represent the ridges left by our imaginary saw when we imagine we cut a piece to make the sectional drawing. When the sectioned part represents several pieces as at Figure 1 these pieces must be distinctly shown in such a way as to easily distinguish one from the other, we accomplish this by varying both the direction of the cross-hatch lines and their distances apart. A reference to Figure 1 will make this clear. Notice that the studding is not cross-hatched same as the other cut parts. Sections of studding, joist and other heavy timbers may be represented by the rings of growth as in Figure 1, or they may be sectioned by cross-hatch lines, or by diagonal lines as in Figure 2. By the sectioning it is easy to distinguish one piece from another, and it is a simple matter to see the shapes of the different pieces at the section or cut place.

When trying to get a correct idea of the form shown by a drawing, be sure to look at every view given, or you may get a wrong idea of what is wanted. Compare plans, elevations, sections and side views if they are given. Particular attention must be given to the dimensions as the workman should follow the sizes given in figures rather than those obtained by scaling (measuring) the drawing, especially is this true in regard to blue prints as blue prints invariably shrink in the making. More will be said about dimensions on drawings in our next lesson.

Many of those who are sending me work for correction have requested me to give a few good and "easy to make" alphabets that are suitable for use in architectural work. The best letter for the beginner is the block letter, Figure 5. This letter is made by drawing blocks as shown, making the letters five blocks high and of the widths shown. The corners are cut at 45 degrees, and the inclined lines are drawn to the points indicated by the dotted lines. From the block letters it is a short step to the Egyptian, or, as it often is called, the Rapid letter. Figure 6; here I have shown the letters sketched in with a writing pen ready for filling in solid black like B and F of Figure 5. A letter sometimes used for ornamental work is the Monastic letter, Figure 7. It is a modification of the Roman alphabet, Figure 8. The Roman, like the Block letter, is laid off in blocks and then drawing the curves either free-hand or with the compasses. The beauty of this letter is its heavy and light contrasts and the ease with which it can be made. At first glance it seems like a difficult letter to make, but such is not the case. In learning these letters it is well to remember that in olden times when these letters were first made they were made with a single stroke of the pen, therefore the thin member is the one made on the up stroke of the pen, and the wide member of the letter is the one made on the down stroke of the pen at which time the person making the letter bore heavy on his pen.

The letter most used is the single line letter, Figure 9. This letter is easy to make and looks well on any kind of a drawing. It may easily be modified to a more sloping, vertical or a back-hand letter, or it may be made quite wide in proportion to height, or its width may be compressed into a very narrow proportion of its height. The important things to do in making these single line letters is to obtain a uniform slant and height with reasonably careful spacing of the letters. The letters of Figure 9 are no better than is required in any architect's office, and I want to emphasize the importance of good lettering, especially to the beginner, for when he applies for a position it is more likely that he will fall down on the lettering than on his other work, the reason is that practically all students do not appreciate the importance of neat lettering. The Old English letters, Figure 10, are used on certain classes of ornamental drawing and the copy shown is a good one, it was made by using a broad stub pen for the wide strokes and then adding the light strokes with a fine-pointed writing pen. Perhaps the most interesting letter of all is the round writing style, Figure 11. This letter is made very much like ordinary writ-

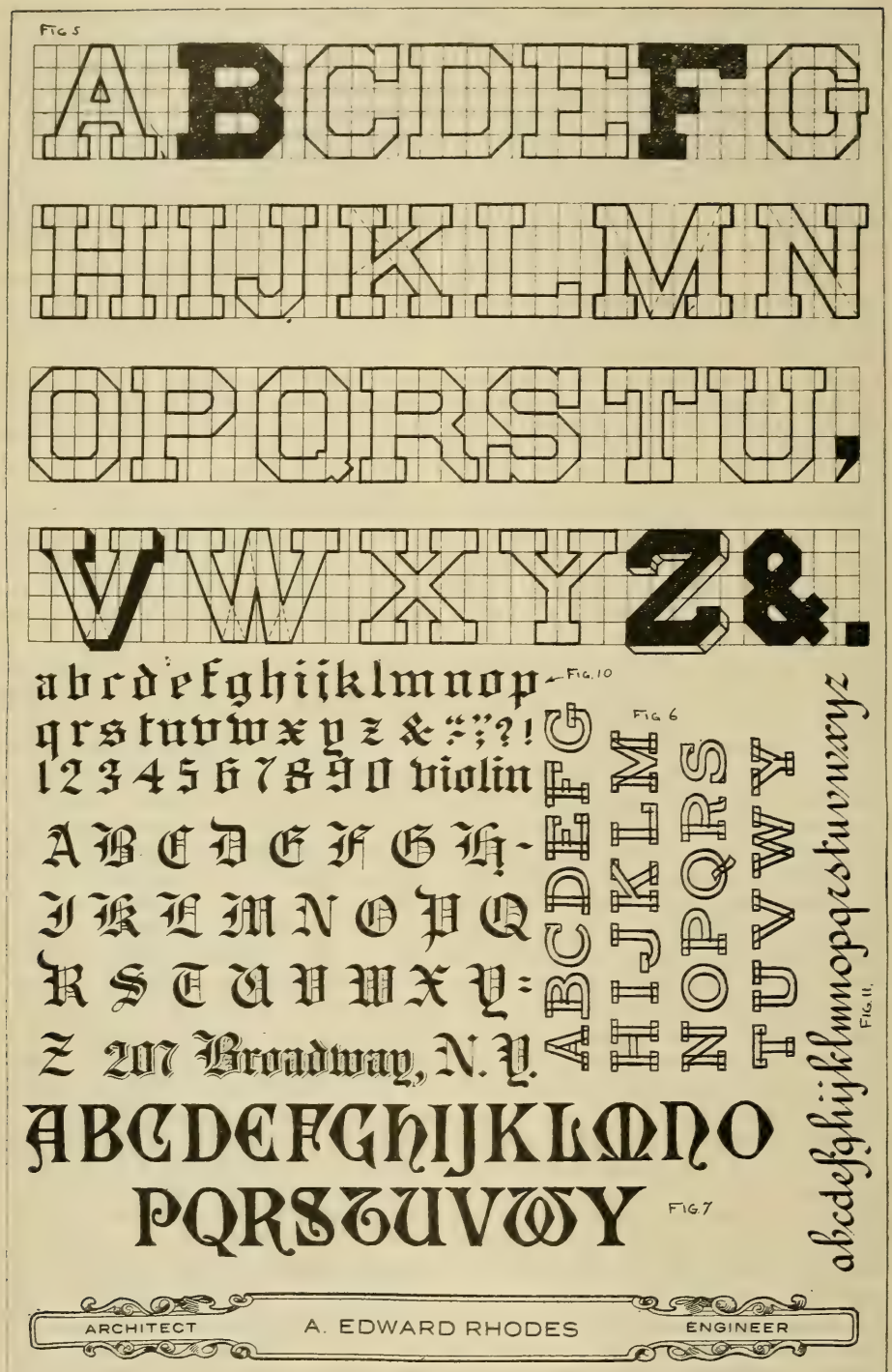


FIG 5
ABCDEFG
HIJKLMN
OPQRSTU,
VWXYZ&.
abcdefghijklmnop
qrstuvwxyz&:;?!
1234567890 violin
FIG 10
ABCDEFG
HIJKLM
NOPQRS
TUVWY
FIG 6
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
FIG 11.
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO
PQRSTUVWY
FIG 7
ARCHITECT
A. EDWARD RHODES
ENGINEER

FIG 9

Single line letters

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z. Caxe.

Slope 3 in 8

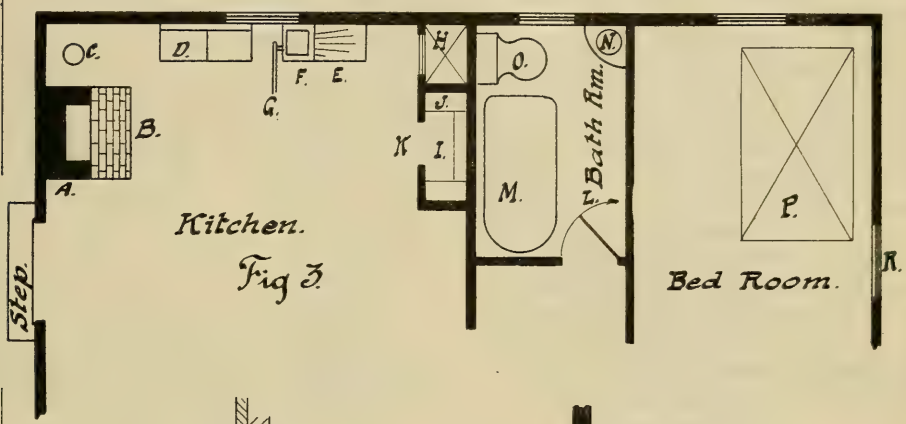
All letters slope 3 in 8 Letters a b d g p q consists of an oval and a straight line the oval slopes 45° as a. All letters the same thickness, oval is made in two strokes as f j. Capitals $\frac{3}{8}$" high, divide $\frac{1}{2}$" into five spaces as a d g of which the small letters occupy three or two spaces

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN

OPQRSTUVWXYZ.

FIG 8



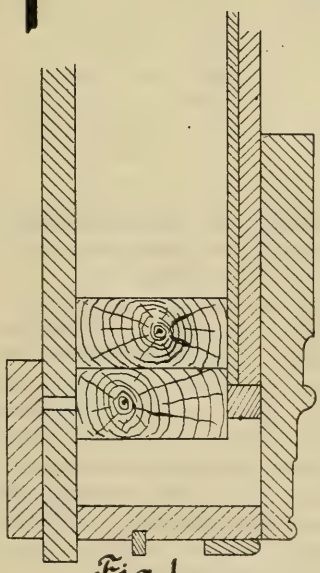


Fig 1.

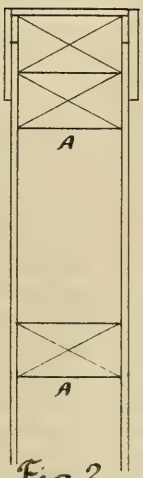
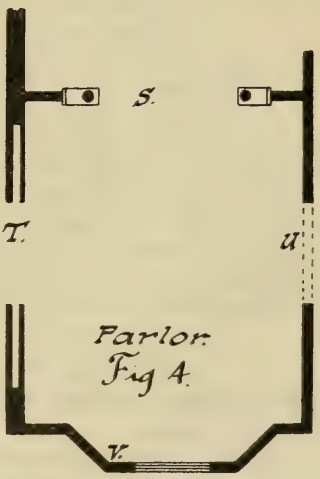


Fig 2.



Reading Plans.

ing, and by using a special pen known as the round writing pen. With only a small amount of practice almost any one can do fairly neat lettering. The secret of good lettering is practice, then practice, and then more practice. The same is true of reading plans. Don't be so foolish as some persons who have come to me with the request that I teach them to read plans in a couple of evenings, saying that if they could read drawings they could get a better position, etc. Neither do I want you to think that by reading over these monthly lessons you will become an architect, but I do want you to realize that any carpenter who will study and draw to scale each illustration accompanying these lessons will be in a position to become an architect, a boss carpenter or a contractor.

—Problem 1—

Make drawings of the following alphabets: Block, Egyptian, Roman Monastic and Old English, making each letter 1 inch high. Then make the same letter ½ inch high. This will require more time than you expect it to.

—Problem 2—

Make the alphabets of the single line letters, then print words, and then sentences until you can print these letters as good as the printed copy which purposely was made only about "average good." Follow the directions of the printed copy.

—Problem 3—

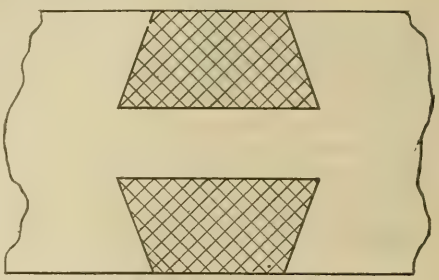
Make scale drawings of Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 for the purpose of fixing in your mind the various reasons for certain shapes. In other words as a help to you in learning to read drawings. I always have contended that the only way to learn to read drawings was to make drawings, and hardly a week passes by without my receiving a letter from some one of my students expressing the same thought. See the point?

(To be Continued.)

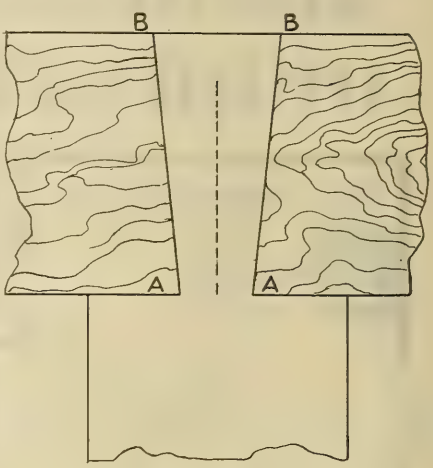
That Double Dovetail Puzzle.

Editor The Carpenter:

In the March, 1910, issue of the journal Bro. Jacob Wonnald, of L. U. 698, Newport, Ky., asks the brothers to show how two pieces of wood can be dovetailed together, saying, "It can be done." He is right. A solution of the problem will be found in the illustration below:



END VIEW.



TOP AND BOTTOM VIEW.

Run a saw cut through the end pieces B B within 1-4 inch of being through and spring A A far enough apart to allow B B to slip in. Apply some glue to mortise and dovetail and pull A A together.

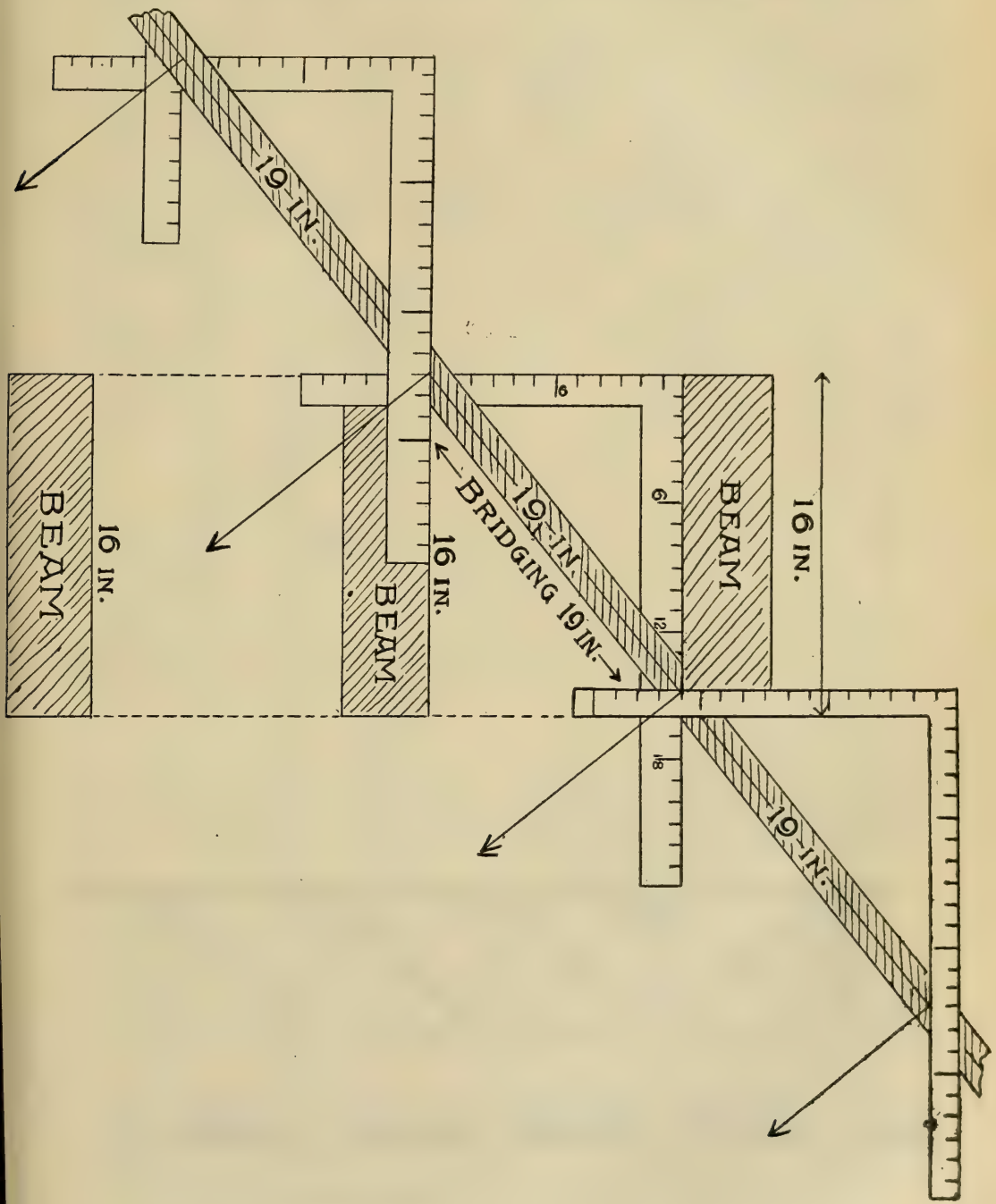
CHRIS C. ANTONIUS, L. U. 126.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Correct Method of Cutting Bridges by the Use of the Steel Square.

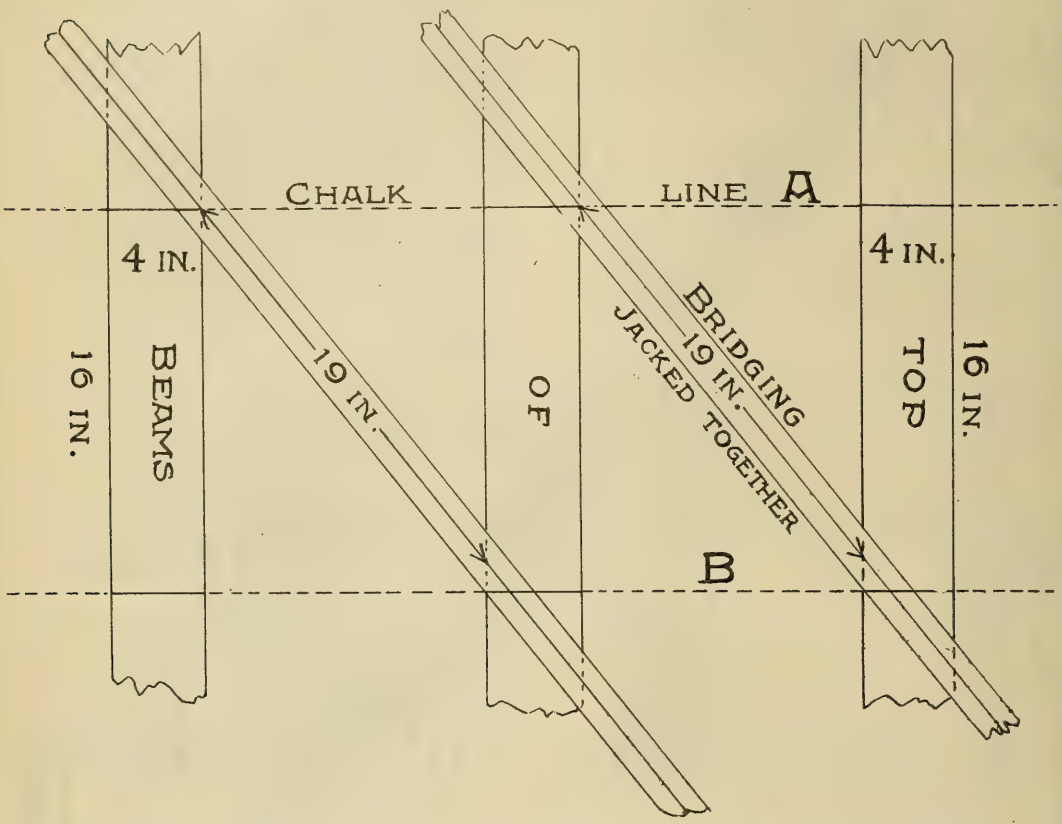
(By James Barry.)

It is to be observed that both pieces of bridging, 1½ inches, are tacked together and cut together. It is the best and readiest way as all you have to do is to get the distance between beams and mark as shown in sketch below. Mark from your 16-inch depth on square to 12-inches on tongue as I am showing. Whatever variation there may be between the beams can be accommodated on blade of square; never mind depth of beams, which may vary.

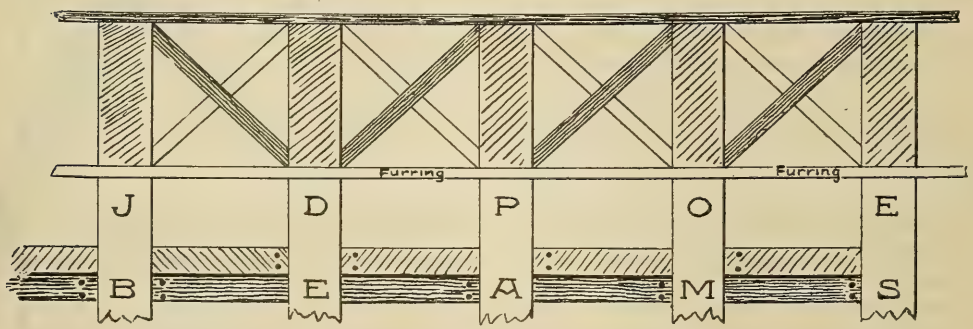
Those four arrow heads in sketch give the length and correct cut. Of course, the steel square has to be moved to place stock at intersection in joint, 16 inches every time, no matter what the distance between beams, as I have said before, pans out on blade



of square. Any mechanic will, of course know that my sketch is based on the supposition that the beams are exactly 16 inches from in to out. But many times they are not uniform; in such a case another method is to strike a line on top of beams at A, and another one parallel to the depth of beam at B and mark your bridging as per sketch below.



A good idea is to tack the two pieces together in both cases, it insures more accuracy and is much quicker.



Sketch Showing Two Ways of Nailing Bridging.

Degree Framing.

(By D. L. Stoddard.)

I have received so many requests from brother carpenters for information as to the proper methods in framing to any degree, that although I have answered each one the best I could, it was impossible to go into any details, and although I think all were satisfied with my reply, yet no doubt they would like more brief information. Considering the fact that the day is at hand for a good deal more degree framing, I have decided to write a brief article and only hope it will be of benefit to thousands of brother carpenters.

Now, most any real carpenter could with his compasses lay out a circle and divide it into 360 degrees (yet there is not many that would want to take that time or go to that bother) or with a protractor, even if it was a small one, get at the degree and finally get it near enough so as to be able to lay out and cut the roof with his square or some other way. But the real practical carpenter wants something that he can use more readily, and therefore I figured out that by using 12 on the blade the figures to use on the tongue for the different degrees, you will notice the first column I figured down to the thousandth of an inch, while in the next column I figured to the twelfth for more convenience for everyday use with the square.

Degree.	Thousandth.	Twelfth.
1	.209	3-12
2	.419	5-12
3	.629	8-12
4	.839	10-12
5	1.050	1 1-12
6	1.261	1 3-12
7	1.473	1 6-12
8	1.686	1 8-12
9	1.901	1 11-12
10	2.116	2 1-12
11	2.333	2 4-12
12	2.551	2 7-12
13	2.770	2 9-12
14	2.992	3
15	3.215	3 3-12
16	3.441	3 5-12
17	3.669	3 8-12
18	3.909	3 11-12
19	4.132	4 2-12
20	4.378	4 4-12
21	4.806	4 7-12
22	4.848	4 10-12
23	5.094	5 1-12
24	5.343	5 4-12
25	5.596	5 7-12
26	5.853	5 10-12
27	6.114	6 2-12
28	6.381	6 5-12
29	6.652	6 8-12
30	6.928	6 11-12
31	7.210	7 3-12
32	7.498	7 6-12
33	7.793	7 9-12
34	8.094	8 1-12
35	8.403	8 5-12
36	8.719	8 9-12
37	9.043	9 1-12
38	9.375	9 5-12
39	9.717	9 9-12
40	10.069	10 1-12
41	10.431	10 5-12
42	10.805	10 10-12
43	11.190	11 2-12
44	11.588	11 7-12
45	12.000	12

TAKE THE SIDE OF THE SQUARE DEVIDED INTO TWELFTH AND 12 ON THE SQUARE AND THESE FIGURES GIVE THE DEGREE

You will note by looking over the table here following that the only column with absolutely even figures is the 45 degrees, which is our regular half pitch, while the next nearest is 14 degrees, which only lacks eight one-thousandths of being 3 inches.

Figure 1 shows the square in connection with degrees, pitches and polygons. The figures for the degrees are on the face of

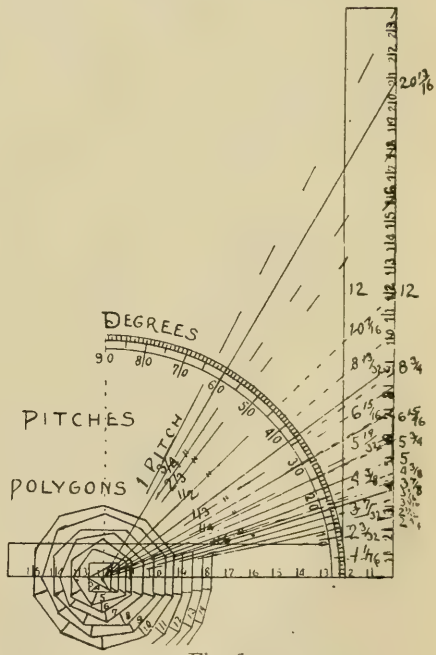


Fig. 1.

the blade, and here I have figured them so they can be used on the other side of the square, using sixteenth and thirty-seconds, and only give them at each 5 degrees.

Figure 2. Now supposing we wanted to frame a roof 5 feet wide and 14 degrees, place the square on 12 and 3 five times and it gives the length and cuts of rafters; the 3 gives all plumb cuts while 12 gives all level cuts. Seventeen can be used for

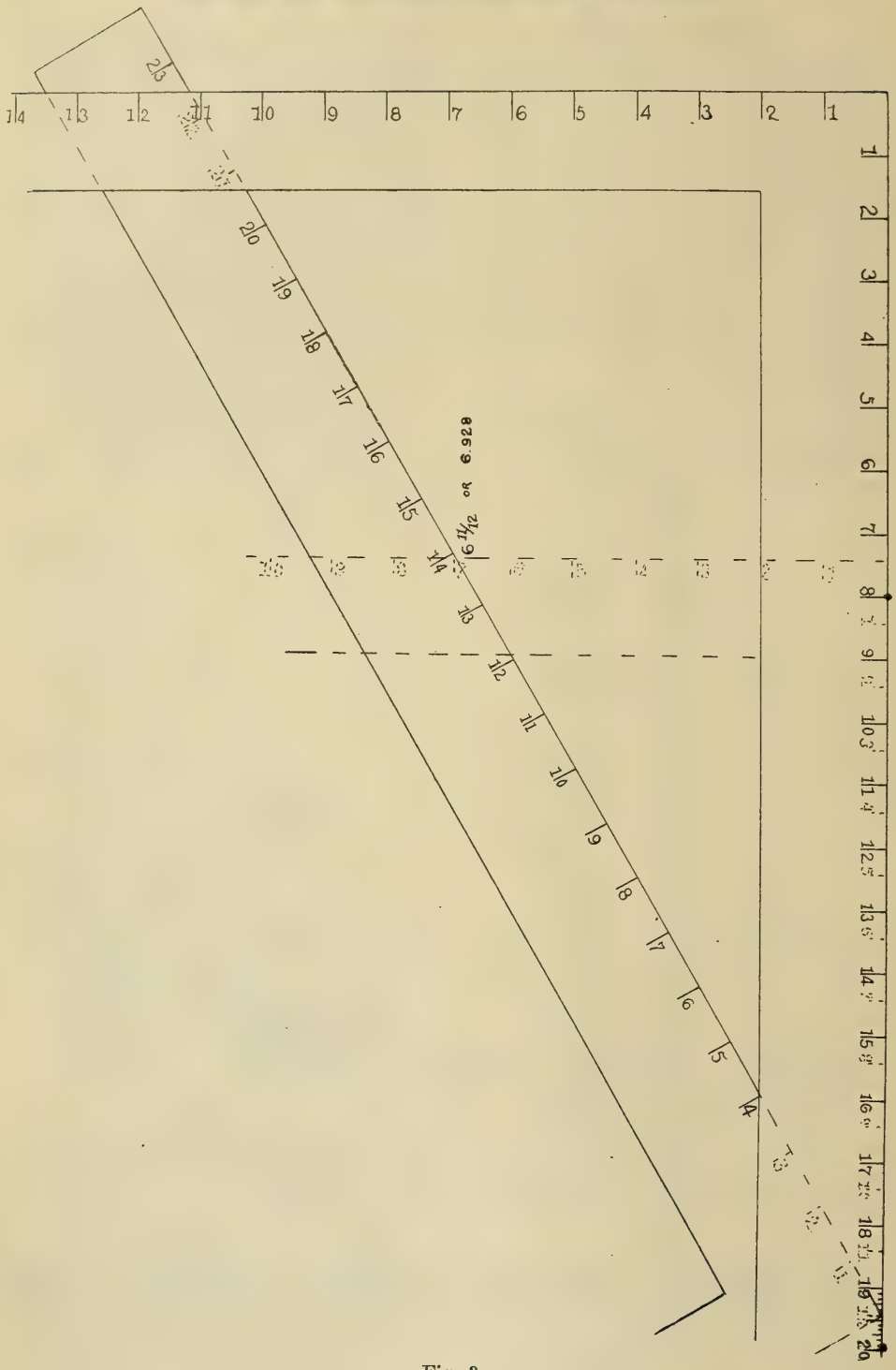


Fig. 3.

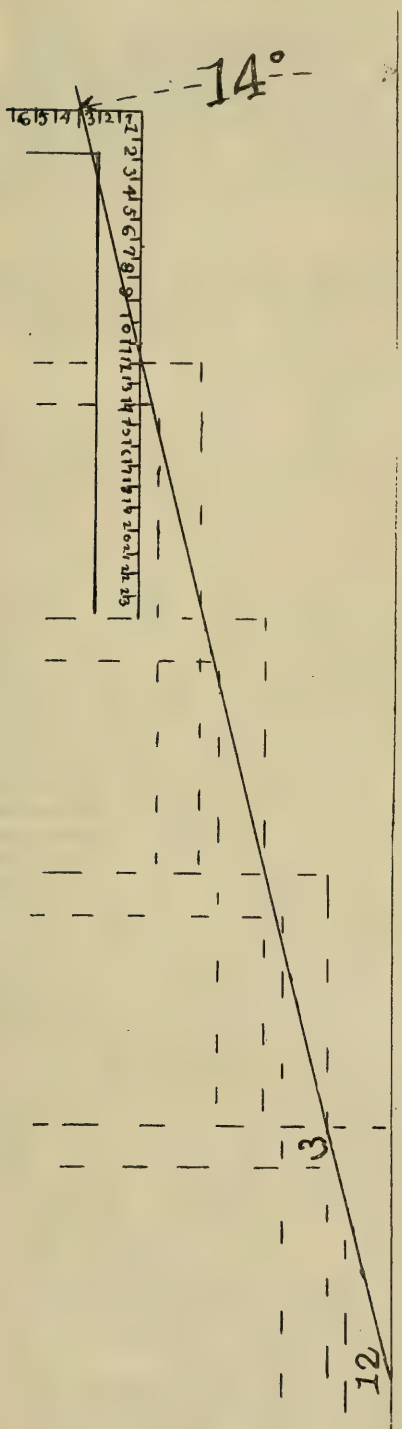


Fig. 2.

the hip or valley in the place of 12, same as when we frame to the regular pitches, as we have been used to in the past, while 13 will give the octagon.

And so it is with any degree; get what is takes on the tongue to give the desired degree, place it as many times as feet of run and you will have it.

But some may say, well, if I frame a big roof I don't want to place my square on fifteen or twenty times to get the length of my rafter. To them I will say I don't blame them, and it is not at all necessary.

Figure 3. Supposing we wanted to frame a roof 19 feet 5 inches wide and 30 degrees pitch. In this case place the square on 12 and 6 11-12 just a bit strong, as .928 is just a little more than 11-12. Push your square up to 19 inches 5-12, which, by using inches as feet, represents 19 feet 5 inches, and you will see it runs the rise up to about 11¼ inches, or 11 feet 3 inches measure across the run and rise, and you will see the rafter is practically 22 feet 6 inches.

Now, these measurements can be made instantly by using a square against the edge of a board or any straight edge, but the easiest and handiest way is to take two squares; stick a couple of nails to rest one of the squares against as illustrated, place the other square down and then put the top one against the nails and bring the bottom one around until the top one shows the desired degree, which is 30, or 12 and 6 11-12, as the dotted square shows. Then place the bottom one at the proper degree, which will easily lay in the proper position until you move the top square along to the proper length for the width of the building, which in this instance was 19 feet 5 inches, or as we use on the square 19 5-12 inches, and you will see the rise is 11¼ while the bottom square gives the length, or 22½ inches, which shows the rafters will be 22 feet 6 inches. I have given these in even numbers for convenience or illustration, as the drawings show. They will be near enough for any practical work, though I did not take the time to see if they were exactly accurate to the fractional part of an inch, for it was only accurate principles

(Continued on page 63.)

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Nochmals—Unser Stand, und Aussichten.

Nachdem uns Stoffandrang verhindert, die unter obiger Ueberschrift im März Journale gemachten Angaben und Betrachtungen in einer der folgenden Ausgaben zu ergänzen, sind wir heute in der angenehmen Lage konstatiren zu können, daß wir uns in unseren Erwartungen bezüglich eines andauernden Mitgliederzuwachses nicht getäuscht haben.

Unsere Gesammt-Mitgliederzahl, die sich laut oben erwähnten Angaben im Dezember v. J. auf 180,000 heraufgeschwungen hatte, betrug Ende Januar 182,272, Ende Februar 184,711, Ende März 185,711, Ende April 187,854, und Ende Mai betrug dieselbe 191,355. Dies ist also ein Zuwachs im Zeitraume dieser vier Monate von über 9,000 Mitgliedern.

Selbstverständlich reden wir hier nur von gutstehenden Mitgliedern, die Zahl der Nichtgutstehenden, solcher die weniger als sechs Monatsbeiträge schulden und daher in den Büchern noch weitergeführt werden, dürften immer noch auf mehr denn 30,000 einzuschätzen sein. Wie die Liste der Orte die vor Zuzug warnen zeigt, ist an vielen Orten noch kein Geschäftsaufschwung zu verspüren und die Kosten des Lebensunterhalts sind während den letzten Monaten eher gestiegen als herabgegangen.

In finanzieller Beziehung hat sich der Stand unserer Brüderschaft erfreulich gehoben und zwar in demselben Maße als sich die Zahl unserer gutstehenden Mitglieder vermehrt hat, und trotzdem unsere Kasse durch die diesjährige Bewegung für höhere Löhne und kürzere Arbeitszeit, sowie durch Gerichtsscheerereien beträchtlich in Anspruch genommen wurde.

Im allgemeinen war unsere diesjährige Gewerksbewegung ein entschiedener Erfolg. Bei weitem die meisten Orte setzten ihre Forderungen durch ohne zum Ausstande greifen zu müssen, und wo dies notwendig war, war die Arbeitseinstellung nur von kurzer Dauer. Nur an wenigen Orten, wie Evansville, Ind., La Crosse, Wis., Syracuse und Rochester, N. Y., und Denver, Colo., stehen unsere Brüder für die Durchsetzung ihrer Forderungen, während wir dies niederschreiben, noch im Kampfe.

Da unsere diesjährige Gewerksbewegung alle früheren an Ausdehnung und Umfang übertraf und die Orte an denen Erfolge erzielt wurden so zahlreich sind, müssen wir diesmal von einer Uebersicht über diese Erfolge absehen und müssen unsere deutschen Leser auf die Gewerksnotizen (Trade Notes) unter der Rubrik Sucessful Trade Movements (Erfolgreiche Gewerksbewegungen) auf den englischen Seiten dieser und früherer Nummern verweisen.

Die Lage der Shoparbeiter hat sich während den letzten Monaten nicht wesentlich gebessert. In den größeren Städten leiden diese immer noch sehr unter der Konkurrenz des billige Bekleidungsgegenstände liefernden Inlandes, und diejenigen der kleineren Städte unter der Konkurrenz der nicht-organisirten Gewerksgenossen ihrer eignen Lokalitäten die für Hungerlöhne arbeiten und mithin die Löhne im allgemeinen niedrig halten. Die Zustände die in den Holzbearbeitungs-Fabriken der kleineren Städte vorherrschen, in denen unsere Organisation noch nicht Fuß fassen konnte, sind denn auch die schauderhaftesten die man sich denken kann. Ein Tagelohn von $1.75 bis $2.00 bei zehn und elfstündiger Arbeitszeit ist meistens die Regel selbst in solchen Fabriken die seit Jahren wirklich oder angeblich unter der Kontrolle der Amalgamated Woodworkers standen. Bei dem kürzlich stattgefundenen Uebertritt des Zweiges dieser Organisation hier in Indianapolis, hat es sich herausgestellt, daß sogar an Regierungsarbeiten beschäftigte Kollegen mit einem Lohne von 20 Cents per Stunde abgespeißt wurden und daß selbst noch Stückarbeit in den betreffenden Fabriken eingeführt ist. Es wird noch einen harten Kampf kosten ehe es uns gelingen wird diese Zustände in fraglichen Shops und Fabriken zu beseitigen und die darin beschäftigten Gewerksgenossen der Organisation zuzuführen. Es dahin zu bringen ist eine absolute Notwendigkeit. Nicht nur deßhalb weil die Lage dieser Arbeiter höchst dringend einer Verbesserung bedarf, sondern weil es unsere Pflicht ist unsere in Shops und Fabriken beschäftigten Mitglieder vor der Schmutzkonkurrenz von obiger Seite zu beschützen. In diesem Sinne wird auch die Shop und Fabrikarbeiter-Frage von der General-Offize aufgefaßt und es sind in diesem Jahre energische, zur Lösung derselben geeignete Schritte unternommen und Maßregeln getroffen worden.

In allen hier oben angeführten Städten in denen der Kampf augenblicklich noch andauert, handelt es sich um Durchsetzung von Forderungen im Interesse der Shop und Fabrikarbeiter.

The Carpenter

Die Situation auf dem Felde der Arbeit im allgemeinen, hat sich soweit es Löhne und Arbeitszeit betrifft während den letzten Monaten etwas günstiger gestaltet, was ja auch bei den gegenwärtigen hohen Lebensmittelpreisen zu erwarten war. Hingegen aber haben sich in anderer Beziehung die Aussichten, die wir in unserem früheren Artikel als recht trübe bezeichneten, durchaus nicht gebessert. Die Unternehmer, die kapitalistische Klasse und ihre Werkzeuge auf den Richterstühlen, in den Gesetzgebungen und Regierungen, fahren, Dank der Gleichgültigkeit und politischen Rückständigkeit der Arbeiter dies Landes, ungehindert fort die Rechte und Freiheiten der Arbeiterorganisationen immer mehr zu beschneiden und damit ihre eignen Machtpositionen zu verstärken. Wer hätte gedacht, daß als wir im März Journal schrieben: „Das Schicksal der Hutmacher, deren Organisation infolge richterlicher Entscheidung der Vernichtung preisgegeben ist, droht nun auch allen anderen Arbeiterorganisationen," daß sich diese Vermutung an unserer eignen Organisationen sobald bestätigen würde?

Wie in unserer Juni Ausgabe zu ersehen ist, hat die Firma Irving & Cassson in Cambridge, Mass., letzten Mai ein Prozeßverfahren gegen unsere Brüderschaft eingeleitet und einen temporären Einhaltsbefehl erwirkt welcher es unseren Beamten und Mitgliedern verbietet in irgendwelcher Weise gegen das von obiger Firma, für ein Gebäude in New York bestimmte, von Nichtunionleuten hergestellte Material, Stellung zu nehmen, oder sie an der, an anderen Gebäuden seitens der Firma übernommenen Arbeiten zu hindern. Dieser Einhaltsbefehl ist nun soeben von Kreisrichter Ward in New York in „gemilderter" Form für permanent erklärt worden. Es soll uns nemlich verboten sein andere Bauhandwerker zu einem Sympathiestreik gegen die Firma aufzufordern mit der der New Yorker Distrikt schon Jahre lang wegen Lieferung von Scabarbeit im Kampfe steht.

Diese Entscheidung hat dieselbe Bedeutung und Tragweite wie die früher gegen die Exekutivbeamten der American Federation of Labor und gegen die Hutmacher gefällten. Der Solidarität der Arbeiter, ohne deren Geltendmachung ein jeder ihrer Kämpfe hoffnungslos ist, wird damit ein Riegel vorgeschoben und ihre Organisationen sind dadurch entwaffnet.

Bei jeder dieser Entscheidungen stützten sich die Richter auf die berüchtigte Entscheidung des Bundes-Obergerichtes in welcher Gewerkvereine in die Kategorie der Trusts fallen und den Trustgesetzen, das heißt dem Sherman-Gesetze, das aber wohlweislich nur auf sie angewandt wird, unterworfen seien. Es ist somit eine Lebensfrage für die organisirten Arbeiter, daß dieses Gesetz entweder widerrufen oder doch für die Arbeiter nubschädlich gemacht wird. Aber wie, auf welche Weise kann dies erreicht werden?

Man muß es Gomper, Mitchell und Morrison von der American Federation of Labor lassen, daß sie die Rechte der organisirten Arbeiter in dieser Frage, in Wort und Schrift, energisch und in fähiger Weise verteidigen. Leider aber ohne Erfolge. Das Unternehmertum ist vollständig im Besitze der politischen Macht; es beherrscht die Gesetzgebungen und Regierungen, und Richter und Presse sind ihnen untertan. Alle sind lediglich nur darauf bedacht die Kapitalsinteressen zu beschützen und zu fördern; die Interessen der Arbeiter werden den Kapitalsinteressen in jeder Beziehung untergeordnet und ihre Organisationen der Rechte beraubt die selbst die Regierungen der meisten monarchischen Länder Europas nicht anzutasten wagen. Und dies alles weil die Masse der Arbeiter dieses Landes sich ihrer Interessen noch unbewußt, zu gleichgültig und politisch zu rückständig ist um einsehen zu können, daß die Arbeiter Vertreter ihrer eignen Klasse erwählen und in die Gesetzgebungen senden müssen wenn sie ihre Interessen gewahrt sehen wollen. Bis jetzt sind die Arbeiter nur durch drei Männer in der Bundesgesetzgebung vertreten und selbst diese sind unter der Angide einer der kapitalistischen Parteien gewählt, diesen verpflichtet und daher machtlos. Wahrlich, man könnte an den Arbeitern dieses Landes verzweifeln wenn sich nicht in letzter Zeit die Zeichen mehrten, daß es doch endlich unter ihnen zu dämmern beginnt. Ein solches Zeichen ist die Eroberung der Stadtverwaltung in Milwaukee durch die Sozialisten, ein Ereignis das die Herzen aller intelligenten und ihrer Sache wirklich ergebenen Arbeiter höher schlagen und frischen Mut und Hoffnung fassen läßt. Auch die Notwendigkeit der Bildung einer unabhängigen, sich nur den Interessen der Arbeiter widmenden Partei, wird in letzter Zeit immer mehr erkannt; es ist sogar möglich, daß wir in dieser Richtung schon bei den nächsten Staatswahlen erfreulich Fortschritte zu verzeichnen haben werden. Nur in der Eroberung der politischen Macht seitens der Arbeiter liegt die Abhilfe gegen richterliche und gesetzgeberische Vergewaltigungen.

Indessen dürfen wir aber die Tatsache nicht aus dem Auge lassen, daß die größere Mehrheit der Arbeiter noch unorganisirt ist, daß viele unserer Klassengenossen in der Verkennung ihrer eignen Interessen und Lage, und sich in's eigne Fleisch schneidend, die Verfolgungen der organisirten Arbeiter und ihrer Führer sogar gutheißen. Hier haben wir noch ein Werk der Aufklärung zu verrichten dem wir unverfäumt unsere volle Aufmerksamkeit und Tatkraft zuwenden müssen. Die Gewinnung neuer Mitglieder für die Organisation muß heute mehr denn je unsere Losung sein.

The Carpenter

Die Aussperrung der Bauhandwerker in Deutschland.

(Von A. Heins.)

Beendet ist der gigantische Kampf, den die Bauunternehmer Deutschlands in unverantwortlicher Weise den Bauhandwerkern ausgezwungen haben. Am 16. April begann die Aussperrung, und, auf den Beschluß des Dresdener Schiedsgerichts wurde die Arbeit am 15. Juni wieder aufgenommen; praktisch ist nun die Aussperrung beendet, der Kampf aber noch lange nicht aufgegeben; nur soviel ist gewiß, die Organisation der Arbeiter hat den böswilligen Angriff der Unternehmer auf der ganzen Linie siegreich abgeschlagen; in vielen Städten haben aber nun die Arbeiter den Spieß umgekehrt, sie wollen die Arbeitzeit nur dann wieder aufnehmen, wenn ihnen die vor dem Beginn des Kampfes geforderte Lohnerhöhung bewilligt wird. Selbst das auf Initiative der Regierung eingesetzte Schiedsgericht steht in dieser Frage auf Seite der Arbeiter. Auf der ganzen Linie stellen Zimmerleute und Maurer, somit ihren Helfern, Forderungen für mehr Lohn und verkürzten Arbeitszeit; in vielen Fällen, faßt den meisten, sind die Forderungen glatt bewilligt worden, in anderen Bezirken wurden Lohn und Arbeitsstunden-Verkürzung stufenweise, auf mehrere Jahre vertheilt, zugestanden; an andern Orten wurde die Arbeit aufgenommen, während die Verhandlungen ihren Fortgang nahmen.

Der Plan der Arbeitgeber-Vereinigung ist somit total durchgefallen, auch nicht ein einziger, nicht der kleinste Bezirk seitens der Arbeiter ist schwach geworden, alle, mit alleiniger Ausnahme des katolischen Gesellenverbandes in Trier an der Mosel, der heimtückischer Weise hinter dem Rücken der kämpfenden Brüder mit den Meistern einen Vertrag abschlossen; sonst haben Alle wacker stand gehalten. Wahrlich, ein wohlverdienter Sieg, eine wunderbare Standhaftigkeit!

Als die Generalversammlungen der Arbeiter die unverschämten Forderungen der Unternehmer einstimmig abwiesen, da war es bereits beschlossene Sache, daß für die ersten zwei Wochen keine Unterstützung in Geld gewährt werden sollte; auch war es kein Geheimniß, daß die vorhandenen Mittel in der Kasse nicht auf lange vorhalten könnten; ebenso wenig konnte man auf große Hilfsmittel seitens der sympatisierenden Gewerkschaften rechnen, da in Folge der letzten 4—5 Jahre alle Geschäfte darnieder lagen, und die Gewerkschaften sämmtlich schwer für die eigene Existenz zu kämpfen hatten. Dennoch erfolgte die Zurückweisung des meisterlichen Ultimatos fast einstimmig. Die Bauhandwerker bauten auf ihre eigene Kraft, und haben sich wacker gehalten.

Dennoch wäre es ungerecht, wollte man die Solidarität der anderen Gewerkschaften unerwähnt lassen. Mir ist nicht eine einzige Union bekannt, die ihren Mitgliedern nicht einen wöchentlichen oder monatlichen Beitrag zur Unterstützung der kämpfenden Bauhandwerker zur Pflicht gemacht. Abgesehen von den hohen Beiträgen, die von den in Arbeit gebliebenen Mitgliedern entrichtet wurden, gingen ansehnliche Summen ein; man bedenke aber, welche Summen notwendig waren, um 8 Wochen lang zwischen 150—180 tausend Mann, davon zwei Drittel verheiratet, in genügender Weise zu unterstützen.

Aber es gelang, und zwar so gut, daß man wenig oder gar nichts von einem herumgehenden Klingelbeutel hörte. Wer aber die Disziplin der deutschen Arbeiter, wer deren Opferwilligkeit kennt, wird sich darüber nicht wundern; von Arbeiterverbänden, die den schwedischen Ausgeschlossenen mehr denn eine Million Mark schenken konnten, dürfte man schon erwarten, daß sie ihre engeren Arbeitsbrüder nicht würden im Stiche lassen. Allerdings hatten die Bauhandwerker starke Trümpfe in der Hand, ehe der Kampf losbrach; in Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, machten die Arbeitgeber gar nicht mit; in vielen andern Städten wurden die Hälfte der Bosse den Beschlüssen der Bozzassoziation untreu; andernfalls wären es wohl 3 Mal so viele Ausgesperrte gewesen.

Zum Glücke für die Arbeiter hatten viele Kleinmeister den Braten bei Zeiten gerochen; sie merkten wohl, wer den großen Baukontraktoren die Kastanien aus dem Feuer holen sollte. Hat doch der Präsident des Mannheimer Unternehmer-Verbandes offen und unverholen ausgesprochen, daß es die großen Unternehmer darauf abgesehen haben, möglichst viele kleine Handwerksmeister an die Wand zu drücken, und damit deren unliebsame Konkurrenz auszuschalten. Diese Groß-Kapitalisten haben denn auch alle Mittel angewandt, um dieses Ziel zu erreichen; wer nicht Order parieren wollte, dem wurden Hypoteken gekündigt, geliehene Kapitalien abgetrieben, der Credit beschnitten, oder die Materialsperre über ihn verhängt. Dieselben Leute, die den Arbeitern stets ihr rücksichtsloses Vorgehen gegen Streikbrecher vorwarfen, hatten 8 Wochen lang einen beispiellosen Terror organisirt. Wo immer die Unternehmer im Stadtrath oder Magistrat vertreten waren, haben sie dafür gesorgt, daß weder Arbeiter noch Kleinmeister berücksichtigt wurden. Nur ein einziger Fall ist mir bekannt in dem der Stadtrath sich auf Seite der Arbeiter stellte; es geschah' dies in Mainz, beim Umbau des dortigen Stadttheaters, das unter allen Umständen bis zum kommenden Winter fertig gestellt sein muß, soll die Stadt keinen bedeutenden finanziellen Schaden erleiden. Die Furcht vor einer gründlichen Abrechnung bei den nächsten Wahlen hat wohl die Mainzer Stadtväter veranlaßt, sich, obwohl mit schwerem Herzen, gegen ihre Klassengenossen zu wenden, auch hat es dort nicht an der nöthigen Ueberedungskunst seitens der Volksvertreter im Stadtrath gefehlt.

Außer diesem ist mir aber kein einziger Fall bekannt, in dem die Stadtväter oder sonstige Behörden irgend welche Sympathie mit den Ausgesperrten gezeigt hätten; möglich wäre es ja, daß noch hie und da einige analoge Fälle vorkommen, aber sie sind wohl nicht an die Oeffentlichkeit gelangt.

Ziehen wir nun das Fazit dieses großen Kampfes, so sehen wir, daß die organisirten Arbeiter stärker denn je aus demselben hervorgegangen sind; selbst in den Reihen der **christlichen, besonders aber der unabhängigen** Gewerkschaften hat die Einsicht Platz gegriffen, daß nur ein einiges Vorgehen aller Arbeiter im Stande sein kann, dem Druck der Arbeitgeber mit Erfolg Stand zu halten. Sie haben gesehen, daß die Bosse ebensowenig wie die Behörden Rücksicht auf Konfession, Nationalität oder Abstammung nehmen, es ist und bleibt ein Kampf zwischen Arbeiter und Arbeitgeber, zwischen besitzender und nicht besitzender Klasse. Die Folge davon wird die sein, daß der nächste Angriff seitens der Unternehmer das Proletariat in noch besserer und geschlossenerer Verfassung finden wird.

Daß sich die vereinigten Unternehmer nicht auf die Dauer unterwerfen werden, ist klar; sie werden ebenfalls ihre Reihen vervollständigen, und von Neuem zum Schlage ausholen.

Die deutschen Arbeiter werden den erneuten Angriff mit Ruhe erwarten, aber mittlerweile ihre Organisationen ebenso ausbauen, wie die neue Kampfesweise das bedingt.

Ein Central-Verband aller Gewerkschaften Deutschlands, und womöglich Anschluß an diese Centralisation aller jenen Gewerkschaften, die beim bevorstehenden Copenhagener Congresse vertreten sein werden, wird wohl als Resultat, als greifbares und praktisches Resultat, aus diesem Kampfe hervorgehen.

Eine weitere Etappe zur Errichtung eines Internationalen Arbeiter-Verbandes, dem Worte Marx eingedenk: Proletarier aller Länder, vereinigt Euch.

Redwood.

The name "redwood" is used commercially to cover two distinct species, the coast redwood, which grows chiefly in a narrow belt along the coast, north of San Francisco, and the "big tree," which is confined to a limited region on the western slope of the Sierras. Only a small amount of "big tree" lumber is manufactured, however, nearly all of the commercial supply of redwood being furnished by the coast species. Redwood is unique in that it is cut in only one state, California, and in very restricted portions of that state.—**Wood Craft.**

The Age of Trees.

Inquiry as to the general age attained by trees having been made to the forest service, it was stated that the ordinary pine tree attained 700 years as a maximum span of life; the silver fir, 425 years; the larch, 275 years; the red beech, 245 years; the aspen, 210 years; the birch, 200 years; the ash, 170 years; the elder, 145 years, and the elm, 130 years. The heart of the oak begins to rot at about the age of 300 years. Of the holly, it is said that there is a specimen 410 years old near Aschaffenburg, Germany.

The Children's Hour.

Between the dark and the daylight,
When the night is beginning to lower,
Comes a pause in the day's occupations,
That is known as the Children's Hour.

I hear in the chamber above me
The patter of little feet,
The sound of a door that is opened,
And voices soft and sweet.

From my study I see in the lamplight,
Descending the broad hall stair,
Grave Alice, and laughing Allegra,
And Edith with golden hair.

A whisper, and then a silence,
Yet I know by their merry eyes
They are plotting and planning together,
To take me by surprise.

A sudden rush from the stairway,
A sudden raid from the hall!
By three doors left unguarded
They enter my castle wall!

They climb up into my turret
O'er the arms and back of my chair;
If I try to escape, they surround me:
They seem to be everywhere.

They almost devour me with kisses,
Their arms about me entwine,
Till I think of the Bishop of Bingen,
In his Mouse-Tower on the Rhine.

Do you think, O blue-eyed banditti,
Because you have scaled the wall,
Such an old mustache as I am
Is not a match for you all?

I have you fast in my fortress,
And will not let you depart,
But put you down into the dungeon
In the round-tower of my heart.

And there will I keep you forever,
Yes, forever and a day,
Till the walls shall crumble to ruin,
And molder in dust away!

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

DEPARTEMENT FRANCAIS

La Revendication ouvriere devant le Parlement Francais.

Le parti ouvrier français, qui comptait 50 représentants au parlement, vient d'augmenter sa représentation au Palais Bourbon; c'est au nombre de 75 qu'ils rentrent dans la chambre nouvellement élu, et aussitôt le bureau constitué, les porte-paroles du parti ouvrier viennent présenter leur programme.

Trois représentants nouvellement élu, reçurent mission de formuler les revendications ouvrières à la tribune; Albert Thomas présenta les demandes purement politiques, Brizon exposa la partie agricole du programme ouvrier, et le mécanicien Lauche secrétaire de la chambre syndicale et membre de la Confédération générale du Travail, était bien le porteur compétant des revendications du prolétariat industriel. Aussi eut-il un succès enorme; les représentants bourgeois sentirent que pour la première fois la classe ouvrière était représenté par un des leurs, par un homme qui vit caude à caude avec ses mandataires, et qui possède le don d'exposer les misères du people et leurs demandes plus que justifiés, de main de maitre. Points de beaux mots, de rétorique, d'explications philosophiques, ni de literature; des faits seulement, des faits bien avérés, chiffres en mains, des comparaisons heureuses, le tout prononcé de façon à sentir que cet homme parlait de choses qu'il connait par expérience, qu'il a vecut en personne.

Lauche déclare, que le devoir de la Republique est d'accorder d'abord à la classe ouvrière la liberté d'association et de ne plus défendre au prolétariat de se reunir paisiblement au 1. Mai, dans le but de faire connaitre au gouvernement les veux justifiés du people; ce serait une mesure sociale outrement importante que la reforme maritime qui ne serve qu'à remplir les poches des spéculateurs éhontés.

Les représentants bourgeois sont d'accord, que la première journée appartenait bien au peuple et ses représentants; ils admettent volontier, que seul le parti ouvrier fut capable de créer une demonstration parailles devant pays entier.

Voici, en substance, un exposé des revendications ouvrières qui furent élaborés et accepté à l'unanimité des 75 représentants du parti socialiste ouvrier de France, et lu à la tribune de la chambre:

Le parti ouvrier déclare que seul la transformation de la propriété privé en propriété nationale pourra libérer le travaileur, empêcher son exploitation et abolir le désordre capitaliste actuel.

Le parti ouvrier exige du gouvernement et de la chambre l'abolition de toutes lois et mesures administratives tendant à entraver la liberté d'association, d'empêcher la lutte collective de la classe ouvrière pour l'amélioration de son existence matérielle, et de supprimer à l'avenir tout tentative de semer la discorde dans les rangs du prolétariat ouvrier.

Le parti exige de la chambre l'exécution de reformes fiscales, l'établissement de contributions directes, et progression sur les revenues et sur les héritages, d'établir, avec l'aide des organisations, ouvrières et sous contrôle des consommateurs, d'une service publique nationale et communale de production et de consommation; il demande au gouvernement l'établissement d'une assurance garantissant l'existence matérielle des travailleurs des villes et des campagnes, l'abolition des contributions sur les vivres, qui pèsent si lourdement sur le people, d'empêcher l'empoisonement de notre race par des alcoholes nuisibles, de protéger la force prductrice de la classe ouvrière en prohibitant son exploitation excessive, en supprimant dans la mesure du possible la petite industrie, executée dans la famille, et de prescrire un salaire minimum aux ouvriers de ces industrie.

L'établissement de la journée de huit

heures, et d'un salaire minimum, suivant les besoins et les prix des objets nécessaires à la vie.

D'étendre l'assurance ouvrière pour les cas de maladies, de mort d'invalideté, et de chômage.

De changer les monopoles capitalistes en service publiques, et de leur gérance dans un sens démocratique, surtont de nationaliser les mines, les forces motrices par les eaux et les rivières, les forêts et de toutes les richesses naturelles, qui devront à l'avenir être conservé à la Nation.

Le parti ouvrier exige, que l'avenir du pays et la paix soit confier à une organisation nationale de milice, et que l'armée dans sa forme actuelle soit renvoyer dans ses fayers.

Le parti demande également l'extension du droit de vote aux femmes, et l'organisation du système électoral proportional et le scrutin de liste.

Il est facile à comprendre, que de tels revendications, formulé avec verve et supporté par 75 députés c'est à dire par un sixième de la chambre, ont eu le don de jetter du désarroi dans les rangs bourgeois. Certes, nos camarades français ne se font pas d'illusions, ils savent que ces demandes ne leurs seront pas accordés sans luttes, et que bien des années se passeront encore avant de voir la réalisation de leurs veux; mais ils ont déclaré nettement devant le pays, et du haut de la tribune, ce qu'ils comptent d'obtenir pour leurs mandataires, c'est à dire pour la classe ouvrière en générale. Les députés bourgeois n'auront plus l'excuse de ne point avoir connue les revendications prolétariennes et seront forcés, même malgré eux, de faire de concessions, sous peine de se voir dépossédés et remplacés par des deputés du parti ouvrier.

Avec cette déclaration nette et unanime, le parti ouvrier a prononcé à la chambre, qu'il a bien l'intention de particéper aux traveaux législatives, mais qu'il refusera d'être dupe des spéculateurs politiques.

Si le gouvernement radical, qui est aujourd'hui au pouvoir, tient à être un gouvernement populaire, il cherchera à colaborer avec le parti du people, et à établir les mesures que la justice reclame depuis longtemps; mais que les gouvernements bourgeois ont toujours sue éliminés de leur programme.

Il nous reste à tirer les conclusions pour nos camarades des Etats Unis et du Canada; nous voyons que nos camarades français ne se fient plus longtemps aux parties bourgeois, ils portent leurs demandes directement à la tribune du parlement, ils disent ce qu'ils veulent, et comment ils cherchent d'obtenir gain de cause; ils considèrent comme étant au dessous de leur dignité de mendier pour quelques reformes derisoires d'envoyer des comités aux législateurs et de ce laisser leurrés d'année en année sans jamais se voir contenter. Ils se déclarent être partie intégrale de la Nation, et comme tel avoir droit à l'éxistence au même dégrée que tout autre citoyen et refusent d'être traiter à l'avenir en parias qui doit se trouver heureux d'être exploité par le capitaliste, possesseur des ateliers et des machines nécessaires à ce but.

Nos cammarades en Amerique devraient suivre cet exemple et cesser de faire le jeux de la classe patronale et des parties bourgeois; il serait bientôt temps de s'émanciper et d'imiter l'exemple des camarades en Europe; faites vos lois vous mêmes et prennez vos droits en propre mains, vous serez mieux servit.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

La Retraite Ouvriere en France.

(Suite et fin.)

Ce projet etait loin de présenter les avantages prévus par le projet des camarades Vaillant et Allard, présenté en 1900, et réclamant une somme annuelle de 720 frs. pour chaque ouvrier ayant atteint l'âge de 60 ans; mais pour ne pas entraver le premier ils votèrent en faveur du projet.

Pendant quatre ans, le projet resta au Sénat, où tous les enemis de la classe ouvrière se réunirent pour le tuer; la première commission, nommée pour en rapporter, etait composée exclusivement des réactionaires, c'est à dire d'adversaires au projet, et grande fut la joie de ces Messieurs. Mais peu à peu un revirement en faveur du projet s'opéra; si bien que la commission, son président, le sénateur Cuvinot en tête, conseilla son adoption, du moins en principe. Profitant de ce change-

(Voir la suite à la page 57.)

DAILY, C. S., of L. U. 1214, Walla Walla, Wash.

Claims Paid During July, 1910

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
13163	Mrs. Rose Roth	8	$ 50.00
13164	Geo. Kasper	12	200.00
13165	Mrs. L. Jennie Smith	25	50.00
13166	Mrs. Mary Roth	72	50.00
13167	Jos. Wells (dis)	80	200.00
13168	Michael P. Conroy	199	200.00
13169	Mrs. Minnie Loving	199	50.00
13170	Jacob Stobba (dis)	211	300.00
13171	Mrs. Catherine Bammann	309	50.00
13172	Mrs. Halley Warrick	321	50.00
13173	Mrs. Marianna Dahm	427	50.00
13174	David Hart	737	50.00
13175	L. F. Trimber (dis)	1273	400.00
13176	Charles F. Drake	1425	200.00
13177	John W. McKim	1824	200.00
13178	Philip J. Deegan	20	200.00
13179	August Blais	100	50.00
13180	Joseph M. Noble	132	200.00
13181	Henry Heilman	158	200.00
13182	August Habenstein	182	200.00
13183	Mrs. Rebecca B. Cramer	211	50.00
13184	M. La Pierre	493	159.20
13185	Joseph R. Mitchell	592	50.00
13186	H. A. Satterlee	1107	200.00
13187	Claude Bufford	1350	100.00
13188	Frank Rapp	5	200.00
13189	Mrs. Ida Leinert	77	50.00
13190	Ben F. Atherton	198	200.00
13191	J. Geminani	262	50.00
13192	Charles T. Elliott (dis.)	269	400.00
13193	Chas. Soelgmar	416	200.00
13194	Joseph A. Adams	465	200.00
13195	George L. Wrightman	530	50.00
13196	Mrs. Edith Baker	1524	50.00
13197	Wm. G. Foultz	1659	200.00
13198	Lawrence Lehner	61	200.00
13199	Peter C. Bedlington	167	200.00
13200	Chas. Markwardt	440	200.00
13201	Mrs. Anna E. McElroy	474	50.00
13202	F. A. Sellers	764	200.00
13203	D. R. Gatchel	1751	200.00
13204	Jacob J. Rupp	45	200.00
13205	Henry Hau	45	200.00
13206	Mrs. Stella M. Hayward	59	50.00
13207	Joseph Ulsas	90	200.00
13208	Adolph Carlson	181	200.00
13209	Mrs. Fannie B. Goldinger	211	50.00
13210	John H. Anderson	457	200.00
13211	Mrs. Grace L. Nichols	532	50.00
13212	Wm. Wreath	833	200.00
13213	John Gabb	1082	200.00
13214	Mrs. Louisa Schaadt	1082	50.00
13215	Robert D. McNeil	1123	100.00
13216	Harry Bird	1173	200.00
13217	Felix Obarski	14	100.00
13218	Frank Pekarek	39	200.00
13219	Mrs. Bertha E. Kerr	98	50.00
13220	David Wolf	129	50.00
13221	Mrs. Jennie Dickson	340	50.00
13222	Mrs. Henrietta Ahlenstorf	703	50.00
13223	Ole Torbloa	1176	100.00
13224	Adolfo Mark	1195	200.00
13225	Mrs. Annie D. Olson	1367	50.00
13226	T. S. Connell	701	50.00
13227	S. H. Snider	98	100.00
13228	Joseph S. Fossel	122	200.00
13229	Ephrem Hamelin	134	200.00
13230	John Jacobs (dis.)	261	400.00
13231	Mrs. Effie M. Dickinson	308	50.00
13232	Mrs. Nellie E. Nemecek	308	50.00
13233	Joseph W. Poirier	1239	100.00
13234	Mrs. Elizabeth E. Simon	19	50.00
13235	R. D. McEachern	33	200.00
13236	John W. Evans	141	50.00
13237	Mathias Thebald	141	200.00
13238	Mrs. Alice White	356	50.00
13239	R. L. Pheares	4	200.00
13240	Jules S. Landry	10	50.00
13241	John H. Duram	51	200.00
13242	Mrs. Margaret Vailencour	87	50.00
13243	Joseph Hauser	179	200.00
13244	John B. Nuhn	339	100.00
13245	Michael Heid	437	50.00
13246	Charles Thobe	444	200.00
13247	Isaac F. Rodgers	515	50.00
13248	Joseph L. Moore	747	50.00
13249	Robert S. Ivey	1458	200.00
13250	Elijah S. Clary	25	50.00
13251	John Hooley	36	200.00
13252	S. N. Beighley	55	200.00
13253	Mrs. E. B. Williams	106	50.00
13254	Mrs. Mollie V. Dolph	141	50.00
13255	Mrs. Elizabeth Benzinger	209	50.00
13256	Mrs. Flora L. M. Clark	273	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
13257	John H. Heiderman	355	200.00
13258	Harry Levine (dis.)	383	100.00
13259	Mrs. Lillian R. Beicke ..	423	50.00
13260	James W. Powell (dis.).	625	400.00
13261	O. C. Ford	810	200.00
13262	Mrs. Bertha Campbell ..	1198	50.00
13263	Emil Lykke	1386	200.00
13264	A. F. Cleveland	1616	200.00
13265	John R. Polkinhorn	8	200.00
13266	Augusta S. Johnson	94	50.00
13267	Mrs. Louisa J. Ramsey..	225	50.00
13268	John W. Gore	273	50.00
13269	Mrs. Jeptha M. Smith ..	455	50.00
13270	Mrs. Mary Bell	87	50.00
13271	Mrs. Susie Alms	1072	25.00
13272	John J. Gribbins	37	200.00
13273	Mrs. Annie Gauthier	234	50.00
13274	Mrs. Marie Knolle	299	50.00
13275	Judson Kelly	203	50.00
13276	Mrs. Amelia Knapp	231	50.00
13277	Herman Papke	231	200.00
13278	Fred Carriveau	242	200.00
13279	Edward P. Berry	345	200.00
13280	Mrs. Lena Feuz	375	50.00
13281	Chas. Berringer	476	200.00
13282	Herman J. Weiter	578	200.00
13283	Arthur K. Purington	860	200.00
13284	Mrs. Daisy M. Carpenter.	1329	50.00
13285	Mrs. Mary Lorenz	1548	50.00
13286	Thomas J. Monahan....	1785	50.00
13287	Geo. Dougherty	306	200.00
13288	Mrs. Marie Brabecek	1786	50.00
13289	Mrs. Anna Komarek	1786	50.00
13290	David Kline	593	200.00
13291	N. L. Stewart	80	200.00
13292	Theodule Larocque	342	100.00
13293	Mrs. Rose D. Graham...	351	50.00
13294	Mrs. Mary Malitsch	613	50.00
13295	Mrs. Cornelia A. Helm ..	1297	50.00
13296	Mrs. Othie Forester	1897	25.00
13297	Mrs. Anna Lund	7	50.00
13298	Mrs. Maggie Bolhofner ..	73	50.00
13299	Mrs. Henriette Anderson.	219	50.00
13300	H. B. Butler	224	200.00
13301	A. E. Jones	329	200.00
13302	Mrs. Agnes Mondoux	351	50.00
13303	Mrs. Alexandrine Cote ..	801	50.00
13304	Mrs. Christina Schane ..	1795	50.00
13305	Chas. Goldner	19	200.00
13306	Mrs. Mary Gollman	52	50.00
13307	Frank A. Crane	72	50.00
13308	Frank X. Miller	125	200.00
13309	Mrs. Frances E. Cull....	157	50.00
13310	H. A. Miller	300	200.00
13311	T. Christensen	1376	200.00
13312	Max Marshall (dis.)....	1640	300.00
	Total		$19,209.20

La Retraite Ouvriere en France

(Suite de la page 55.)

ment, le gouvernement présentat un projet tout à fait nouveau, et le sénateur Monis fut chargé de le défendre devant la chambre haute, qui après de longs débâts vient enfin de l'accepter, après avoir, élevé l'âge des bénéficiaires de 60 à 65 ans. Chaque paragraphe du projet de loi fut l'objet d'attaques furieuses, plus de cinquante seances ont été tenu, où la réaction battait avec acharnement, et on est obligé de reconnaitre que l'ancien député socialiste Viviani, actuellement Ministre des traveaux publiques et membre du parti radicale bourgois, s'est rendu le défenseur honnête et capable du projet.

Il est vrai, que voilà le renouvellement de la chambre qui approche, et que son parti n'osera pas se présenter devant ses électeurs les mains vides; trop souvent le parti radicale bourgois avait promis à ses électeurs ouvriers de faire adopter cette loi de retraite ouvrière, et il est plus que certain qu'au moment où ces lignes paraissent, elle est devenue un fait accompli.

Cette loi présente un progrès notable, malgré la somme assez minime accordée aux vieillards; s'il est vrai aussi qu'il sera plus facile aux réprésentants de la classe ouvrière d'augmenter cette somme que de lutter pour l'acception du principe, il n'est pas moins vrai que les ouvriers organisés sont loin d'être satisfait du succès. Ils sont surtout opposé à ce que l'on leur impose une part de la cotisation à payer; ils considèrent cette cotisation comme un nouvel impôt octroyé à la classe ouvrière, et trouvent fort injuste que l'Etat, qui paies des retraites à ses employés, depuis le portier des monuments publiques jusqu'aux Ministres dechus, depuis le caporal en retraite jusqu'au Général, et que ces retraites, qui se montent à des millions, sont pris sur le budget, qui à son tour est alimenté par les deniers de cette même classe laborieuse.

D'autres part les réprésentants au parlement prétendent, qu'un demi-pain vaut mieux que pas de pain du tout, et ils acceptent la faveur de cette loi à titre d'accompte, quitte a reclamer et obtenir cette autre moitié aussitôt que l'opinion publique se sera habituée à considérer cette retraite comme une chose due à la classe des producteurs.

A quand maintenant la caisse de retraite pour les vieillards et les invalides du travail en Amerique?

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

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Meriden, Conn.—A. A. Lancenette, 332½ Cods avenue.
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Miles City, Mont.—Wm. Ruess.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Adolf Hinkforth, 318 State street.
Minneapolis, Minn.—W. H. Blair, 26 Washington ave., South; George E. Brenner, 26 Washington ave., South.
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Degree Framing.

(Continued from page 49.)

and not accurate measurements that I am striving at in this article.

All plumb cuts will be as the dotted square shows, 6 11-12 strong, or you might say 7 and 12 cut on 7, while all level cuts will be cut on 12; of course 11¼ and 19 5-12 gives the same as the illustration shows.

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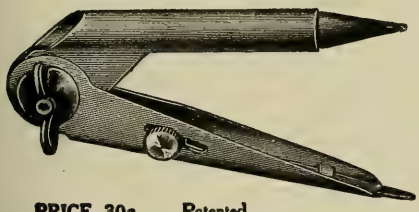

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Carpenter, 8-'10

Expulsions.

(Continued from page 32.)

Wm. Rambo, ex-treasurer of L. U. 36, Oakland, Cal., has been expelled for forgery and embezzlement of funds belonging to the Local Union.

W. E. White, the former F. S. of L. U. 1497, Dallas, Tex., has been expelled for misappropriation and withholding of money from the widow of a late brother.

A. W. Tallman, formerly treasurer of L. U. 774, New York City, has been expelled by the L. U. for embezzlement of funds.

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F. P. Maxson,
Member of Local No. 1, U. B. of C. & J. of A.
1031 Newport Avenue,
CHICAGO, ILL.

THIRD PRIZE LETTER

Local 711, Mt. Carmel, Pa., April 24, 1910.

Ford Auger Bit Company, Holyoke, Mass.:

Gentlemen—The following are my reasons why the Ford Auger Bit is the best for Carpenters and Electricians to buy:

They are adapted for the finest work as well as the roughest.

They work fast and easy and need no pressure whatever, therefore, they are the best for electricians on account of having to work from a step ladder and other awkward positions.

The screw point is so constructed that they do not follow the grain of the wood, but bore exactly the way in which the Bit is started.

They are unexcelled for boring holes for locks as they cut the hole through without breaking away the face of the door, as many other inferior Bits do.

They bore equally as well in hard wood and knots as they do in soft wood.

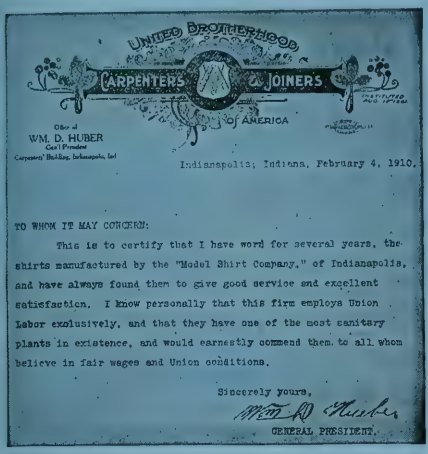
When a Carpenter or Electrician buys a Ford Bit he will not be disappointed as he gets full value for his money because they stand the most severe tests.

There are many other reasons but I think the above mentioned are enough to convince Carpenters and Electricians that the Ford Auger Bit is the very best to buy.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES H. BOYER.

FORD AUGER BIT COMPANY
HOLYOKE, MASS.

Model Shirts Are Right!



UNITED BROTHERHOOD
CARPENTERS & JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Office of
WM. D. HUBER
Gen'l President
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Indianapolis, Indiana, February 4, 1910.

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This is to certify that I have worked for several years, the shirts manufactured by the "Model Shirt Company," of Indianapolis, and have always found them to give good service and excellent satisfaction. I know personally that this firm employs Union Labor exclusively, and that they have one of the most sanitary plants in existence, and would earnestly commend them to all whom believe in fair wages and Union conditions.

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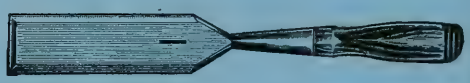
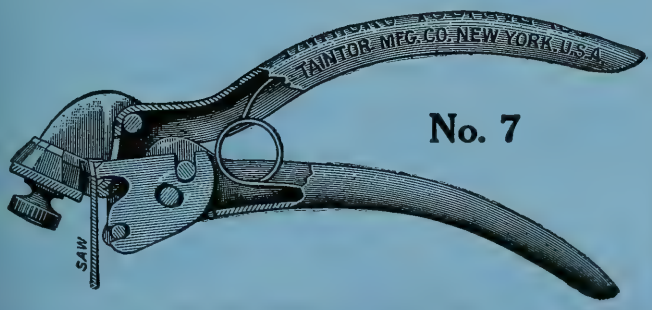


TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SETS



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SEPTEMBER, 1910

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SEND FOR CATALOG No. 29

Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regarding them."

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GAGE TOOL CO., Vineland, N. J.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXX—No. 9
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1910

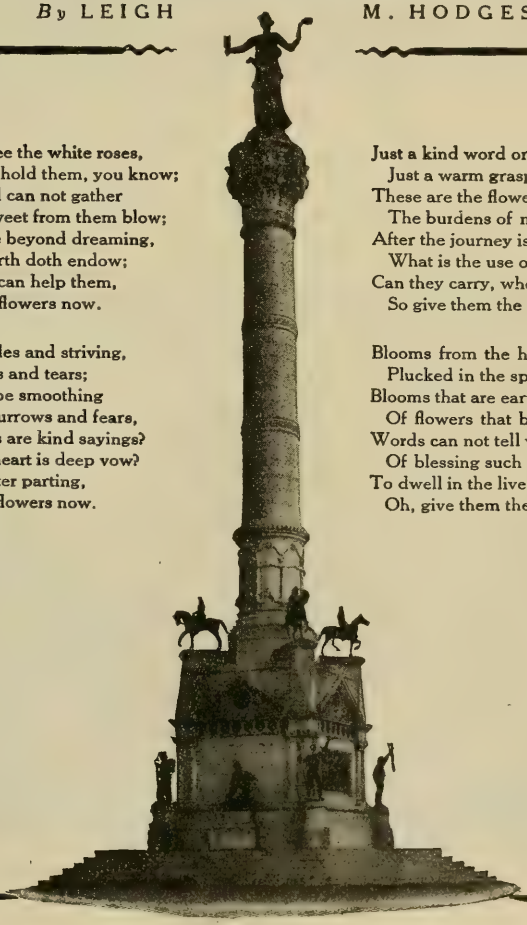
One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Give Them the Flowers Now

By LEIGH M. HODGES

Closed eyes can't see the white roses,
Cold hands can't hold them, you know;
Breath that is stilled can not gather
The odors that sweet from them blow;
Death, with a peace beyond dreaming,
Its children of Earth doth endow;
Life is the time we can help them,
So give them the flowers now.

Here are the struggles and striving,
Here are the cares and tears;
Now is the time to be smoothing
The frowns and furrows and fears,
What to closed eyes are kind sayings?
What to hushed heart is deep vow?
Naught can avail after parting,
So give them the flowers now.



Just a kind word or a greeting,
Just a warm grasp or a smile—
These are the flowers that will lighten
The burdens of many a mile.
After the journey is over,
What is the use of them, how
Can they carry, who must be carried
So give them the flowers now.

Blooms from the happy heart's garden,
Plucked in the spirit of love;
Blooms that are earthly reflections
Of flowers that blossom above,
Words can not tell what a measure
Of blessing such gifts will allow
To dwell in the lives of the many,
Oh, give them the flowers now.

OUR SIXTEENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION.

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary.)

IT is indeed pleasing to receive so many letters inquiring whether our official monthly journal is to foreshadow in any manner the good things promised by the people of Des Moines, Ia., to the delegates and friends who will attend the Sixteenth Biennial Convention when it meets in that city this year. No national or international labor organization has gone to any city in this country to hold its convention contrary to the wishes of the authorities or the people of the place selected; the rivalry to receive and entertain such bodies is only an evidence that public opinion and sympathy is really with the organized wage workers of our country. Of equal prominence and importance is the determination of municipalities to avoid those who have neither home nor organization, who have no industrial foundation and who have no system of improvement, either socially or morally; but rather is there a disposition to avoid and eschew the mischievous and dangerous nomads who bow to graft, greed and human servility.

One class is welcomed as being the perennial growth of honest and honorable labor fully competent to build up the structural greatness of the country; the other typifies an idle, indolent hoard, a menace to civic and industrial peace.

For the first class Organized Labor stands and speaks, but only grasping and heartless employers have a voice for the latter.

Self-respect, proper decorum and unmistakable business ability merit the fullness of human hospitality. When these virtues are presented, broad-minded men in industrial, professional, educational and religious life hesitate not to enlarge the ethics of their welcome, and individually and collectively extend the amenities of social life. Such treatment takes root in the field of human nature and grows deeper in the hearts of, especially, the united and organized wage earners of the country. How, then, can the fact be passed that no city in this or any other country ever invites or welcomes the independent or open shop workers? It is very true that among them are many who have thrown aside all the honor that a sacred, true and consistent obligation calls for, but the greater number must be looked upon as unsettled unorderlies, unorganized as well as disorganized, for that class never had and never will have an organization. We do not believe it will ever be possible for them and their supporters to disrupt the class that is so much sought for and welcomed, that is, the organized wage workers. If, however, that should ever come to pass our cities and towns will remember, but never again see, the splendid receptions, elaborate banquets and magnificent parades and displays that now so often greet the mighty, brainy hosts that represent union labor at such gatherings.

While the various convening bodies of organized labor carefully count and compare the tender of hospitalities, the question paramount with all is to decide upon matters of transportation as they affect mileage and the facilities for expediting business and the housing of delegates and attending members, essential and important features which no city ever forgets to first present, for all recognize the principle that business is, as it should be, before pleasure, no matter what concerns of active life are in view.

It has been the fortune of the representative body of our organization to be splendidly and generously favored wherever it has assembled to deliberate and act for its membership and incidentally for the struggling wage-earners at large. This year it will meet under the favoring sky of hospitality that rests over the beautiful city of Des Moines, Ia., where there are thirty-six hotels having in the total 1,840 guest rooms and offering rates from 50 cents to $3.00 per day, European plan, with grill rooms and restaurants in number, serving meals at prices proportionate to extent and service demanded.

The entertainment that will be tendered is not formed wholly of human endeavor. That which will first attract attention will,

of course, be the building wherein the convention will be held. This building is the spacious auditorium with its three thousand seats. When leisure moments permit we shall be most eager to look upon the one great rival of the nation's White House,

AUDITORIUM, CONVENTION HALL.

Iowa's magnificent State Capitol and later the state's famous historical building, the

IOWA STATE CAPITOL.

HISTORICAL BUILDING, DES MOINES, IOWA.

splendid Hotel Savery, designated as con-

SAVERY HOTEL, CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS.

vention headquarters, where we shall often meet in leisure moments and renew old acquaintances. Of course, we shall take a view of Court street, looking west.

At night bushy heads and bald will be seen, no doubt, at Fosters', the Grand, the Orpheum, or down, way down, at the Princess, Unique or elsewhere along Walnut street, or the Zoo or at Ingersoll park, the

VIEW OF COURT STREET, LOOKING WEST.

greatest amusement park west of Chicago, and yet the half hath not been told.

All will be interested in the following: Statement of former attendance:

Much of human and animal life can do without them, but not without us. The centuries, while they last, will have use for us. We are now numerically and financially the

GENERAL CONVENTIONS OF U. B. OF C. AND J. OF AMERICA.

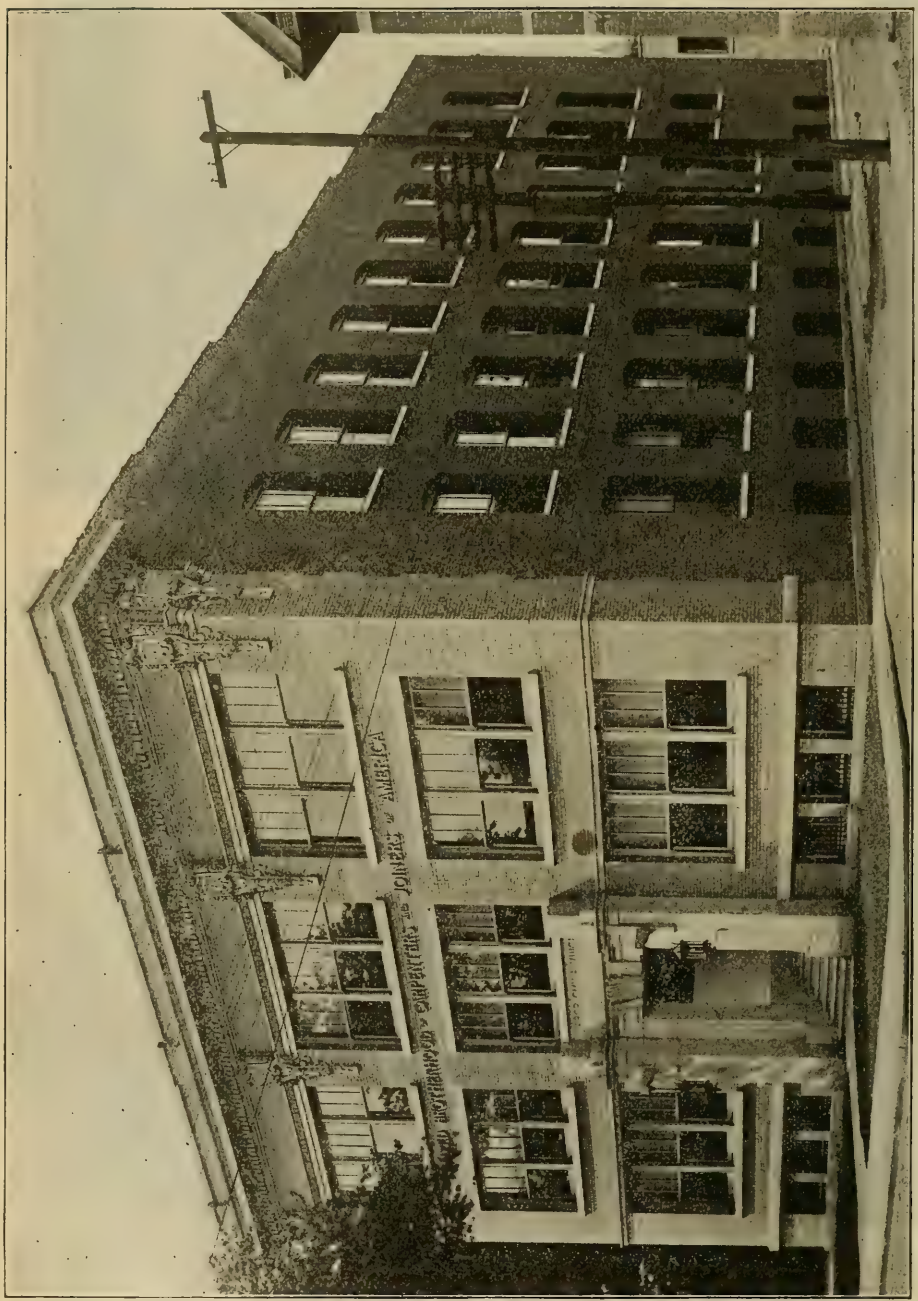
Year.	City.	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.	No. of Locals.	Delegates Present.	Membership.
1881	Chicago, Ill.....	G. Edmonston....	P. J. McGuire.	.....	12	36	2,042
1882	Philadelphia, Pa....	John D. Allen....	P. J. McGuire.	.....	23	24	3,780
1884	Cincinnati, Ohio....	J. P. McGinley...	P. J. McGuire.	.....	47	22	4,364
1886	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Jos. F. Billingsley.	P. J. McGuire.	I. Bodigheimer..	177	81	21,423
1888	Detroit, Mich.....	Wm. J. Shields...	P. J. McGuire.	Jas. Troy	479	100	28,416
1890	Chicago, Ill.....	D. P. Rowland...	P. J. McGuire.	Jas. Troy	697	199	53,769
1892	St. Louis, Mo.....	W. H. Kliver.....	P. J. McGuire.	Jas. Troy	813	130	51,313
1894	Indianapolis, Ind....	Henry H. Trenor.	P. J. McGuire.	Jas. Troy	561	118	33,917
1896	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Chas. B. Owens...	P. J. McGuire.	P. J. McGuire..	440	106	29,691
1898	New York, N. Y.....	Henry Lloyd.....	P. J. McGuire.	P. J. McGuire..	428	121	31,508
1900	Scranton, Pa.....	Wm. D. Huber....	P. J. McGuire.	P. J. McGuire..	679	144	68,463
1902	Atlanta, Ga.....	Wm. D. Huber...	Frank Duffy...	Frank Duffy ...	1189	360	122,568
1904	Milwaukee, Wis.....	Wm. D. Huber...	Frank Duffy...	Thos. Neale ...	1789	497	161,205
1906	Niagara Falls, N. Y..	Wm. D. Huber...	Frank Duffy..	Thos. Neale ...	1744	576	170,192
1908	Salt Lake City, Utah.	Wm. D. Huber...	Frank Duffy..	Thos. Neale ...	1906	284	178,503

* John Williams of Utica, N. Y., served as President from Sept. 29, 1898, to Oct. 31, 1899, when he resigned.

* D. F. Sleeper of Cleveland, O., served as Treasurer until Dec. 23, 1884, when he resigned.

Each recurring session forms a leaf for memory's volume. The desire to attend grows irresistible. The United Mine Workers surpass us in membership and attendance but do not excel us in enthusiasm. They dig into the earth; we build upon it.

strongest single craft organization in the country, one of the few to own an office or headquarters building which, were it on the market today would bring almost double its original cost. Ten years later not less than one-half million dollars can buy it.

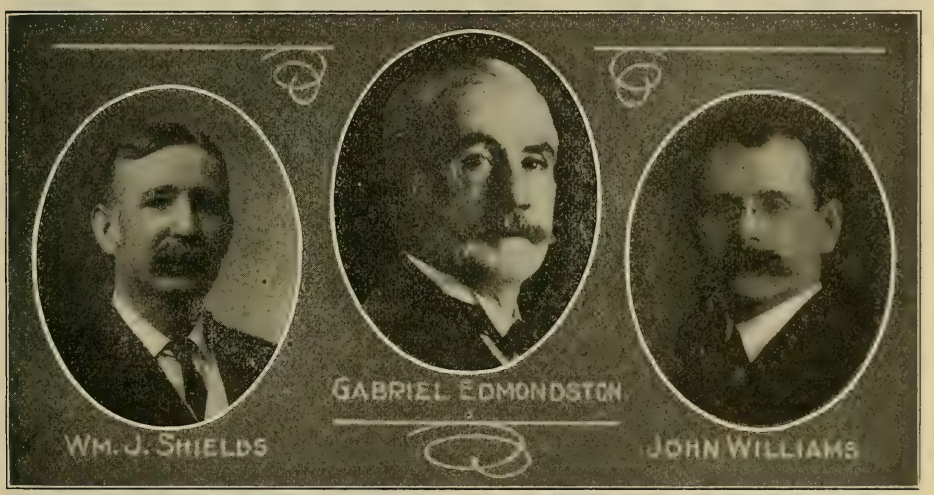


CARPENTERS' BUILDING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Each year the grim destroyer decimates the ranks of our faithful fighters and veterans. Others are, as it were, sleeping on their arms, mindful every moment the bugle may in the next command them to enter the dark valley though the same bugle may summon any one at any moment.

At each convention old faces are pointed out, old eyes meet many never seen or heard of before. Familiar voices join strange and stranger ones. Names are inquired for and hours pass on the floor in committee rooms, hotel lobbies and upon thoroughfares in forming, or renewing warm friendship and old acquaintance, hope stirring all to wish the same delightful pleasure will again and again be realized. It is among those wishes to look upon the forms and faces of our past presidents.

So let the "Art Preservative of Arts" place them, as far as possible, before our eyes. Possibly some trace or burden may be observed in their forms and faces and the tracing hand may prove to be that of hard "official" service. No matter whether the service be private or official, if it be for our noble Brotherhood it will bring prompt response from and pleasure to the originals whose half-tones follow:



PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE U. B. OF C. AND J. OF A.

PRESENT GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE
U. B. of C. AND J. OF A.

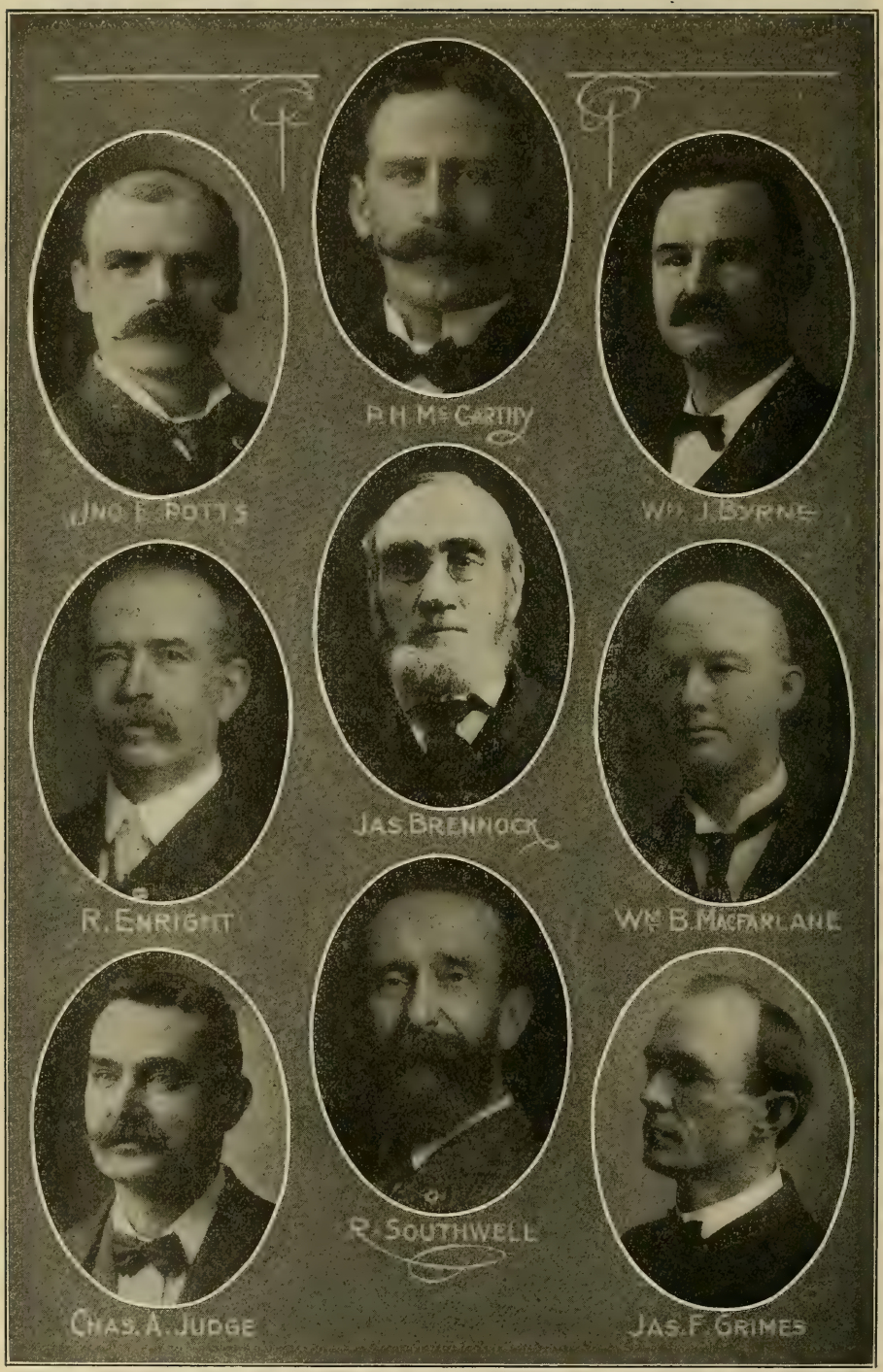
These officers have stood the brunt of battle for years, and are scarred veterans in the ranks. They are always to be found on the "firing line," always at the "post of duty." When trouble overtakes our members at any time they are looked to for advice and encouragement, and it is always freely and willingly given. We know of no instance where it has been refused. Any one of them, at any time, will leave his business at headquarters and go to the assistance of any Local Union, District Council, officer or member in distress. It is pleasing to know that a bond of friendship exists between them and the men at work following the trade in any of its many branches. Let us hope that that bond will grow stronger and firmer as the years roll by.

We cannot see, taking a broad business view, how any general organization, having numerous co-ordinates and a large membership, can do without a wisely guiding force.

Our General Executive Board has proved this; nevertheless there is not a member who would not support his successor as a duty paramount to all personal and private consideration.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE U. B. OF C. AND J. OF A.

So it is with



MEMBERS OF LONG STANDING IN THE BROTHERHOOD.

And others

Never to be forgotten

THREE OF OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

and there is a trio of able contributors from whom the carpenters look for sound advice. However, let us say our official monthly magazine, The Carpenter, has a voice of its own, and though the judges of its writers are its readers, the fact obtains that the literary world accepts it as one of labor's standard publications and so long as we can aid in maintaining that standard so long will it be a pleasure to us.

The hand of hospitality awaits us in Des Moines. However we would not have you understand your presence there is to be purely one of pleasure; answer the demands of business first, recreation as opportunity offers. It pays every local to be represented. No delegate will have excuse to report "nothing doing." Much is to be done; much will be done and attention to business will be the first order of the day.

To Make the World Better.

Set your mark upon the future,
  Make your dream of good come true,
As along the line of duty
  High ambitions you pursue;
Purest ideals in the distance
  Are for youth a worthy goal,
And to practice love and kindness
  Cultivation of the soul.

Set your mark upon the future,
  Doing well your work each day,
Through life's pain, as well as pleasure,
  Stand for right in toil or play;
True integrity of purpose
  As you gravitate toward God,
Must exert a wholesome influence
  Helping others to be good.

Set your mark upon the future,
  With pure ideals kept in view,
Making probity and honor
  Life's strict rule whate'er you do;
Perfecting the best that's in you
  Guided by the Love Supreme—
In such high and holy service
  You will realize your dream.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

THE MISSION OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

(By Gabriel Edmonston, First General President.)

THE mission of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is to become the ultimathule of protection to our craft. Without this it is transitory; a structure built on the sands, designed to withstand the regular ebb and flow of the tides but liable to be wrecked by a disastrous flood. I firmly believe that the future ought to and will develop something better than the strike and boycott as a means of fighting the battle of unionism. Something akin to diplomacy as used in the affairs of nations should be employed to balance wages and the cost of living and eliminate the losses incurred in industrial wars.

Before the collective wisdom of our trade had passed the foolish age, the wage system had become more galling than chattel slavery. The old southern laws compelled the owner to furnish food, clothing, shelter and medical attention so long as the slave lived. Under no circumstances was the master allowed to throw the burden of his care upon the public when his labor was no longer profitable. The wage system is not so humane. If the workman is crippled in the performance of duty, if he becomes diseased, infirm from old age, or is in any manner incapacitated and fails to do as much as the younger man he is laid off; his employment becomes irregular and he is finally left to shift for himself. Like the faithful, old, broken-down horse he is turned out on the commons.

Chattel slavery will never again be established on this continent because it is too wasteful and extravagant. The hired man does more and better work and is much cheaper. I lately saw a labor-saving device that cost no more than the price of two able-bodied negroes prior to 1861 that could do the work of thirty or more. There is no sentiment about business. We have selected carpentry as the means of our livelihood and have educated our heads and hands to execute its work in the most economical and artistic manner. What are we to do when fate closes this avenue? Nothing can be more humiliating to the self-reliant than charity. It is equally galling to become dependent on children or relatives, however willing they may be. The thought would be insistent that we are burdening our loved ones too heavily, and the pitiless sod would be a welcome relief.

The wage system is here to stay. We cannot change it until something better is offered and accepted by the public as practicable. We can, however, emancipate ourselves from its most grievous features by the exercise of a little common sense. Through our national organization we may make provision for old age or disability that would add but little to the expenses of the General Office or to the dues we now pay into our locals. The United States has provided a permanent home for its enlisted men after twenty years' service, or disability during that service, on 12½ cents per month deducted from their pay up to a few years ago. Even this small amount is no longer necessary to insure a retreat in old age. I have been informed that the board and accommodations furnished at the soldiers' home cost the management $400 a year per capita. The regular army numbers 125,000. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America now number nearly double that figure and is composed of men of intelligence and industry. So it seems that we are in a position to provide a much better shelter in old age than the soldier gets by reason of our greater numbers and the larger pay we receive for our services.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has been the means of raising the wages of the journeyman at least $1 per day and has added 20 per cent. more employment by reason of the shorter work day. So then we may say $1.60 per day is what the national union has given the carpenter. This means $384,000 per day, or $9,984,000 per month for the membership alone. This ten million dollars a

month added to the pay of the Brotherhood ought to be considered. Stop and think; figure it out for yourself. Does not this fact alone startle you into taking more interest in the affairs of the union?

To establish the old age and disability pension is one of the debts of honor imposed by this array of facts and figures. If this is done on a liberal basis I will stake my reputation for good judgment that our numbers will be not less than 500,000 and only one organization of carpenters in the country in less than ten years. There is no necessity for any quarrel with the Amalgamated. Although they have contributed but little to the sum total of our success, they only hold aloof from us because of the beneficiary features of their organization. They are good men and should be brought into our fold by other means than the big stick. Now, to begin right. First, we must pay into the general treasury a sufficient amount to insure each member after twenty years' continuous membership at least $400 annually during life. To do so we should raise our local dues to one dollar per month. Whatever amount we may pay at present will in a few years be reduced as experience may suggest, just as in the case of the soldiers' home at Washington, the small sum of 12½ cents per month was no longer necessary.

SOLDIERS' HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The marble building to the right with the Norman tower is the administration building, known as Scott Hall. It is a landmark in the landscape of the national capital. The house to the left is the original cottage bought with the land and has been the summer home of several of the Presidents. The home was established in 1851, originally comprising 256 acres; present area, 512 acres. The grounds contain about twenty miles of beautiful macadam drives, richly ornamented with rare trees. There are a number of buildings, most of them of white marble; among them a theater, a library containing 10,000 volumes, a chapel, hospital, officers' quarters, dairy and stables. A new building just completed at a cost of $1,000,000 has a magnificent dining room seating 2,000. There are also dormitories accommodating a like number.

Remember this, we do not give away one penny. We are buying an annuity and we do not have to die to get it. Allow me to say that if there is one member of the Brotherhood so short-sighted as to refuse his support to this needed reform he ought to consider what his present condition would be at wages prevailing in 1881. Provide the

General Office with the necessary funds and the Executive Officers will work out the details on a fair and satisfactory basis.

The simplest plan to put this feature into execution would be to change our crude and out-of-date financial system. Our General Office should issue stamps of the proper denomination and sell them to the local unions at 50 cents on the dollar. This would provide the general fund with a sufficient amount to carry out the endowment feature and save the locals considerable expense and trouble in transmission of funds to the General Office. The individual member would pay his dues by the purchase of stamps of the proper denomination and paste them in his due book. On presentation of the due book to the Financial Secretary the latter would cancel the stamps by indelible ink or punch, and issue the regular working card. This system would save the Brotherhood hundreds of dollars and expedite the work of the auditors.

In concluding, allow me to say we must adopt this feature of unionism if we would perpetuate the means that distributes ten millions of dollars each month over the older rates. Personally, I do not appeal to the Brotherhood for aid, but for the old guard who fought and won the battle of wages and hours of labor, I am ready to take up again with them the fight begun August 12, 1881.

THE FAIR AND THE UNFAIR.

(By John B. Powell.)

AMERICAN INDUSTRIES, the official publication and voice of the National Association of Manufacturers, has, time and again, been challenged by the writer and others to either affirm or deny the logic of certain industrial propositions of deep import and interest to employers and employes and the public in general. But its resort has been, and always will be, to evasion and misstatement, an utter disregard of truth and a shameful insult to the intelligence and refinement of the American people, who really see only a habitual, continuous, cowardly and disreputable course.

When Parry was president of the National Association, the now defunct Industrial Independent was that body's organ. In effort to sustain itself, the paper regularly mailed two printed circulars, both soliciting subscriptions. One was addressed to socialist clubs, the other to manufacturing concerns, capitalists and capitalistic elements.

> "Mr. Parry," said the first circular, "is a believer in full public discussion of all important economic questions. He holds that, if Socialism is right, no harm can come from a thorough examination into arguments for or against it.
>
> "Frankly, the paper will be a staunch defender of the individualistic form of government. We propose to be perfectly fair in discussion of public questions. The Socialists claim their position is invulnerable. We believe there is another side to the story, therefore think the paper will be valuable to socialistic students."

The circular to manufacturers and capitalists is under Mr. Parry's own "Faithfully yours" signature.

> "Kindly give your attention," it said, "to the caption, 'The Paper Your Employes Should Read.'
>
> "Please have this educational proposition brought to the head of your company. It is worthy of the most earnest consideration. The immense growth of the socialistic vote, as evidenced by the last election, points out this necessity."

Let me cite, not for "immediate release," but for "immediate and continuous attention," some instances where other comparisons may be interestingly drawn.

It is either a logical fact or a "despicable lie"—using a phrase of the Voice—

that "reasonable wages for men (and women), and fair conditions to work in," constitute the basis upon which union workers offer their labor.

Give attention to that.

The turpitude of the Voice will be "interesting today, but forgotten tomorrow" if it will show its vaunted friendship for wage earners and courteously, courageously and truthfully answer whether the open shop has a more logical right to have special and exclusive rules and regulations, and be run by its operator or operators, as he or they deem best in interest, than the closed shop establishes and enforces by the will and choice of those who observe its rules and regulations?

Now note this in extenso.

American Industries says—for "immediate release"—that, in the Buck Stove and Range Company case, the cause of the company's refusal to adjust matters to the satisfaction of its union employes was NOT based on our first citation.

In the suit that followed, it is in evidence that the plaintiff, the then president of the company, Mr. J. W. Van Cleave, now deceased, testified the company "had always maintained an open shop," that it was a shop "where both union and non-union men were employed," and that he told those who decided to work only under union conditions—such as I cite—that "if they were not satisfied with our (his) rules and shop conditions, they might get other places if they wanted to."

According to the Voice, some one uttered "a despicable lie."

I regret there is reason to look upon the judge who passed upon this case, but whose decision is still without finality, as void of impartial understanding or construction of interchangeable and comparative meanings of certain words of the English language. Furthermore, I believe brainier judges will, at least by indirection, tell him so. But as it appears to me he not only permitted the plaintiff to commit perjury, but legalized that perjury by accepting it as a basis of his decision.

The organ says "The case has been tried in the high courts." It would have been correct had it said in two high courts, for the country is still waiting for the finality.

When the organ said the decision "received the approval of all just citizens, and of the press," I am one to say it uttered "a despicable lie," and I am not relying upon any "forgetfulness," but upon carefully scrap-booked expressions of writers in all lines of eminent intellectuality and sound, solid business. These expressions appear in daily, weekly, monthly and semi-monthly publications, all of no mean order, all presenting a concensus of opinion that the decision was wanton, malicious, fraught with bias and prejudice and void of logic, reason and law's equity.

Were these writers "unjust citizens?" If so, they certainly belong to "Ananias clubs" and the "undesirable" classes.

Is it traitorous in an employer or an employe to make his own device of contract and employment—isn't that a logical proposition?

The present manager of the Buck Stove and Range Company, through his chosen representatives, the "Stove Founders' National Defense Association" does not seem but appears plainly of the belief that such a course is not traitorous to himself, his company, its employes and the public. He declares, of his own volition, he is "the supreme authority" of his company, is and expects to be in active management of its affairs, and as chairman of its board of directors is the highest official; that every one of his associates will be loyal to his views; that his position—in reference to Organized Labor—is, that it has come to stay for all time to come; that it has a right to be treated wisely and conservatively and upon a friendly basis; that these views and this attitude has always been his, and the feeling and action of every one connected with or speaking for the Buck Stove and Range Company will henceforth be in this direction.

Is he or any one of his associates, or who spoke for him and them or for the Stove Founders' National Defense Association, traitors—Benedict Arnolds?

Yes, in the eyes of American Industries, which says their act of renewing friendly ties with union labor is "utterly the cowardly work of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, and no less a surrender of the firm." But I believe the work-

ing masses and the public will give the glad hand to and applaud the Buck Stove and Range Company and condemn the National Association of Manufacturers and its Voice for its base and unrighteous epithets.

I am recalling the fact that the judge of one of these high courts resided with me in the same beautiful suburb, attended the same common and intermediate schools, had the same youthful companions and, within a few years of each other, sought an alma mater to train our intellectual powers to serve us through life. The blessing that has come to me has been to use those powers not to enslave but to befriend and uplift the toilers of the land of my birth.

CONDITIONS THAT CONCERN THE LABORING CLASS.

(By Wm. J. Shields.)

SCATTERED throughout this country of ours, North, South, East and West, are storehouses crammed with life's necessities, for which the people are clamoring, but the ring that has control has received endorsement that their methods are legitimate and sanctioned by our law makers. These individuals are using this means and this power to create artificial shortages and through the use of this guise unreasonable extortion is operating. What do you call this, my brothers? Were the question put to me to answer, I would thunder out, restraint of trade of the most damnable order. The responsibility of the situation is a trend of selfishness that has been assuming added proportions for years back and has developed to the extent, at this time, of representing a real menace to the life of the republic. Legitimate profits are no longer acceptable. There was a time when the accumulation of one generation was flitted away by the succeeding generation, and this condition was looked on as one of the truisms, but we have progressed from that age and reversed the situation to the effect that if the fortunes handed down today are put in contest of the character described, the second generation find themselves unequal to the task, and while they go to the devil the fortunes hold intact. The menace to our government is represented in the use these accumulating fortunes are put to. There is possibly no danger while the originators live, but the danger comes when the vast accumulations fall into the possession of the descendants, with the possibilities of some of these descendants being degenerates, who through some whim or fancy may use this power as a means of redress to the general detriment of the government itself. We can discern signs of this character at present in the control, industrially as well as politically, where a selected few dominate in dictating prices and policies of government. We, some of us, look with apprehension at the judicial department and feel that the elevation to this honorable position is not, at all times, an appointment of merit, but rather a recognition for services either rendered or bartered. Law must be indiscriminate in its operation to give satisfaction, and when judges impose penalties of a year in jail or nine months or six months, against representative labor leaders, men who have devoted their lives to the mission of perfecting social conditions, that the lot of their fellows might be bettered, their only offense being to advise the withdrawal of patronage from the product manufactured under the so-styled unfair conditions. Let us contrast for a moment the two conditions of restraint of trade referred to, the one dealing with direct necessities, beef, pork, wheat, eggs and a list that includes about everything we eat and wear, even the box that we are laid away in at the end of earthly career, all indispensable, direct necessities of life. We are asked to believe that a class that has not produced nor do they consume but little of the things mentioned, that they have the right through their accumulated capital to gather in this harvest from God's broad fields and store them away until the consuming class is forced to pay the tribute that goes to satisfy the extortion-

ist. This is considered legitimate, while on the other hand we have another commodity that is not a direct necessity, something that we could get along without, but if anything is said about the manner of producing this not wholly necessary thing and what is said interferes with its sale on the market, then you go to jail, while the other fellow, who restrains God's provision, produced by him for the maintenance of his family, is sitting smilingly by, wondering how long the people will be fooled.

One other point is contained in the fining of the United Hatters' Union for violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Law. This bill in the agitational stage, leading up to its passage as a law, was claimed as a needed protection to the interests of the wage earners and farmer class of our country and a regulator of the restraint of trade as practiced by unscrupulous corporations. We are furnished in this interpretation of the law as handed down in the hatters' case that the Sherman act, as defined by our life-term judges, represents the direct opposite from what was claimed for it by those responsible for its enactment. That is, the labor and farmer class have become victims of the law and the big trusts and combines are permitted to go on doing business at the same old places in the same old way, unmolested. If at times, through exposure of methods of the bad trust so-styled, action is started against them, they are brought into court, adjudged guilty, fined $29,000,000 and the matter immediately becomes an international joke. The plaintiff appeals, the second trial of the case reverses the former decision and the case is thrown out of court and the benefit the people derive is contained in the amusement they get out of the farce. This would represent considerable to us if it were not for the fact of the cost attached. We have been patiently watching and waiting for some disagreement among the different benches of judges on the Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison case, also the Hatters case, but we find that the decision of the judge who first prescribed the sentence is upheld by his associates and that there is but one interpretation of law pertaining to labor cases and that holds good with all. We may be dense, we appreciate that we have been developed largely on the muscular line, but we think we can understand, in our comparison, that the law is exercising against the lesser of the two evils, if they are both listed to that effect. It is hinted by some whom I have listened to, that the reason of the discrimination shown in favor of the capitalistic combinations is, that they are able to return favors for protection and privileges granted.

The boycott is regarded as a mighty serious proposition by many, but it is a principle that is engrafted into the very life of this republic. Back in the time preceding the Revolution it was considered commendable to go to the extreme of unloading into Boston harbor the tea covered by the tax of that old despot, King George III. Yes, our forefathers were extreme boycotters, and it was their determination to have a square deal that produced this country and the principles on which it is founded, but the despot still lives, and at this time, in this country of ours, they are collecting their tribute in proportions that would make old King George III, were he alive today, green with envy. The pressing need of the times is some of that old colonial spirit, and to use it to the effect of doing with the extortionists of this age what they, the forefathers, did with old King George back in the time of the Revolution.

Brothers, a democracy represents in its truest sense a government of the people. This good country of ours has furnished a splendid example for the other nations of the earth, but of late years it has been getting too far away from the people, and many of our thinkers reason that at this time the control rests in the hands of a very small number of individuals. Our government is losing its representative sense. It is a rare matter to find in our state legislative bodies a representative of the great working class, and while they are unrepresented we know that from their earnings comes the revenues necessary to the maintenance of our government, and beyond this it is the votes coming from the labor wing that bestow the political honors. Our national legislature is just as unrepresentative. This is not so in England, France or Germany. In the government legislature of each of these countries the working class is represented, with the result that the workers' interests are

cared for and legislation from which our country is copying is ingrafted into law and operating to the advantage of the toilers of these older countries. This condition leads to the thought that assuming that the present-day politician is disposed to force the responsibility of labor legislation on the labor wing of society and I feel that this position is reasonable, on the grounds that we have in too many instances exhibited a willingness to return to office even those who have shown contempt for labor legislation and a prejudice deep against the labor wing in general. Is it not an endorsement of the other fellow's acts that they are right and that we are wrong when the laborer votes to return to the position of power the labor antagonist? Until such times as we show a respect for ourselves, and the interests that concern us, we should look for little respect from the other side.

Too long has labor occupied the servile position on matters political, his accomplishments on industrial lines, justifies a high degree of dignity and he should not forget the fact that responsible to his organized effort all the progress, all of the benefit that has been conferred upon humanity in the ages past and present can be credited only to the labor movement. This work has furnished an opportunity to the toiler to study and observe the effect of organization, and through this we learn that in the interest of civilization the elevation of the toilers from the basis of mere slaves to be free and liberty-loving citizens has been the work of the union. It has represented a grand work, this promoting the progress of humanity. What next is to be done? Evidently the workingman must teach himself, must solve his own problem and the lesson is being forced upon them that their freedom and liberty is being encroached upon. This is as it should be. It is well if you desire a principle to grow, you need to persecute it. The toiler needs just a little more of the Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison persecution, a mite more of the kind bestowed on the Hatters, to force to his attention the fact of the curtailment of his liberty. In the words of President Gompers go on applying the penalties, but if there is any among that peculiar type of citizens who are punishers of small crimes and who show no indignation at the hold-up games of the legalized extortionist, if there are any of these who think that the labor union is to be crushed, they are thoroughly mistaken. The trade unions have done much to make life worth living; it has developed a higher type of man, woman and child; it has made the lot of the human family better and happier. Yes, the labor union stands for the making of progress. The Dred Scott decision was given a few years before the shackles were stricken from the limbs of the black slave. The Taff-Vale decision was given shortly before the trade dispute act of 1906 was placed upon the statute books of Great Britain and the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Hatters case was given in 1908.

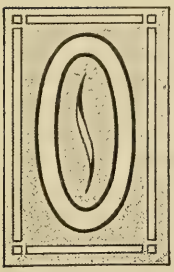
Brothers, my concludng words to you are, get ready.

Keep before your attention the fact that the history of the labor movement is the history of civilization. It has manifested itself in all times and under all conditions of life. The eternal query of life is, and always has been, how to obtain comfort The prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread," is as needful today as ever in the lifetime of the race, and this demand for sustenance is supplemented by the hope of equity. So long as outward evidences of aggregated prosperity are present society is apt to forget or neglect to know the conditions of some of those who contribute to the result. To meet the responsibility as at present with the labor wing we must qualify not only as defenders of industrial conditions, but of political conditions as well. Attend to the matter without delay so that when the call is sounded the discipline as learned in our school of unionism may prevail to the extent of evoluting a higher and a more equitable political condition that will bring with it a broader industrial liberty than that which at present prevails.

If barriers were taken down, and every able-bodied man given an opportunity to earn a living, most jails would be "to let."

IF NOAH COULD COME BACK.

(By H. B. Moyer.)



NE of the most outstanding productions of the twentieth century up to date has been the blase man. With great man-birds soaring to the merry buzz of whirring motors over his head and monorail electric trains shooting by like comets or meteors it requires something out of the ordinary to cause the average man to sit up and take heed.

The great labor conventions, for example, used to create a great deal more of a furore than they do today. Now they are taken rather as a matter of course. Events to be looked forward to with pleasure, of course, but yet nothing like the picnic which used to cause us to stay awake half the night and then arise at 5 a. m. to make sure it wasn't going to rain.

Mr. Fred Opper, the veteran New York cartoonist, who is reputed to be enjoying a yearly salary of $20,000, besides "pickings," not long ago originated a series of cartoons under the caption, "If Sampson were only here." While I was looking at some of these drawings it occurred to me that the series would have been equally as interesting had Mr. Opper seen fit to utilize another of our lamented brothers as a subject. I refer to the first carpenter.

One of the most striking coincidences in the career of the first saw wielder is that he never belonged to a labor union nor drew any wages. Notwithstanding these apparent serious drawbacks he managed to exist 950 years. Nowadays only a favored few are able to solve the problem of existing without wages, and they don't last more than a century.

In perusing further the history of the departed one I find that while he may have worked more than the standard eight-hour day he never, on any occasion, labored on Sunday, and it is not set forth that he filed his saws and others tools before the whistle blew.

In point of consistency our friend also set an example which many latter-day carpenters might do well to follow, for it is recorded that he hammered away on one job for something like forty years, after which he retired to his vineyard in order to give other prospective carpenters an opportunity to exercise their skill, ingenuity and muscles. Just what became of the job he completed I do not know, having lost track of it after it landed at Mt. Ararat.

Noah, notwithstanding his forty-seven score years, missed many treats. Never having had the pleasure of being employed by another his opportunities for fighting for his bread and butter were rather of the nil order. There were no tender-hearted employers in his day who were willing, aye, who insisted upon, lighten his pay envelope for him that he might not be overburdened with coin of the realm. There was not even a Manufacturers' Association to bestow caressing terms like "Agitator" or "Anarchist" upon him. There wasn't even a well-meaning member of the bench and bar to issue an injunction against him, nor an eloquent gentleman of politics to enveigle his vote on election day for the privilege of seeing the aforesaid party wipe his feet on all favorable labor legislation.

All these things and a few others which might be cited, Noah missed, consequently could he "come back" there would be at least one man in existence who could truthfully in every sense of the word be said to be not blase.

One of the first things Noah would do should he return to this terrestial sphere would be to look up the files of The Carpenter and get posted on current trade topics of the period and day. After that he'd take out a card in the U. B. of C. and J.'s, and probably be a delegate to the following convention. And what a grand official a man like Noah would make! Think of having a good man in office something like 900 years! Think of the petty and other annoyances that could be dispensed with if it were necessary to break new men into the various positions of trust! Think of the vast valuable experience he could accumulate in that time, and of the assistance he would be with all his knowledge to an executive board!

Noah would meet with many surprises and delights, and undoubtedly one of the most pleasing of these would be the showing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters has made in the comparatively short time it has been in existence. We are told that unions of laborers may be traced back some six hundred years and that the shipwrights incorporated a union in 1803, but it was not until the early 80's that the Brotherhood was organized. The showing made, as indicated by the large and ever increasing membership, the eight-hour day, very fair wages, regular benefit fund and other privileges enjoyed by the union carpenters, not to mention the perpetual strike benefit fund which will surely become a reality shortly, is one of which every card bearer should be and undoubtedly is proud. It is in fact a remarkable record, not because the management has been at all inefficient either now or in the past, but because of the strong opposition which the carpenters in particular have always encountered.

Noah had much to be thankful for in that he had nobody to fight for his rights. The union carpenter ought to be thankful that he has a powerful organization, headed by efficient, experienced officials to do his fighting for him.

The builder of the ark, as mentioned, had no experience with organized labor, but it is safe to remark in closing that were he a delegate to the coming convention he would cast his vote for the better man, be he friend or foe.

Scientists say that we always go back before we go forward. Such reasoning is sometimes faulty and, although it ofttimes applies to invalids, it doesn't work out with healthy, able-bodied organization like the carpenters' union. Keep the ship well manned.

FORWARD MARCH.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Throughout the land an impulse stirs
On hope's uplifted wings—
A longing rife through toil and strife,
A wish for better things.

WISHING for improvement, the natural result is a striving for improvement, hence conventions are the logical expressions of desire.

Des Moines, Ia., is to be congratulated on having the distinction of entertaining the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the Brotherhood.

Delegates are wide awake and enthusiastic in the work cut out and planned for promoting the best interests of labor in their respective localities and in advancing those interests in the best and most practical way. The advancement of labor's organization, and the cause of humanity for which it stands, depends largely on the free exchange of sensible ideas from practical sources. Such exchange is found in the convention. Plans for development and making sure of the foundation for future results are not an unimportant part of the convention work, and new life will be infused into the movement by its systematic and parliamentary methods.

In these meetings of representative workers we find the very veins and arteries of organization upon whose normal and active circulation depend the life, health and prosperity of unionism.

Organized labor is a kind of industrial school of experience, wherein the hard and level heads of our leaders have had some knotty problems to ponder. To their everlasting credit they have met each issue fairly and handled each proposition bravely and squarely. There has been no shirking, no dodging or evasion. The line of march has been straight forward and the watchword has been Duty.

Officered by staunch, true men, unionism had to succeed, because a righteous war rightly waged can justly hope for victory. It is a matter of pride for our own particular branch of the Federation of Labor that our biennial conventions accomplish such efficient work. It is also gratifying to the rank and file of laboring people composing the U. B. of C. and J. to have conscientious men directing affairs. Men

fully competent to handle our side of any argument wisely and well. Their fidelity, courage and integrity of purpose have been rewarded by the highest esteem and confidence of the people they serve. In plain language said in a plain way—it is true of our labor leaders individually:

Whate'er this man was sot to do
He done it with a zest;
No matter what his contract was,
He'd do his level best.

It is understood that American citizens have an absolute "constitutional guarantee against slavery and involuntary servitude."

To preserve the liberty that is every being's right it is not only every one's privilege, it is his duty to exercise his faculties and use his intelligence for the peaceable accomplishment of such ends.

"Self-preservation is the law of nature" and selfishness has driven the poor to resort to the only remedy at their command—organization.

Let us look not back over labor's mistakes in its administration of unionism, but not denying some errors, for men do not reach perfection, let us approve the high motives of Brotherhood. The sweatshop system must have an antidote, and union labor is a sure remedy. Let us give labor a chance to build for the future.

Agricultural experiment stations, equipping young men for the intelligent management of stock and farm, institutions distinctive of science and its applications, polytechnic institutes educating young men in mechanical and civil engineering, military academies with their rigid training in perfect discipline—all are great in meeting the demands of youth in the present generation.

Along this same line, co-operating with each and all of them, organized labor is reaching and uplifting the boys whom misfortune has denied the opportunities of technical education.

With so much that is sweet, refined and beautiful on all sides for those who can afford life's leisure and its luxuries, it is not surprising that those of the masses who have ambitions, become discontented and discouraged.

It is not unnatural that labor's unremitting routine that brings only the pitiful compensation of a bare existence should be compared to life at the tail end of a mortgaged mule—prone to become monotonous. But such discontent is a profitable dissatisfaction urging men to better achievements and improved living.

Keeping abreast with the times, the convention is a pleasant as well as important part of organized labor's program for a continued forward march.

Then, let us remember,

It is wise to organize
In bonds of union strong,
And wide awake for labor's sake
To help the cause along.

THE FIGHT IN THE COURTS FOR THE "OPEN SHOP" AND ANTI-BOYCOTT.

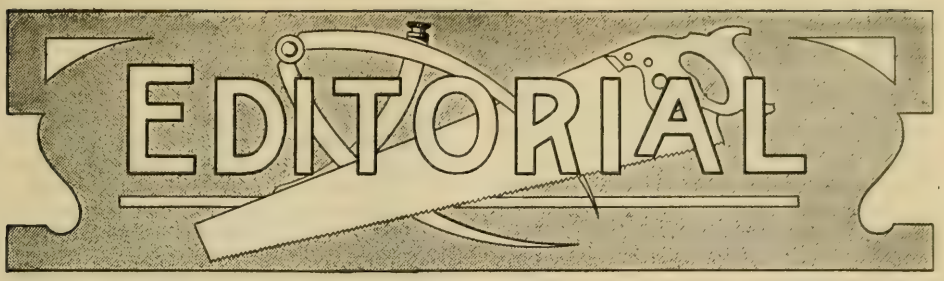
(By Wm. D. Huber, President U. B. of C. and J. of A.)

PROBABLY the membership, or, at least a part of them, do not realize it that every injunction that is filed against organized labor is for the sole purpose of obtaining for the employer the official and judicial confirmation of the court of the open shop doctrine. Show me an injunction granted and I will show you one more link forged in the chain of "open shop" dogma.

There are three or four fundamental principles which organized labor will never consent to arbitrate; one of them is the right of collective bargaining; the right of peaceable picketing; the right of boycott, and the right of choosing our friends with whom we will work.

We have never yet left to conciliation or arbitration the proposition of working "open shop" or with non-union men. It is one of the sacred principles of the American trade unionist that this doctrine is not open to debate or to arbitration between

(Continued on Page 57.)



The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood

of

Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1910

In the subjoined we are furnishing our members with a copy of the preliminary injunction in the case of Irving & Casson of Cambridge, Mass., against the New York D. C. and the General Officers of our U. B. as it was finally signed by Chief Justice Ward of the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York.

A comparison of this injunction with the proposed restraining order submitted by the plaintiff firm, which we printed in our June issue will show that those parts which in their tendency were most destructive to the rights of labor were cut out by the judge. From the clause prohibiting us from publishing, circulating or communicating statements that the plaintiffs' business had been declared unfair and that their products should not be dealt with or handled, etc., the judge struck out the words in the draft order "to each other." This means that while we cannot tell architects, builders and others of the plaintiffs' mill being unfair, and advising against the purchase of their goods, we can communicate the facts about the mill to each other, and can apparently advise our own members not to handle the non-union trim.

The judge further cut out from the draft a provision that we could not fine our own members for working on plaintiffs' trim.

The part the judge refused to enjoin, and cut out reads:

"And from publishing, circulating, enforcing and attempting to enforce any provision of the by-laws of the Joint District Council of New York and vicinity as follows:

'Any member proven guilty of using the product of any person, firm or mill, who have been declared unfair by their District Council or working for any person, firm or mill who have thus been declared unfair, shall be fined ($10) for each offense."

Here is another crucial thing Irving & Casson asked and which the judge cut out of the order; they asked:

"And from enforcing or attempting to enforce or threatening to inflict any injury, loss, penalty or liability, whether in the nature of a fine, or suspension or expulsion from any labor organization or otherwise against any person who works for your complainants or upon materials furnished by your complainants or against any person who works for any employer who purchases materials from your complainants or against any person who works upon any building where the materials of the complainants are installed or are about to be installed, and from making, communicating or circulating any statement, orally or in writing, that the defendants or members of any union of working men will refuse to work upon any materials unless said materials are constructed under strict union conditions."

The following all-important matter the judge also eliminated. He refused to enjoin and cut out:

"And from combining together to refuse to work upon complainants materials."

The following concluding sentence in the order, the judge wrote in his own hand; it reads:

"But nothing in this order is to be construed as prohibiting peaceful strikes against employers because of grievances."

Here is the injunction as signed by Chief Justice Ward:

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION.

An order having been issued in the above entitled action to show cause why a preliminary writ of injunction should not be issued herein, and a temporary restraining order having been issued pending the hearing for said preliminary writ of injunction and said hearing for a preliminary writ of injunction having come on to be heard, and Walter Gordon Merritt, of counsel for the complainants being heard in support thereof, and Charles Maitland Beattie and William P. Maloney of counsel for all of the defendants, except the defendants above described as "the members of said Joint District Council," being heard in opposition thereto, and upon the bill of complaint herein and the affidavits of Lulu L. Shanks and Charles P. Casson, verified the 27th day of April, 1910, and the affidavit of John A. Keyes, verified the 26th day of April 1910, and the affidavit of J. George Burt, verified the 18th day of February, 1909, all in support of the said motion, and upon the answer, which answer is verified the 7th day of June, 1910, and upon the affidavits of Daniel F. Featherstone and Chas. H. Bausher, both verified the 7th day of June, 1910, and upon the two affidavits of Evald Thulin, both verified the 18th day of May, 1910, this court doth order that an injunction be awarded to restrain the defendants, Edw. H. Neal, individually and as secretary of the Joint Dist. Council of New York and Vicinity; David French, Joseph Crimmins, L. E. Storey, Henry W. Blumenberg, Henry Erickson, William O'Grady, Frederick Dhuy, Harry Lea, Thomas Dalton, Frank Hollereith, George Lynch, August Nagel, James B. Smith, Julian Wazeter, individually and as business agents of said Joint District Council, Charles H. Bausher, individually and as business agent of said Joint District Council, and as a member of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Frank Duffy, individually and as Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and William D. Huber, individually and as President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and their and each of their agents, servants, attorneys, confederates and any or all persons acting in aid of, or in conjunction with, them or any of them from conspiring, agreeing or combining in any manner to restrain, obstruct, interfere with, or destroy the business of the complainants, and from interfering in any manner with the complainants obtaining orders or contracts for work or materials or interfering in any manner with the sale or disposition of the products of the complainants factory, or the installation or setting of any of the products of the complainants:

And from publishing, circulating or otherwise communicating either directly or indirectly in writing or orally to any other person, firm or corporation, any statement or notice of any kind, or character whatsoever, calling attention to the fact that your complainants or their business or their products are or were or have been declared unfair or are on any unfair list or that your complainants should not be patronized or dealt with or their products purchased, used, handled, worked upon or dealt in because made in an open or non-union shop, and from publishing, circulating or communicating either orally or in writing any representations or statements of like effect or import for the purpose of injuring or interfering with the complainants business or with the free or unrestricted right of the complainants to dispose of their products and to obtain contracts for work to be performed or orders or contracts for merchandise to be made, installed or set by them;

And from giving notice, verbally or in writing to any person, firm or corporation, to refrain from soliciting, making or carrying out contracts with complainants for services to be performed or merchandise to be made or to refrain from purchasing or attempting to purchase materials of any sort from complainants under threats that if such contracts or purchases are made or carried out they will cause the person so notified loss, trouble, or inconvenience, or that they will cause persons in the employ of said persons so notified to withdraw from their employment, or that they will cause persons employed by others upon buildings where said persons so notified are doing work to withdraw from work upon said building;

And from attempting to prevent the use, installation or sale of complainants' products by inducing or attempting to induce any persons or person whomsoever to decline employment or cease employment, or not to seek employment under any person, firm or corporation because such persons, firm or corporation may have made contracts or propose to make contracts with complainants, or may have purchased or propose to purchase materials from complainants or because materials furnished by the complainants were being used on or in connection with some building where said persons were doing work;

And from requesting customers, or those who might become customers, of the complainants to purchase their wood materials from or have their woodwork done by persons or corporations who use the union label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, or who operate their factories according to the rules and regulations of said Brotherhood so that they may avoid labor troubles and no controversy or difficulty can arise on account of non-union work;

And from any of the forbidden acts until the

hearing of this cause, or until further order of this court.

But nothing in this order is to be construed as prohibiting peaceful strikes against employers because of grievances.

July 21, 1910. H. G. WARD,
U. S. C. J.

What we are prohibited from doing until the trial, is stated in the above injunction order. We are prevented from threatening architects, builders, etc., and prevented from calling out men in other trades to aid us. If any men in other trades go out voluntarily because of non-union conditions, as their own rules require, owing to the non-union conditions, it is unlikely that they would be considered amenable to the order; this however is their own affair. We still have the privilege of striking against the plaintiffs for good cause and fining our own men if they work on their non-union trim, to circulate information as to non-union conditions among each other, and to act in all such matters as an organization.

❖ ❖ ❖

We are here giving publicity to some documents which clearly show that we were correct in our assertion that the so-called American Anti-Boycott Association is behind the Irving & Casson case. While they are seeking to prevent us saying anything about the unfairness of Irving & Casson, this association is sending out circulars to builders in order to collect funds to aid in said firm's suit.

The document headed, "Bulletin," which refers to an article from the Morning New York Times, publishes a reprint of the article contained in the Times when the case was commenced.

They also send out prints of the Sun's article of July 22, 1910, headed, "Buck's Co. and Gompers," about a page long.

Confidential.

H. A. Potter, Treasurer, 27 William Street, New York City.

We herewith subscribe $..... to the American Anti-Boycott Association in furtherance of its efforts to *eradicate the sympathetic strike and the boycott against non-union materials* and to establish industrial peace and the principles of personal liberty, through the interpretation and enforcement of the laws of the country, and their protection from nullification through the efforts of organized labor.

Name .....

Address .....

Organized 1902.

AMERICAN ANTI-BOYCOTT ASSOCIATION.
27 William Street,
New York.

Daniel Davenport, General Counsel.
Walter Gorden Merritt, Associate Counsel.
Herman Frederic Lee, Secretary.

BULLETIN.

July 25, 1910.

Dear Sir:

This association has been unalterably opposed to the sympathetic strike, not only because the extraordinary losses and disasters of a strike should not be inflicted upon employers against whom there is no grievance, but also because of the menace to public peace and welfare due to such widespread disturbances as the sympathetic strikes in Philadelphia. At the last annual meeting of the Association, when this question was discussed, our counsel expressed the opinion that such strikes were illegal and our members favored some step to secure a legal determination of the question should the opportunity arise.

This particular weapon of organized labor has been persistently employed against Irving & Casson, one of our Massachusetts members, who do a large business in decorative wood finishing in different parts of the country. Whenever this concern attempted to install its materials on any building, strikes of all trades working thereon were instituted until architects, builders and contractors refrained from dealing with them in order to avoid such costly disturbances. The offending union is the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, with a membership of about 185,000, and its work is most destructive in large metropolitan markets like New York City where different building trades are affiliated and thoroughly organized.

This was the situation that confronted Irving & Casson when they were installing the organ incasement in New York's famous cathedral, known as "St. John the Divine." As you were advised in the previous bulletin issued in May, 1910, it was threatened that all trades working upon the Cathedral would be called out on strike if the firm continued work. At this juncture this Association secured a restraining order which prevented this disturbance and which made possible the completion of the work without further loss or interruption. The decision now secured overruling the demurrer to the merits and awarding a preliminary injunction condemns the sympathetic strike as follows:

"The right of workingmen to unite for their own protection is undoubted and so is their right to strike peaceably because of grievances. But their right to combine for the purpose of calling out the workmen of other employers who have no grievances or to threaten owners, builders and architects that their contracts will be held up if they or any of their sub-contractors use the complainants' trim is quite another affair.

"To take the converse of the proposition; Will the defendants admit that employers may combine to prevent any employer from using union labor? May the employers agree not to sell to or contract with anyone who deals with an employer who uses union labor?

'Either of these propositions is destructive of the right of freemen to labor for or to employ the labor of anyone the laborer or the employer wishes.

"If the struggle is persisted in between labor and capital to establish a contrary view, ultimately either the workman or the employers will be reduced to a condition of involuntary servitude.

It is impossible to state specifically all of the acts which will be enjoined under the decision, but it is hoped that sooner or later this case, in addition to condemning sympathetic strikes, will also declare unlawful the agreement forced upon the Master Carpenters by the Carpenters union to the effect that no woodwork shall be allowed to enter into the construction of any building if it is made in non-union shops. Such a declaration will not in any way interfere with the desired arbitration agreement now existing between the master carpenters and the unions, for there is no necessary connection whatever between this arbitration agreement and the boycott against non-union materials.

A copy of the preliminary injunction will be mailed you later.

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES H. MERRITT, Chairman.

Organized 1902.
AMERICAN ANTI-BOYCOTT ASSOCIATION.
27 William Street,
New York.
Daniel Davenport, General Counsel.
Walter Gordon Merritt, Associate Counsel.
Herman Frederic Lee, Secretary.

BULLETIN.

Dear Sir:

The appended statement is an item from the "New York Times," which refers to one of the most important cases this Association has yet undertaken. It involves the question of the illegality of the sympathetic strike and the rights of the union to conduct a boycott by refusing to work upon materials made in an open shop or calling a strike on any employer who uses such materials.

As a result of the restraining order served on May 3rd, Irving & Casson's men are now at work and no strike has taken place.

Yours very truly,
CHARLES H. MERRITT, Chairman.

Organized 1902.
AMERICAN ANTI-BOYCOTT ASSOCIATION.
27 William Street,
New York.
Daniel Davenport, General Counsel.
Walter Gorden Merritt, Associate Counsel.
Herman Frederic Lee, Secretary.

BULLETIN.

May 27, 1910.

Dear Sirs:

The "Bulletin" enclosed gives a graphic account of an action recently brought in the United States Circuit Court not only to protect our member, Messrs. Irving & Casson, but also for the purpose of establishing, by decision of the highest court, the illegality of the sympathetic strike.

Ours is the only Association committed solely to the interpretation and enforcement of the law in its relation to labor disputes, and the more important principles as laid down by the courts on the subject have been developed through the litigation we have conducted in behalf of members against the illegal practices of labor organizations.

A favorable decision in the present action supplemented by the rulings already obtained by this Association in many cases throughout the country, the most celebrated of which are the "Buck's Stove & Range" case, and the "Danbury Hatters" case, will confirm the right of any employer to conduct an open shop, or use materials made in an open shop, if he so desires, and afford him a remedy in case of interference. It will prevent the interruption of building operations by sympathetic strikes against open shop materials, permit contractors to purchase where they will, and remove much of the financial risk now attending building construction.

The settlement of these labor questions means the annual saving of millions of dollars without any decrease in the wages paid to workmen. We have undertaken this work for your benefit. The expense is too great for any one concern or individual. Public welfare and self-interest must appeal to you. We need and seek your assistance in whatever measure your judgment or interests may dictate.

Make checks payable to the order of Henry A. Potter, Treasurer.

Literature and more complete information will be furnished upon request.

Yours very truly,
H. F. LEE,
Secretary.

"A just man armed is potent for peace."

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The article appearing in this issue entitled, "The Fair and the Unfair," is a very able and important one and should attract wide attention. It should be read and published generally. Mr. Powell has given many interesting articles to the labor cause and the labor press, and no doubt his work, past and present, will not escape appreciation.

Freedom of contract can only exist between parties on an economic equality.

Don't lose faith in humanity because you find an occasional "bad egg."

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D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. D. Huber for the Quarter Ending June 30, 1910.

Indianapolis, Ind.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board—Greetings:

Brothers—In submitting to you my report for the quarter ending June 30, 1910, which is also the end of our fiscal year, I desire to say that our organization has much to be grateful for as regards increased membership and increased confidence in the U. B.

Many new members have been initiated into the fold during the last quarter and the work is still going on.

There have been quite a few strikes and lockouts during the past three months, but the majority of them have been settled, and settled satisfactorily to our members. I might add here that no defeat in any trade movement has been reported to this office. The boys have usually gained the demands they sought, but in a few instances of course we compromised in securing only a part of what was originally wanted. From reports received we will undoubtedly be successful in most of the movements under way now, as the boys are making headway and should eventually be victorious.

The federal injunction issued against our organization in New York is up to this writing still in force and effect. Four members of your honorable body, in conjunction with Brother Duffy and myself, visited New York City in the interests of our organizaton and took up the question of this case with our lawyers. According to their statement there is hope that we will win this case, but whether or not their surmises will become a positive fact is still problematical. If we do win it we should be more than pleased, and whether we win it or not, I believe it is our duty

to make every effort towards trying to reach that end.

The organizers placed in New York have made a phenomenal record for themselves in the way of organizing the mills in that locality. They have gone into the mills which have been antagonistic to the U. B. since the formation of the organization and have secured the men of those mills and secured agreements from the employers. They are doing grand and noble work, ably assisted by the rank and file of the entire Empire State metropolis. It has required hard work, however, to accomplish this, and were it not for the interest manifested by our membership I do not think we could speak so optimistically of the outlook in New York City.

Especially do I want to speak of the mill situation in Grand Rapids. We have made enormous strides in that city and have secured many hundreds of members for our organization there, as reports from this office will show. The boys are determined to make a closed shop of that town entirely in all branches of our trade, and I believe they will finally be successful.

During the past quarter we have organized fifty-three Local Unions, and according to the April report we had in good standing 187,854 members. It is my hope that we reach even a higher figure than that by the time we take off the membership for this month.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

WM. D. HUBER, Gen. Pres.

Proceedings of Third Quarterly Session, 1910, of General Executive Board.

The following matters were acted upon by the G. E. B., through correspondence with the G. S. between the April and July sessions.

May 3: Springfield, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.25 to $3.55 per day and Saturday half holiday. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the G. E. B. as reports are received at this office.

St. Louis, Mo. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for the purpose of organizing the shops and mills of that city. The board appropriates $500.

May 7: Regina, Sask., Can. Request from L. U. No. 1867 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wages. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

May 11: Oshkosh, Wis. Request from L. U. No. 946 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement. Sanction granted; financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Hamilton, Ont., Can. Request from L. U. No. 18 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 35 to 37 1-2 cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

May 12: Denver, Colo. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a demand on the part of the millmen's Union No. 528 for an increase of wage. Sanction granted; financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

May 16: Evansville, Ind. Request from L. U. No. 90 that $1,000 be loaned them for the purpose of equipping and running a planing mill in that city. The request is denied, as the Board has no authority to make such a loan.

May 17: Rochester, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance in support of members involved in a trade dispute. The G. E. B. votes in favor of financial assistance.

May 24: Monongahela Valley, Pa., D. C. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The G. E. B. appropriates $100.

May 28: Coatesville, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 587 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 34 to 36 cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Kansas City, Mo. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $100.

June 2: Communication from the G. S. in regard to taking out a license in the State of South Carolina so as to comply with the insurance laws recently enacted in that state. The G. E. B. authorizes the G. S. to procure said license.

Jacksonville, Fla. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance to carry on the work of organizing in that city. The Board appropriates $150.

June 13: Buffalo, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for the purpose of organizing the mills and shops in that city. The Board appropriates $500.

June 15. Duluth, Minn. Request of the D. C. of Duluth and Superior for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement to enforce union conditions. Sanction granted; financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

June 17: Philadelphia, Pa. Request from

the D. C. for financial assistance in support of members on strike. The G. S. is authorized to extend financial assistance.

Washington, D. C. Request from the L. U. No. 132 for financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $300.

June 20: San Jose, Cal. Request from the Santa Clara County D. C. for an appropriation in support of members involved in the enforcement of trade rules. The Board recommends that the D. C. apply the unexpended balance of an appropriation formerly made by the Board for organizing purposes.

June 28: Ft. William, Ont., Can. Request from L. U. No. 1498 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 35 to 40 cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

July 2: La Crosse, Wis. Request from L. U. No. 1308 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage and reduction of hours from ten to nine per day. The matter is held in abeyance awaiting additional information.

July 5: Washington, D. C. Request from L. U. No. 132 for additional financial assistance in support of members involved in a trade dispute. The Board appropriates $120.

July 5: Rochester, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $1,000.

New Castle, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 206 for financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $130.

Evansville, Ind. Request from L. U. No. 90 for additional financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $384.

June 22: Boston, Mass. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $160.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 13, 1910.

The regular quarterly meeting of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date, Chairman Schardt presiding and Bausher, Post, Walquist, Cole and Foley present.

Communication was read from Connolly, secretary of the Board, stating he would be delayed a few days on account of a strike in his home city.

New Castle, Pa. Communication received from L. U. No. 206 giving the present status of a trade movement in that city and requesting financial assistance for the members involved. The Board appropriates $100.

Denver, Colo. Communication from Millmen's Union No. 528 containing information in regard to present status of a strike in which its members are involved and requesting assistance. The G. P. is requested to immediately send a deputy to Denver, and the G. S. is requested to secure latest information as to progress of the strike.

July 14, 1910.

All members present but Connolly.

Rock Island, Ill. Communication from the D. C. relative to lockout of millmen. The Board appropriates $200.

Little Rock, Ark. Communications from the D. C. and Millmen's Union No. 1293 relative to a trade dispute between the members and their employers. The Board requests the G. P. to immediately send a deputy to endeavor to adjust the difficulty.

Evansville, Ind. The organizer in charge of the lockout in that city appeared before the Board and gave a detailed statement as to the present status of the situation.

July 15, 1910.

All members present.

Denver, Colo. Protest received from Millmen's Union No. 528 against the action of the D. C. The matter is referred to the G. P. with a request that he instruct the D. C. to assist the mill men.

La Crosse, Wis. Communication from L. U. No. 1308 relative to a trade movement was received as information.

Kenosha, Wis. Request from L. U. No. 161 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 50 to 55 cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Lawrence, Mass. Request from L. U. No. 1092 for sanction and financial aid in support of members involved in a trade movement for a reduction of hours from 55 to 50 per week. Sanction granted; financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Denver, Colo. An organizer from that district appeared before the Board in regard to conditions prevailing in Denver.

Lindsay, Cal. Request from L. U. No. 1170 for official sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.50 to $4.00 per day to go into effect August 1, 1910. Sanction granted.

Great Falls, Mont. Request from L. U. No. 286 for financial assistance for members locked out. The G. S. will notify No. 286 that when a statement is sent this office as to the number of men answering roll call each week the matter of financial aid will be considered by the Board.

Wheeling, W. Va. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for the purpose of organizing the mills and shops in that city. The Board appropriates $200.

Goldfield, Nev. Request from L. U. No. 1761 for a loan of $5,000 to pay off a loan on a hall owned by the L. U. The request is denied.

St. Louis, Mo. Request from Millmen's Union No. 1100 and 1596, endorsed by the D. C., for an appropriation for organizing the shops and mills. The records show that $500 was appropriated by the Board for organizing shops

and mills during the month of May, and no accounting has as yet been made to this office. The request is denied.

July 16, 1910.

All members present.

Taunton, Mass. Request from L. U. No. 1035 for financial aid to assist in organizing. The Board appropriates $100.

Sydney, N. S., Can. Request from L. U. No. 1588 for an appropriation for organizing purposes in Sydney and vicinity. The Board appropriates $200.

Alton, Ill. Representatives from Alton appeared before the Board in regard to conditions prevailing in that city, due to a lockout.

Atlanta, Ga. Request from the D. C., for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $100.

New Rochelle, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. No. 42 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for benefits on the death of the wife of Brother Owen Flanagan. The records show that Brother Flanagan went into arrears January 31, 1904, and did not pay up in full, including the current month, from that date until the death of his wife. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

July 18, 1910.

All members present.

Birmingham, Ala. Appeal of L. U. No. 103 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for funeral benefits on the death of J. S. Winfield. The papers are referred back to the G. S. and he is requested to procure additional information as to the conditions of health of the deceased at the time of his joining the U. B.

Newark, N. J. Appeal of Adeline H. D. Noll, administratrix from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late August Schreiber, member of L. U. No. 148. The records show that the deceased went in arrears for three months' dues on June 30, 1909, and did not pay his arrearages in full, including the current month, until December 20, 1909 four days prior to his death. According to Section 106 of the Constitution the claim is illegal. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Evansville, Ind., Request from L. U. No. 90 for additional financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $616.

Stamford, Conn. Appeal of L. U. No. 210 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for funeral benefits on the death of the late Wm. Kanter. Additional evidence having been submitted to the Board since the claim was passed upon by the G. S., the case is referred back to the G. S. to reopen the case.

New York City. The G. S. submitted to the Board additional information relative to a claim for funeral benefits on the death of the late David Kline, member of L. U. No. 593. This case was acted on by the Board on appeal on January 19, 1910, and the claim disallowed. In view of the additional information submitted the case is reopened and refered back to the G. S.

St. Cloud, Minn. Appeal of L. U. No. 930 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for funeral benefits on the death of the wife of J. P. Quinlivian. The papers in the case show that Brother Quinlivian went in arrears on September 30, 1909, did not pay up his arrearages including the current month until December 18, 1909, and the death of his wife occurred within three months after that date. According to Section 106 of the Constitution the claim is illegal. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Attleboro, Mass. Appeal of L. U. No. 1464 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for benefits on the death of Felix V. Guillet. The papers in the case show that on April 30, 1908, Felix V. Guillet owed a sum equal to six months' dues and should have been suspended on that date. That he was never re-admitted to the U. B. That his death occurred on May 15, 1910. In view of the above facts the claim is illegal. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

July 19, 1910.

All members present.

Princeton, Ill. Appeal of L. U. No. 1525 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for benefit on the death of the wife of A. F. Johnson. The evidence shows, and the applicant for benefits admits, that Brother Johnson failed to pay his dues to the L. U. as prescribed in the Constitution, and that he was in arrears at the time of his wife's death. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

San Francisco, Cal. Appeal of L. U. No. 423 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for benefits on the death of the late Thomas Bowes. The papers in the case show that notice was received at this office in regard to the claim within the time prescribed in the Constitution. The decision of the G. S. is reversed and the claim ordered paid.

Philadelphia, Pa. Partial accounting received from the D. C. of money appropriated for strike and organizing purposes. The G. S. will instruct the D. C. to make a complete, separate and detailed statement of the moneys paid from each fund, with receipted bills attached.

Peoria, Ill. Complete accounting received from L. U. No. 183 of money appropriated for members on strike, accompanied by an unexpended balance of $41, was examined, found correct and filed.

Portland, Me. Complete accounting received from L. U. No. 517 of money appropriated for members on strike, accompanied by an unexpended balance of $154, was examined, found correct and filed.

New Castle, Pa. Complete accounting received from L. U. No. 206 for money appropriated for support of members on strike, also a request for additional financial assistance. The Board appropriates $80.

Lawrence, Mass. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $320.

Port Arthur, Ont., Can. Communication from L. U. No. 285 relative to a late trade movement was read and filed.

Rochester, N. Y. Partial accounting received from the D. C. for money appropriated for support of members on strike and a request for additional financial aid. The Board appropriates $1,000.

Du Page Co., Ill. Complete accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated for organizing purposes was received and filed. The D. C. requests an additional appropriation for a like purpose, and the Board appropriates $100.

Washington, D. C. Partial accounting of money appropriated for support of members on strike was examined and filed. The L. U. requests additional aid and the Board appropriates $150.

Lead, S. D. Communication from L. U. No. 1440 expressing appreciation for the support rendered by the Board during the strike in Lead was read and filed.

New York City. Communication from the D. C. relative to the request of the Board for an accounting, accompanied by itemized bills, of an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes. The member of the Board from the First District is instructed to audit the accounts of this appropriation and report to the G. E. B. at the next meeting.

Little Rock, Ark. Request from L. U. No. 1293 for permission to circulate an appeal for financial aid. The request is denied.

Request from the United Mine Workers of Illinois for endorsement of a circular to be sent to locals of the U. B. asking for financial aid. Request denied.

July 20, 1910.

All members present.

Washington, D. C. Communication from Secretary Spencer, of the B. T. D. of the A. F. of L. in regard to a controversy between L. U. No. 132, U. B., and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters of Washington was submitted to the Board by the G. S. as information.

St. Louis, Mo. Request from Wm. Michaels, who represented the St. Louis D. C. at the late trial of the G. P., for a copy of the evidence submitted by him at the trial. The request is granted and the G. S. will supply a copy as per request, and also furnish the G. P. with a copy.

Wallace, Idaho. The matter of a death claim for $200 on the late George Powderly of L. U. No. 220 was considered. The papers in the case show that the check was not endorsed by the secretary of L. U. No. 220, nor is the seal of L. U. No. 220 affixed, as is required in the instructions printed on the check. The G. S., therefore, is requested to notify the Capital National Bank that inasmuch as the check was not endorsed properly, we will hold said bank responsible for the $200.

July 21, 1910.

All members present but Post. Brother Post was obliged to leave for home on account of a death in the family.

An invitation was received from the International Union of Woodworkers, with headquarters in Berlin, Germany, to attend an international Congress at Copenhagen, Denmark, September 6-7, 1910. The communication is filed.

Report of the committee appointed to tabulate the vote of the Locals on the findings of the Trial Court in the matter of charges preferred against the G. P. by the St. Louis D. C. was submitted to the Board. The report shows that 22,714 voted in favor of sustaining the findings of the Trial Court, and 6,098 voted against. The report is filed.

Sulphur, Okla. Communications relative to a lot in Sulphur, formerly owned by L. U. No. 1293, now disbanded, was submitted by the G. S. to the Board. The trustees of the defunct L. U. have deeded this lot to the G. S. The G. S. is instructed to sell the lot as soon as possible and for the best terms obtainable, the proceeds to be turned into the treasury of the U. B.

Communications from Local Unions relative to the submission to a referendum of the findings of the trial court in the case of the St. Louis D. C. vs. Wm. D. Huber, placed before the Board as information, were read and filed.

Springfield, Mass. Communication from the D. C. containing information that the trade demand for an increase of wage and reduction of working hours had met with success was read as information and filed.

San Jose, Cal. Communication from L. U. No. 316 relative to trade conditions prevailing in that city was read as information and filed.

Dayton, Ohio. Appeal of L. U. No. 1113 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for disability benefits for Charles Studebaker. The papers before the Board show that the disability complained of was not caused by an accident, nor was the claim filed within the time specified in the Constitution. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Mattapan, Mass. Appeal of L. U. No. 959 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for funeral benefits for the late wife of Thomas M. Lennon. The papers in the case show that Brother Lennon went in arrears March 31, 1909, and did not square up in full, including the current month, until March 28, 1910, his wife dying May 10, 1910. Section 106 of the constitution provides that members will not be entitled to benefits until three months after all arrearages have been paid in full. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

St. Louis, Mo. Appeal of L. U. No. 1011 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for funeral benefits of the late Constantine E. Thomssen. The papers in the case show that Thomssen owed six months dues on September 30, 1908, and was not a member of the U. B. after that date, his death occurring

on March 9, 1910. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Birmingham, Ala. Communication from the D. C. stating that the lockout emanating from the enforcement of a trade demand had been finally adjusted to the satisfaction of the members. Also a request for financial assistance for members involved in the lockout. The Board appropriates $384.

July 22, 1910.

All members present but Schardt and Post. Brother Schardt was called to his home on account of illness in his family.

San Francisco, Cal. Request from the Bay Counties D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement to enforce the wage scale in Alameda County on August 1, 1910. Sanction granted; financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Detroit, Mich. Request from the D. C. for financial aid for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $500.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Request from the D. C. for financial aid for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $100.

The report of the G. P. was read as information and filed.

Stockton, Cal. Communication from an organizer, submitted by the G. P., relative to a trade dispute between our members and their employers in that city was read as information and filed.

Milwaukee, Wis. Appeal of Local Unions Nos. 188 and 522 from a decision of the G. P. in the case of Local Unions Nos. 188 and 522 vs. the Milwaukee D. C. in the matter of the L. U.'s refusing to pay per capita to the D. C. for working cards from the B. T. C. The papers in the case show that a majority of the members affiliated with the D. C. decided by a referendum vote to affiliate with the B. T. C. In view of that fact the decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Poplar Bluff, Mo. Appeal of J. W. Reagan from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 1049 vs. J. W. Reagan. The evidence in the case shows that the trial committee found the appellant not guilty as charged, and in the opinion of the Board the trial committee was justified in their finding. The L. U. reversed the finding of the committee and imposed a fine of $25. The charges, aside from that portion referring to the matter of wages, are vague and incomplete, as no direct charges were made nor specifications attached. The evidence before the Board does not show that a case was made against the appellant nor the charges against him proven. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal is sustained.

Mamaroneck, N. Y. Appeal of George Slatter from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 543, Mamaroneck vs. George Slatter, a member of L. U. No. 1717 of New York City. This is a matter of an alleged discrimination charge for a working card. There is no evidence submitted by L. U. No. 543 showing that members of No. 543 are charged for a working card. In view of that fact any charge made for a working card to a member from another district working temporarily in Mamaroneck would be a discriminating charge according to a standing decision of the G. E. B. rendered April 7, 1897. The decision of the G. P. is therefore reversed and the appeal is sustained.

July 23, 1910.

All members present but Schardt and Post.

San Francisco, Cal. Appeal of Local Unions Nos. 483 and 1082 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of W. J. Baird, E. McNeil, Charles Apperson and No. 483 and No. 1082 vs. the Bay Counties D. C. of San Francisco. Inasmuch as the papers in the original appeal to the G. P. are not sworn to before a Notary Public as provided for in Section 97 of the constitution, the papers are filed.

Newark, N. J. Appeal of Philip Feinberg, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Newark D. C. vs. Phillip Feinberg. The papers in the case show many irregularities. The D. C. admits that the witnesses of the appellant were not permitted to testify in his favor at the trial and no legal evidence is submitted by the D. C. showing their right to exclude said witnesses. The appeal is sustained, the decision of the G. P. is reversed and the case is referred back to the D. C. for a new trial.

New York City. Appeal of L. U. No. 375 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of John Overmeyer vs. Newark, N. J., D. C. According to the papers before the Board the G. P. has not as yet rendered a decision in this case. The papers are referred back to the G. P.

July 25, 1910.

All members present but Post.

Parsons, Kansas. Communication from L. U. No. 1183 in regard to a movement for an increase in wage was read and referred back to the G. P., with a request that additional information be procured.

Seattle, Wash. Request from F. S. McCullough that L. U. No. 131 be compelled to abide by a decision rendered by the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 131 vs. F. S. McCullough; also asking to have an interpretation of certain sections of the constitution. The papers are referred back to the G. P. as the proper officer to decide all points of law, subject to an appeal to the G. E. B.

Ely, Nevada. Appeal of L. U. No. 1326 from a decision of the G. P. in regard to affiliation with an independent Central Labor Council. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Alton, Ill. Report from L. U. No. 377 of the present status of a lockout in that city and a request for financial aid in support of members involved. The board appropriates $300.

Long Branch, N. J. Request from L. U. No. 1306 for financial aid in support of members locked out. The Board appropriates $100.00.

Detroit, Mich. Request from L. U. No. 19

for an appropriation for organizing purposes was read and filed. The Board acted upon a similar request from the D. C. on the 22d inst. and made an appropriation to that body.

Rochester, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $250.

Evansville, Ind. Request from L. U. No. 90 for additional aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $252.

Georgetown, Tex. Request from L. U. No. 572 for official sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour and a reduction of hours from nine to eight per day, to go into effect September 12, 1910. Sanction granted.

Los Angeles, Cal. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $500.

July 26, 1910.

All members present but Post.

New Castle, Pa. Report from L. U. No. 206 as to condition of strike and a request for additional financial aid. The Board appropriates $76.

Newark, N. J. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance in support of members who were involved in a trade movement. The Board appropriates $136.

Port Arthur, Ont., Can. Additional information received from L. U. No. 285 as to trade conditions, and request for financial aid for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $100.

The report of First Vice President Quinn was read and filed.

Stockton, Cal. Report from L. U. No. 266 as to condition of strike and a request for financial aid in support of members involved. The Board appropriates $300.

San Francisco, Cal. Request from the D. C. for an additional appropriation for organizing purposes. The matter is laid over until such time as the D. C. forwards to this office an itemized statement, with receipted bills attached, of a former appropriation.

Denver, Col. Request from Millmen's Local No. 528 for permission to circulate an appeal for financial assistance. Inasmuch as information received at this office subsequent to the request of No. 528 shows that the strike of the millmen has been settled, the papers are filed.

Chicago, Ill. Communication from the D. C. dated July 1st, stating that unless the demands of the millmen for an increased scale of wage were acceded to by the employers by July 5th the members would go on strike to support the demand. This proposed trade demand was not previously submitted to the Board for approval and the communication gives no detailed information. As no additional information has been received at this office the G. S. is requested to secure from the D. C. the usual detailed information, as per Sections 145-147 of the constitution, and such other information as may be obtainable.

Cleveland, Ohio. Accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated by the Board for organizing purposes was received and filed.

July 27, 1910.

All members present but Post.

St. Louis, Mo. Appeal of the St. Louis D. C. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the St. Louis D. C. vs. L. U. No. 73 in the matter of the collection of an alleged shortage in initiation fees by F. W. Melville, a former business agent of L. U. No. 73. A protest was received from L. U. No. 73 against the G. E. B. considering the case until the D. C. had complied with the decision of the G. P. and returned to L. U. No. 73 the amount of money in question, which amount had been paid by No. 73 to the D. C. in order to comply with Section 96 of the constitution, previous to No. 73 appealing to the G. P. Before considering the merits of this case the Board took up the matter of the interpretation of Section 96, and rules as follows: That where a fine is imposed by a L. U. or D. C., and an appeal is taken, that the fine is to be held in the treasury of the L. U. or D. C. imposing the fine until the appeal is decided by the highest court of the U. B., having jurisdiction in the case. In the matter of the appeal of the St. Louis D. C., the papers in the case show that the amount of money involved is not a fine, but an alleged indebtedness or shortage, and does not come within the scope of the intent of Section 96 of the constitution. In this case the Board rules that the money involved, not being a fine or penalty, must be returned by the D. C. to L. U. No. 73 in compliance with the decision of the G. P. before the appeal of the D. C. will be entertained.

Hudson County, N. J. An accounting from the D. C. previously asked for by the Board, for an appropriation for organizing, was received and filed.

New York City. Communication received from the D. C. relative to the erecting of steel and hollow metal trim. The G. S. is requested to refer the New York D. C. to the rulings of the Board on February 2, 1909, April 17, 1909 and January 13, 1910, wherein the Board decided that this work belongs to the carpenter.

July 28, 1910.

All members present.

The Jose and E. S. Stern, Inc., publishers of Chicago, submitted a price list of literature and the same was read as information and filed.

Lawrence, Mass. A telegram was received from the D. C. relative to a strike. The G. S. is requested to procure from the D. C. the latest information as to the number of members involved.

Ogden, Utah. Communication from L. U. No. 450 in regard to a trade movement and requesting financial aid in support of members involved. The Board appropriates $80.

Washington, D. C. Communication from L. U. No. 132 relative to the progress of a trade movement for an increase of wage and Saturday half holiday, and also containing a com-

plaint that members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters were taking the places of our members who are on strike. The G. P. is requested to take this matter up with the B. T. D. of the A. F. of L. and the A. F. of L., if necessary, prefer charges against the A. S. of C.

The report of the Committee on Jurisdiction between the U. B. and the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, the National Association of Heat, Frost, Insulators and Asbestos Workers, also with several other organizations, held in Washington, D. C., May 23, 1910, was submitted to the G. E. B. for approval. The proposed agreement with the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers Union is not approved, as the Board claimed jurisdiction over all corner beads. See minutes of the G. E. B. of April 17, 1909. The proposed agreement with the Asbestos Workers is not concurred in, as it does not conform to the jurisdiction claim of the U. B. as per ruling of the G. E. B. of April 17, 1909. No agreement having been arrived at between the U. B. and the Elevator Constructors, the matter was read as information and filed. No agreement having been arrived at between the U. B. and the Plasterers, the papers were read as information and filed.

Montgomery Co., D. C., Pa. Complete accounting of money appropriated by the Board for members on strike was read and filed.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Accounting from the D. C. of money appropriated by the Board for relief of members on strike, showing that an unexpended balance of $404 had been returned to the G. O., was read and filed.

Regina, Sask., Can. Accounting in full from L. U. No. 1867 for money appropriated by the Board for relief of members on strike was read and filed.

Lead, S. D. Accounting received from L. U. No. 1440 of money appropriated by the Board in support of members locked out. The strike rolls show a balance of $88 unaccounted for.

The G. S. will notify No. 1440 to account for or return this amount to the G. O.

Kingston, Ont., Can. Accounting from L. U. No. 249 for money appropriated by the Board in support of members involved in the trade movement was read and filed.

Corinth, N. Y. Accounting from L. U. No. 491 for money received in support of members involved in a trade movement was read and filed.

Yonkers, N. Y. Accounting in full from the D. C. for money received in support of members involved in a trade demand was read and filed.

Newport, R. I. Accounting in full from the D. C. for money received in support of members on strike was read and filed.

Jamestown, N. Y. Accounting from L. U. No. 66 for an appropriation received in support of members on strike and showing that an unexpended balance of $24 had been returned to the G. O. was read and filed.

New York City. The papers in the matter of the preliminary injunction secured by Irving & Casson, including the court order signed by U. S. District Judge Ward, were received and filed. The Board concurs with the action taken by the G. P. and G. S. up to date and further decides that, should the preliminary injunction be made permanent, no additional expense is to be incurred in the case until the matter has been referred to the Board. The Board also decides that the Joint District Council of New York City should pay one-third of the expense incurred in this suit; that the G. S. is requested to communicate with the officers of the A. S. of C. asking that organization to agree to pay their proportionate share of the remaining two-thirds, and this G. O. to pay the balance.

July 29, 1910.

All members present but Schardt, who was again called home on account of illness in his family.

Lawrence, Mass. Communication received from the D. C. containing additional information relative to a trade movement and requesting financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $200.

Detroit, Mich. Communication from the D. C. expressing appreciation for financial assistance rendered for organizing purposes was read and filed.

Stockton, Cal. Communication from Local Union No. 266 containing information relative to a trade movement and requesting financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $375.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts of the G. O. was taken up at this time.

August 1, 1910.

All members present.

La Crosse, Wis. Additional information received from L. U. No. 1308 relative to the progress of a trade movement and a request for financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $400.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued, also the preparation of the report of the G. E. B. to the Des Moines Convention was taken up.

August 2, 1910.

All members present.

San Francisco, Cal. Accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation made for organizing purposes, also a request for an additional appropriation for the same purpose. The Board appropriates $500.

Rochester, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for additional financial aid in support of men on strike. The Board appropriates $200.

Evansville, Ind. Communication from L. U. No. 90 relative to the progress of a trade movement and request for additional financial aid. The Board appropriates $248.

Ashland, Ky. Request from L. U. No. 472 for official sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour, to go into effect August 1, 1910. Sanction granted.

The auditing of the books and accounts continued, also preparation of the G. E. B. report.

August 3, 1910.

All members present.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs being in annual convention at Peoria, Illinois, the G. S. is requested to extend fraternal greetings.

San Francisco, Cal. Request from the Bay Counties D. C. for financial aid in support of members locked out in San Mateo county. The Board appropriates $300.

Kenosha, Wis. Communication from L. U. No. 161 stating they had been successful in having their agreement for an increase in wage signed up was read as information and filed.

Clinton, Iowa. Request from L. U. No. 772 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $100.

Piqua, Ohio. Request from L. U. No. 1908 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $50 with the understanding that this money is not to be forwarded until such time as the L. U. renders an accounting for an appropriation previously made by the Board.

The auditing of the books and accounts and the preparation of the G. E. B. report continued.

August 4, 1910.

All members present but Schardt.

Pottsville, Pa. Communication from L. U. No. 228 containing information as to the number of members involved in a trade dispute and requesting financial assistance. The Board appropriates $200.

New Castle, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 206 for an additional appropriation in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $72.

Stockton, Cal. Partial accounting received from L. U. No. 266 for an appropriation made in support of members on strike and a request for additional financial assistance. The Board appropriates $500.

Lawrence, Mass. Request from the D. C. for an additional appropriation in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $300.

The bond of the G. S., in the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company, of Baltimore, Md., for $20,000 was read and placed in the hands of the chairman of the G. E. B.

The auditing of the books and accounts of the G. O. and preparing report continued.

August 5, 1910.

All members present.

The G. S. appeared before the Board in regard to the matter of an apparent conflict between the U. B. and the Insurance Department of South Carolina. The G. S. is requested to communicate with all other labor organizations similarly affected, also the A. F. of L., to the end that joint action may be taken to have the insurance laws of the various states modified insofar as they apply to labor organizations.

Columbia, S. C. Request from the D. C. for an organizer to work exclusively in that state was read and referred to the G. P.

The G. E. B. adjourned to meet with the G. P., G. S. and G. T. as a Board of Trustees.

August 6, 1910.

All members present.

The auditing of the books and accounts, and report of the Board continued.

August 8, 1910.

All members present.

Wilkesbarre, Pa. Request from the Wyoming Valley, D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $250.

Vallejo, Cal. Appeal of L. U. No. 180 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for benefits on the death of the late wife of Brother Ed Wilson. The due book and the abstract of ledger show that Brother Wilson went in arrears January 31, 1910, and never squared up in full, according to Section 106 of the constitution. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

The auditing of the books and accounts, and report of the Board continued.

August 9, 1910.

All members present.

La Crosse, Wis. Communication from L. U. No. 1308 containing information as to present conditions of strike and requesting additional financial aid. The Board appropriates $700.

San Francisco, Cal. Request from the State Building Trades Council for an appropriation for organizing purposes in Los Angeles. As the Board has already appropriated to the Los Angeles D. C., for organizing, the communication is filed.

Charleston, S. C. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes, also the services of an organizer. The Board appropriates $100. The matter of an organizer is referred to the G. P.

Alton, Ill. Accounting received from L. U. No. 377 for an appropriation for support of members on strike and a request for additional aid. The Board appropriates $200.

Stockton, Cal. Communication from L. U. No. 266 relative to the progress of a trade movement was read as information and filed.

Piqua, Ohio. Accounting received from L. U. No. 1908 for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes. As this accounting is not satisfactory to the Board, the G. S. will notify No. 1908 that the appropriation made August 3rd is withheld.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts completed, the report of the Board to the Des Moines Convention read and approved, the report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the General Office, and the books and accounts are found to be correct.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned

to meet again at Des Moines, Iowa, September 19, 1910.

(Signed) R. E. L. CONNOLLY, Sec.
Attest: FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec.

An Omission.

In the "Proposed Constitutional Amendments" printed in the August issue of the journal, part of an amendment to Sec. 137, proposed by Local Union 713, Niagara Falls, Ont., Can., is omitted. The omitted part reads thus: "Also add to Section 139: 'Such members must provide themselves with the working card of the district wherein they work and pay for same a monthly sum to be fixed by the D. C. or L. U. having jurisdiction.'"

Correction.

In new section, to be known as Section 67b, proposed by Local Union 637, Hamilton, O., printed in the August issue, the word, "fifteen" (cents) in third line is a misquotation of the original manuscript. The new Section should read: "Sec. 67b. Each member of this U. B. shall pay to the G. O. the sum of five (5) cents semi-annually, due on the first meeting night of January and July of each year for the purpose of creating a special fund, to be known as 'Organizing Fund,' etc."

Rejection of Candidate.

W. W. Baumgarner applied for admission to L. U. 729, Thurber, Tex., at three consecutive meetings and was rejected each time.

Expulsions.

Andy Boltinghouse, the ex-treasurer of L. U. 1538, Miami, Ariz., has been expelled for embezzlement of funds belonging to the Local Union.

C. W. Lawrence was expelled by L. U. 168, Kansas City, Kan., for embezzlement of local funds.

Max Umans of L. U. 954, Boston, Mass., was expelled for raising funds by forged letter and seal of the Local Union.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.	Memphis, Tenn.
Altus, Okla.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Asherton, Tex.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Ashland, Ky.	Mulberry, Fla.
Austin, Tex.	New Bedford, Mass.
Baltimore, Md.	New Orleans, La.
Bartlesville, Okla.	New York City.
Battle Creek, Mich.	Norfolk, Va.
Belleville, Ill.	Owensboro, Ky.
Big Springs, Tex.	Phoenix, Ariz.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.	Sanford, Fla.
Denver, Colo.	Sayre, Pa.
Detroit, Mich.	Seattle, Wash.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.	San Francisco, Cal.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	Springfield, Mass.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Houston, Tex.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Johnson City, Tenn.	Washington, D. C.
Kewanee, Ill.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Klamath Falls, Ore.	

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Great Bend, Kan.	Monett, Mo.
New Canaan, Conn.	Cleveland, O.
Marlin, Tex.	Dublin, Tex.
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Niles, Mich.
Christopher, Ill.	Palestine, Tex.
Douglas, Ga.	Ontario, Cal.
Lebanon, O.	Rogers, Mich.
Macon, Ga.	Amherst, Mass.
Fernandino, Fla.	Beaumont, Tex.
Sydney Mines, C. B., Canada.	New Waterford, C. B., N. S., Canada.

Total, 20 Local Unions.

Five and Fifty.

If fifty men did all the work
And gave the price to five;
And let those five make all the rules—
You'd say the fifty men were fools,
Unfit to be alive.

And if you heard complaining cries
From fifty brawny men,
Blaming the five for graft and greed,
Injustice, cruelty, indeed—
What would you call them then?

Not by their own superior force
Do five on fifty live,
But by election and assent—
And privilege of government—
Powers that the fifty give.

If fifty men are really fools—
And five have all the brains—
The five must rule as now we find.
But if the fifty have the mind—
Why don't they take the reins?

—Charles Perkins Gilman.

Whither Are We Drifting, to Whom Are We Allowing What Remains of the Craft.

Editor The Carpenter:

If one of the thousands of carpenters who lived on this earth as recently as the eighteenth or nineteenth century was to re-appear on earth again and we were to ask him to give his opinion after we had renumerated to him the many changes and substitutions of materials and mastered Artificial Power Production and self graduated theory artists now engaged at the trade, he would ask you "what have you done with the honored trade we placed in your charge when we were called from this earth," and he would then demand "where are your apprentices," and advise us to call them together, call them to learn to master and control what is left, he would tell us to thin those theory adult artists out and ask them to engage in the stone masons, bricklayers, plumbers, sheet metal workers, plasterers, iron workers and cement mixers trades. Then he would advise that we reclaim jurisdiction over the work although now modern and artificially produced that they used to make and prepare at the bench in the carpenters shop, and he would tell us that they were the mills in our day and you are the mills of today. Then he would say, we are pleased to learn that you invented the machine so it might lessen your daily toil, but now you have let it drift into the hands of the strange money making king and he pays you back in saying that he bought that branch, the best part of the trade, with the machine, and he will advise you as unskilled tradesmen to get out and use what his machine produces or get off the earth, while he assumes the use and the profit of your invention. And now, Mr. Editor, and Brothers, the writer would ask, is the above not nearly a true picture of our present situation both with the apprentice question and the mill problem in the majority of cases, and as we have read much from the pens of intelligent writers, not of the past only, but before the Detroit convention, nearly twenty-two years ago, and as many of our brothers have been earnestly trying to solve the problem of the apprentice that now there is little left to write any more on the subject only to say that it seems now as a few years ago that the agitation had died out until a little before the Salt Lake City convention, then it seemed to take on new life through the deliberations of that assembly, especially by the delegates from Chicago, Illinois. The apprentice system of the Chicago D. C., being offered as a new law on behalf of the apprentice. But in committee the subject was referred to the incoming G. E. B., and months later was referred by that body to the respective L. U's. with a recommendation that L. U.'s form their own apprentice rules as best suited their local districts' condition. We do not wish to be classed as fault finders but permit me to say that there was more accomplished in the interest of the apprentice at the Detroit convention twenty years before the Salt Lake City convention.

—Rules Regarding Apprentices—

At the Detroit convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held August 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

Section 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the

necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

Sec. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

Sec. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

Sec. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

Sec. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all unions are recommended to admit to membership, apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

Though I was young then, I was full of the highest hopes, and willing to do anything that would promote the welfare of the brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, as it was called then up to the time of the Detroit convention and for a year before the Detroit convention I, along with other young carpenters, took an active part in helping to bring about some new national, uniform laws for the apprentice and looked forward to that time of the convention when something good would be accomplished in behalf of the helpless youth. Knowing what a boy had to suffer in those days to learn the trade and judging other boys might have to go through the same lumber logging with as grilly a boss as I had to when learning the trade, and as I was at that time in possession of a letter of encouragement, giving us the desired assurance, from P. J. McGuire, general secretary-treasurer, with headquarters then at Cleveland, Ohio. (At least the old 5x9 membership cards of two column with instructions to candidates on one column and on the other column, craft problem questions, was issued to the candidates after initiation in the early 80's by G. S. T. as a membership card after joining the brotherhood, and dated at Cleveland, Ohio goes to show that the general office was located at that point.) But pardon me I am not writing U. B. history, it is the apprentice system which we are trying to solve and let me say a few more words in conclusion. The apprentice question will never be thoroughly settled until the rank and file of the members instruct the general officers to take the matter up with the apprentices employer, the latter and the G. E. B. to be the principal parties to the indenturing of apprentices. The L. U. to act as correspondent and representative on behalf of the apprentice, and the U. B. to prepare official rules and enact new laws to the end of making it binding on the part of all L. U.'s to insert a clause in their yearly agreement favoring apprentices and said clause or condition to be part and parcel of the agreement for the year, or whatever term the agreement might be for. Also the U. B. can form the basis of a uniform conditional system that will work generally in districts, states and territories, the same as the sections of our general constitution governing our whole organization. Perhaps the plan of leaving it optional to L. U.'s won't give the desired satisfaction to the apprentice or others immediately concerned; in that event I would suggest the name of another friendly power that could be solicited to play an active part in aiding the solution of the apprentice question, that would be, fair to union superintendent and union foreman on buildings, in shops and in mills, and in appreciation of their kind exertions in helping the boy to master the trade, there could be an honorable mention role kept at headquarters of those of the latter gentlemen with the boys that learned the trade under their supervision. Many superintendents and foremen take a

pride in sending out good tradesmen and with this record they could point them out with certainty. Also a semi-annual report could be published of the apprentice commencing to serve and those whose time had expired with the number of their L. U., name of their city or town also the name of the apprentice and employer. The above innovations may seem impracticable to many of the readers of this letter as it might incur more labor and expense to the general office, but that could be under the supervision of the G. E. B., and no doubt they could make provisions for the extra work and expense and it would be money and time well spent, as many hundreds of our old and young brothers would like to see this apprentice system placed on a higher plane and save the Arts of carpentery to the coming carpenters; for if we can judge correctly, we are confronted on all sides in a manner that is not at all encouraging. Carpenter work is displaced by steel, sheet metal and cement on one side and thousands of unskilled workers are hired each year and put to work in the smaller districts by cheap contractors in their little booms on the other side. Principally by men and boys that were taught outside at a theoretical school, and now at this juncture permit me to tell our brothers that we have an L. U. in the Tri-City district that lives up to helping their members to study and learn practical craft problems, and through such educational work in the past, among the members of said L. U. No. 241.

Thirty-eight of the pupils hold superintending and foremen's positions in this and surrounding states. And last but not least we have the monster mill question on the front side of us, with several thousand unorganized mill men and an equal number of boys who are doing men's work and only receiving boys' pay, with a long work day and a hopeless and cheerless future.

In closing may I say, that the power of the Brotherhood should turn all its efforts and energy to the solution of the apprentice question and to the mill situation at the coming convention.

Fraternally yours,

HARRY PAINE.

Pres. Tri-City D. C., Rock Island, Ill.

To all District Councils and Local Unions of the U. B.

Brothers—We, the executive board of Local Union No. 132 of Washington, D. C., most fraternally desire to call your attention to a few facts connected with the craft situation in this city, which we fully believe will appeal to you as being worthy of consideration and action.

In the first place this is not an appeal for financial assistance, but we do appeal to you, as union men to assist us in blotting out of existence, if possible, or at least refuse further affiliation or recognition, in our national central bodies, to an organization which has gone on record as organized strike-breakers.

We will briefly state the facts in the case and leave it to you to render a verdict:

Last January we notified the contracting builders of this city, that on and after June 1, 1910, that the working hours of a journeyman carpenter would be forty-four per week, and that the rate of pay should be increased 5 cents per hour.

At a conference with the contractors, objection was raised to the forty-four-hour week, as it was stated by them that for building operations to cease at 11:30 Saturdays would interfere with their business relations with other trades.

To meet with their views, we subsequently agreed to modify our request and accept an increase of 4 cents per hour and for work to cease at 12 o'clock on Saturdays. This proposition met with the approval of a very large majority of the employers. The proposition also had the endorsement, without a dissenting vote, of our central labor union.

At the set time, about two-thirds of the contractors granted our request, the other third refusing and our men were called off their work.

Several conferences were had with the contractors who had refused the increase, looking toward a satisfactory adjustment of the question. While these negotiations were pending a very unexpected change in the situation confronted us and practically broke off negotiations. The Amalgamated Society stepped in and made a compact with the employers, who had refused our request, and agreed to furnish them with all the men

they needed to take the places of our members who had been called out, and at the old rate of wages. The compact entered into with these employers was: That the old scale of wages should continue in force until May, 1911, when, if conditions warranted, an increase in wages should go into effect.

Not satisfied with this unprincipled act, they are persistently offering their services to those employers who have given the increase to take the places of our members at the old rate.

Strike-breakers are despised by all union men, under any conditions, but when a so-called body of organized labor assumes that role, language fails to convey our contempt. Not being able to meet the full demand for strike-breakers, from the local ranks, these hemorrhoids of unionism are using every effort to import members of their society from New York and other places to keep up the supply, and it is nauseating to record that they are meeting with success. In view of this state of affairs the central labor union passed a resolution demanding that the Amalgamated Society call a halt on its members or stand suspended until such time as it did. The resolution was ignored, and the body put them out.

Charges were then filed with the Building Trades Department, which were taken up by the executive council of that body at its recent session in Atlantic City. Such a serious charge against a body of organized labor was astounding to the members of the council and an immediate investigation was determined upon. Representatives from both sides were summoned to, and did, appear; also sworn statements and documentary evidence demanded. When, after a full and impartial investigation the following order was unanimously agreed upon:

(COPY.)

To Whom It May Concern—Greeting:

In the case of the Carpenters Brotherhood vs. Carpenters Amalgamated re Washington, D. C., the following action was taken by the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department:

RESOLVED, That the Local Union of the Brotherhood of Carpenters be, and is hereby, instructed to immediately become affiliated with the local Department in Washington, D. C., and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters be, and is hereby, instructed to immediately withdraw its members from all jobs where they have taken the places of members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters; and the Amalgamated Society is further instructed not to allow their members to work on any jobs unfair to the Brotherhood of Carpenters in the District of Columbia.

Both the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and the Brotherhood of Carpenters are instructed not to admit to membership men who are in bad standing with their respective organization pending the settlement of this difficulty.

The Secretary of this Department is instructed to act in conjunction with all interested parties to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the present trouble.

Attest: WM. J. SPENCER.

Dated at Atlantic City, N. J., June 30, 1910.

The above order explains itself, and must appeal to all consistent union men that the case against the amalgamated carpenters of this city is a just one.

The order of the executive council was issued on June 29, but up to this date it has been completely ignored by the Amalgamated Society branches in this city.

We do not believe that the rank and file of the amalgamated carpenters throughout the country will approve of the action of their Washington branches, but, as no attempt on the part of the district authorities of the society to compel their members in this city to comply with the order of the executive council, the entire body stands indicted as aiders and abettors, therefore is unfit to be recognized as an affiliated part of the A. F. of L., or any other legitimate body of organized labor.

The time, in our opinion, is now ripe for the United Brotherhood to assert itself and proclaim throughout the order that this country is not large enough for two distinct national organizations of the same craft to successfully exist, and we fraternally request your co-operation in agitating legislation for that end.

Done by and approved by the executive board of Local Union No. 132, Washington D. C.

Washington, D. C., August 12, 1910.

New York State Council.

To All Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

In behalf of the carpenters of New York and of other localities throughout the juris-

diction of the United Brotherhood affected by similar conditions, our sister unions are requested to give moral support to the carpenters of this city in order that we may be enabled to retain for our members the work of erecting what is known as "Steel Trim" and "Hollow Metal" doors:

This work was awarded the carpenters of New York through the medium of what is known as the "Gaynor Dicision," by arbitration to which the sheet metal workers were a party, by then, Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor now Mayor of New York City and conceded us by the employers but as usual one of the "labor" parties to the arbitration repudiated the decision.

The only departure from conditions to which the carpenter was accustomed in connection with this work, is in the material, which is of sheet steel, the specifications invariably requiring "No. 20 guage."

The material is delivered to the job "made up" after the manner of "cabinet trim," the miters brazed and the material drilled and countersunk for "oval head" wood screws before leaving the factory, it is also finished in enamel to represent some one of the standard hard woods, the only work on the job being to erect it.

It is applied, with wood screws, to a wood "BUCK", or what carpenters on frame work describe as "door studding."

With the exception of files, the tools required are carpenters tools, for taking the "buck" out of wind etc., and in case there is any cutting, for picture moulding, crown and bed mouldings on partitions, base etc., it is done in an ordinary miter box with a 24 to 28 inch "BACK SAW," similar to the saw used on "patent miter boxes."

The sheet metal "jamb" is reenforced on the hinge side with an angle iron, the recesses for the hinges and striking plate are cut out and "tapped" for screws at the factory and ordinary "butts" and locks applied.

The men employed at this work say it takes about four times as long to do this work as it does to do a similar piece of cabinet wood-work when wood trim is used.

We are assured that about 400 of our members have been continuously employed on this work in this vicinity so considering the difference in time required to do a relative job of work, employment is really given to the equivalent of 1,600 men.

Through the courtesy of the John W. Rapp Company, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., we are enabled to give you some statistics by which you may appreciate the importance this work is to the carpenter and why he should make a decent effort to retain it.

The Fifth Avenue Building, an office building, one of the largest in the world, erected on the site of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel, has no wood of any description, except "BUCKS" (door and window studding) and "grounds," the floors are tile or cemented.

All of the work that usually is wood was in this case sheet steel and hollow metal, fastened to "wood bucks or grounds" with wood screws.

The following is the list of items furnished by the John W. Rapp Company and erected by them, employing carpenters exclusively to do the work.

2,250 windows, outside, this meant the hanging and adjusting of 2,250 pairs of sash and the trimming of the same number of windows.

92,000 feet of picture moulding applied to grounds with wood screws.

54 bronze doors, taking 108 sides of trim besides the hanging of the doors.

689 hollow metal doors, without transoms, 689 doors to be hung and 1,378 sides to be trimmed.

731 doors with transoms, 731 doors and 731 transoms to hang and 1,462 sides to trim.

217 "cut out" boxes and electric service boxes to trim.

1,387 corridor, sash, 1,387 frames to set and 2,774 sides to trim.

68 ceiling and dome sash to set and trim.

We are credibly informed that the manufacturers have at this time future contracts amounting to $3,000,000.

They are removing their Kalamein plants and installing machinery for the manufacture of "steel trim" and "hollow metal" doors, sash and fixtures exclusively.

To illutrate just what the carpenter will have to contend with in the near future, it is only necessary to quote from the catalogue of one of the leading manufacturers of this

product who employ members of the United Brotherhood to do their work.

"With our method of construction it is possible to produce in steel or other metals anything now made in wood.

Yours very truly,
GRINDEN ART METAL CO.
43-7 Walton St., Brooklyn, N. Y."

This quotation tells the whole story, they can simulate in metal anything now made in wood and they can enamel it to resemble any of the standard hard woods.

We are all familiar with steel filing cabinets, steel desks, steel office furniture and fixtures, steel library fixtures and all that is necessary for them to invade the domain of store fixtures, counters, shelving etc., is the opportunity.

This evolution is rapidly displacing our cabinet makers and our machine wood workers from their best work as well as threatening to efface the carpenter, but we cannot retard the progress of this industry so we must save all we can from getting out of the reach of our members.

—But What Are We Going to Do About It?—

Will we do as we did with the mill work? Ignore it until it gets beyond our reach, we cannot regain this work if we lose it, we will not be dealing with the Amalgamated Woodworkers then, once out of our jurisdiction, it will be gone forever and more to go with it and we must not find fault with some of our members if they go with it.

Every friend of the carpenter should "line up on this matter, when the time comes, every candidate to represent carpenters in any central body should be compelled to pledge himself unequivocally to support the U. B. under all circumstances or be left at home.

THOMAS W. BUNTING, Secretary.
T. M. GUORIN, President, N. Y. State Council.

The Law's Delay.

Editor The Carpenter:

To emphasize the irrefutable fact, that in the matter of workman's compensation and employers' liability in cases of industrial accidents our laws are defective, inadequate and unjust. Permit me to present to our members and readers of the journal a synopsis of the case of Barry vs. Derby Desk Company. It is a brief account of a suit for damages, for injuries received by the collapse of a shirred scaffold on which the plaintiff and narrator were working.

The accident occurred December 20, 1903, in New York City. On that day I was taken to Roosevelt Hospital where I underwent an operation and the same day was removed to Bellevue Hospital, remaining there three weeks. I then was a patient at the Metropolitan Hospital thirteen weeks, after which I went to the New York Hospital for another operation and from one dispensary to another for three years until finally the case was called up in court in January, 1907.

The first trial took place Jan. 27 and 28, 1907. The jury disagreed 10 to 2 in my favor. At a second trial held Febuary 18 and after five days' proceedings, on Feb. 26, 1907, I obtained a verdict for $5,000 damages.

After another month's torture, on March 27, I received notice of appeal. There was nothing doing, however, until the fall of 1907. In the latter part of October of that year, the case came up in the Supreme Court behind closed doors. The decision of the lower court was reversed and a new trial ordered.

The case then dragged along all through 1908 and nobody to obey the order. At last another trial was called for May 4, 1909. Just think of it, no action was taken by any court from the fall of 1907 to May 1909. The trial commencing May 4, with adjournments, lasted until May 10, 1909, and while I had to make a great fight, the millionaire concern had no trouble in convincing six of the jurors that I was not entitled to damages, they standing six to six it was again a mistrial. My lawyer, after five years, offered to settle for a reasonable sum, but the Derby Desk Company people were only getting ready to fight my case. Under the rotten, antiquated system of workmen's compensation appeals were cheap and I was glad to retire after 5 years and 5 months of litigation and only to be thrown down.

Fraternally yours,
JAMES BARRY,
L. U. 509, New York City.

NEWS NOTES FROM LOCAL UNIONS

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Work is rather slack here at present; there are two men to every job and traveling brother carpenters will act wisely by staying away. It looks blue for the fall in the building line.

❖ ❖ ❖

Shamokin, Pa—Local Union 37 of this city held their annual picnic at Edgewood Park, August 13 and every brother, their families and friends attending spent a most joyful day playing baseball, pitching quoits, etc. Our Local Union is in a flourishing condition and we have a fair amount of work on hand.

❖ ❖ ❖

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—This city is fairly flooded with outside men who claim to be sent here temporarily by large contracting firms. As a result, opportunities for employment are scarce and many of our home brothers are idle and newcomers are running the risk of sharing their fate. All migrating carpenters are advised to give Niagara Falls a wide berth for the next few months and until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Twin Falls, Ida.—We would warn all traveling brother carpenters against heading for this city at this time. While there is considerable of work going on, there are about twice as many men here as actually needed to do the work. Consequently a large number of our members are idle and we may safely say that trade is dull. The brothers should think twice before starting for Twin Falls with the idea of earning a living at their trade. Keep away!

❖ ❖ ❖

Wenatchee, Wash.—We are greatly hampered by transient carpenters who come here for a stake on their way to the Coast. This influx of men in search of employment has the effect of weakening our position as an organization and we find ourselves unable to strictly enforce our trade rules. We therefore would request all traveling brothers to wend their way elsewhere until building here is in a better shape. At present work in this city is very slack.

❖ ❖ ❖

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Prompted by extensive advertising in the press throughout the country, by real-estate boomers and builders who have their office under their hats, we would request carpenters to steer clear of this city. This city being the capital of the state and the largest in the south west, most everybody coming this way, makes for Oklahoma City only to be disappointed and compelled to move on. We have had the struggle of our lives this year in all branches of the building trades and yet it is not over. We are overrun with mechanics from all parts of the world, most of them without a cent in their possession upon their arrival. Still, they must eat and sleep and to do that they must work and if they cannot find union work, they accept any kind and we have to fight them and we have our hands full. Keep away from this city.

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Information Wanted.

Walter R. Hoag, until sometime in 1907 a member of Local Union 473, New York

WALTER R. HOAG.

City, when he was sent to Denver, Colo., to work and later in Mitchell, Neb., and Argo, Ill., is sought by his wife.

He is about 48 years of age, part of his thumb and first finger on right hand missing, has an eleven-year-old son, George Dewey Hoag with him. Anyone who can locate him will kindly write to MRS. W. R. HOAG, 421 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

❖ ❖ ❖

Sought for Theft of Tools.

James Davis, some time ago, came to Hot Springs, Ark., equipped with a union card, the number of the Local Union I have forgotten.

JAMES DAVIS.

He applied to me for a permit to work, which was granted to give him time to obtain a clearance card, and while working with one of our members, he robbed him of about $25 worth of tools. We are now anxious to locate this man and any brother member knowing of his whereabouts would convey a favor upon Local Union 891 by communicating at once with the undersigned.

W. M. CLAY,
F. S. L. U. 891, Box 241, Hot Springs, Ark.

Successful Trade Movement.

Marshall, Tex.—All the members of Local Union 1429 of this city are employed by the T & P Railroad Company, wages up to July 13, ranging from 33 to 36 cents per hour. On the 10th of July we demanded an increase of 3 1-2 cents per hour, while the company offered 1 1-2 cents per hour increase. After some negotiation with the management, we settled at the company's offer believing that it would best serve our cause to settle and thereby avoid trouble. All of our coach builders are now receiving 37 cents per hour with the exception of two and though we are still working 9 hours every day, we have advanced our scale and all seem to be satisfied.

That "uplift" movement instituted by the officials of the Pennsylvania railroad for the purpose of jollying the men into doing more work for the same movement has had the effect of arousing the men to the fact that they were entitled to more real money. It is a good awakening and the next step is to arouse them to a realization of the fact that the road belongs to those who built and operate it.—New York Call.

The workers receive in the form of wages only a small share of what their labor power, with the aid of machinery, creates.

In The Children's Ward.

—For the children of men who toil—Matt. 25-40: And the King shall answer and say unto them, 'Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

A little white face on the pillow
Will haunt me for many a day,
Forever I'm dreaming the angels
Are waiting to bear it away;
Though only a little sick baby,
The vision was heavenly fair,
And caused me to think of the angels
Who must have been hovering there.

Till each drooping bud folds its petals
Where sickness and sorrow shall cease,
And all of the infantile troubles
Are hushed in a glad song of peace—
The halo of pitying angels
Must ever envelop the place,
Till the rose of immortal beauty
Shall blossom in each baby face.

Methinks for the suffering children
These messengers came from above
Direct from the Christ's holy presence
To bear them the balm of His love;
They come with His blessing for children
To each little sufferer's cot,
And bend in their heavenly vigils
To reverently hallow the spot.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

How to Saw-kerf a Board to Conform to any Given Radius.

(By a Member of Local Union 493.)

Here is a little stunt for the apprentice to keep under his hat as it often comes in handy:

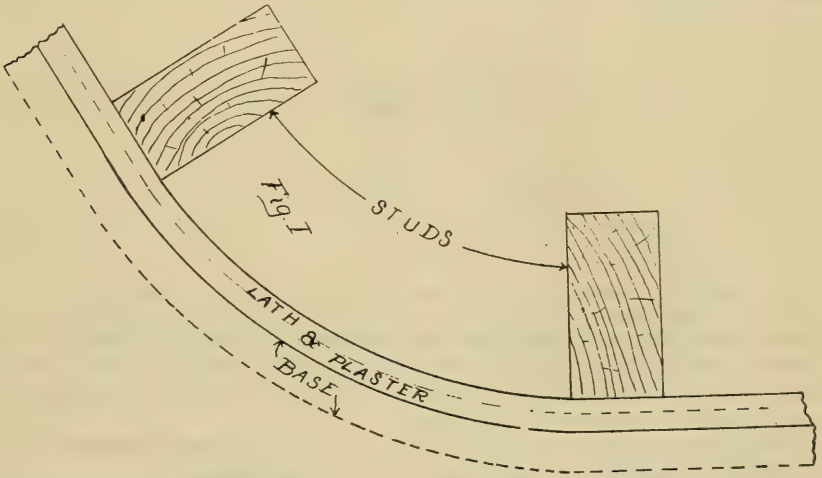


Fig. I

For example, let us kerf a piece of base for the corner shown in Fig 1.

Apply your bevel-square as shown in Fig. 2, mark bevel where curve ends, as at A and B, and measure distance C; lay your bevel on a board and find length of span (A B), and height (D). Now apply formula (which appeared in the May issue of The Carpenter) to find radius of arc (A B). In this case we will assume

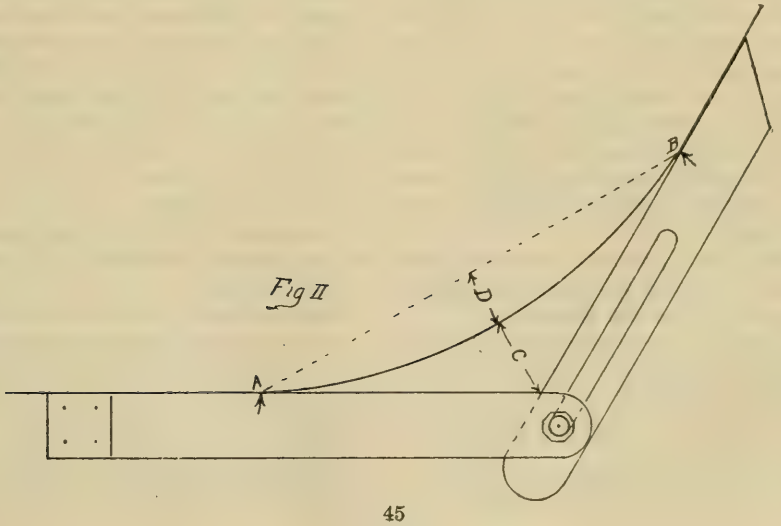


Fig II

the span (A B) of segment to be 10½ inches and the height (D), 1¼ inches. Applying formula as published in the May, 1910, issue of The Carpenter, $\frac{10\frac{1}{2}^2+4\times1\frac{1}{4}^2}{8\times1\frac{1}{4}}$, we find the radius is 11⅝" (about).

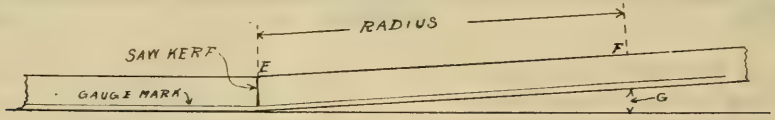


Fig III

Selecting a soft, straight-grained piece of base, long enough to run one or two feet on either side of corner, gauge mark both edges about three-sixteenths inch from the face, make a saw-kerf, from the back down to gauge mark on both edges. From this saw kerf, mark off a distance E F, Fig. 3, equal to the radius (11⅝ inches), while holding one end down flat on the bench, raise the other end until the saw kerf is closed tightly all the way across the board; measure the distance G at F, which board has been raised from the bench, and you have the spacing for the saw kerfs.

Mark off the length of arc, A B, Fig. 2, from first saw kerf, space off kerfs to this mark, deduct two spaces, make the saw kerfs, and, if carefully done, your piece of base will fit the wall perfectly with every kerf closed tightly.

A board can be kerfed in this way from the face, for an internal curve and will present a perfectly smooth surface.

It should be remembered that the same saw must be used for each kerf.

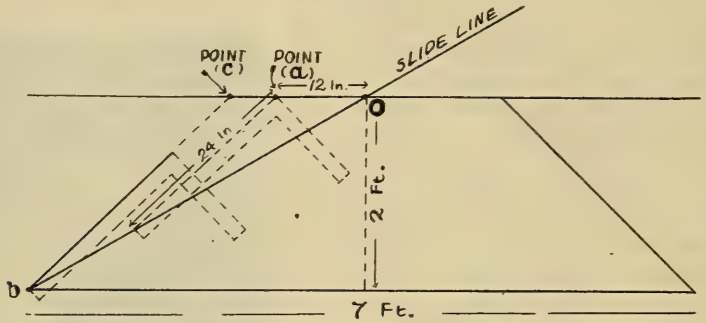
There is probably no need of saying that a well filed and jointed saw is necessary for good work.

Above all, don't attempt to use the saw which your neighbor has just returned.

The Bay Window Problem.

(By E. L. Martin, L. U. 49, Lowell, Mass.)

To lay out a bay window of three equal sides, lay off with steel square 12 inches from (o) to point (a) as per sketch. Then pivot corner of square on (a) and swing square until end of blade touches slide line. With square in that position, slide it down to (b), draw line along back of blade and continue to point (c), which is point sought. The window as per sketch is 7 feet long and the scale is 2 inches to 1 foot.



Who Will Answer?

Editor The Carpenter:

I would like to have some of my brother members answer the following questions through the columns of the Carpenter:

What are the proper heights for chair rail, counter-shelf of kitchen and pantry dressers, kitchen sink and drip board, shelf and hook cleat in bed-room closets, and why?

MEMBER N. Y. DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Editor The Carpenter:

An argument having come up among some of our members in regards to a right and left hand door.

Will you kindly answer in the Carpenter what constitutes a right and left-hand door from a point of entry—i. e. I take it that a door belongs to a room into which it swings. If a door between kitchen and dining-room swung into dining room it would be the dining-room door and point of entry would be from kitchen into dining room, and

in going from dining-room into kitchen you do not enter the kitchen technically but make your exit from dining-room. If there is no set rules governing this would be pleased to hear from other brothers.

Thanking you for any information on the subject, I am

Yours fraternally
G. E. ABBOTT.

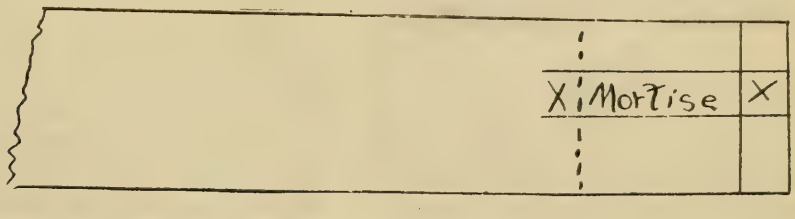
A. S. H. U. 1424, Elmhurst, Cal.

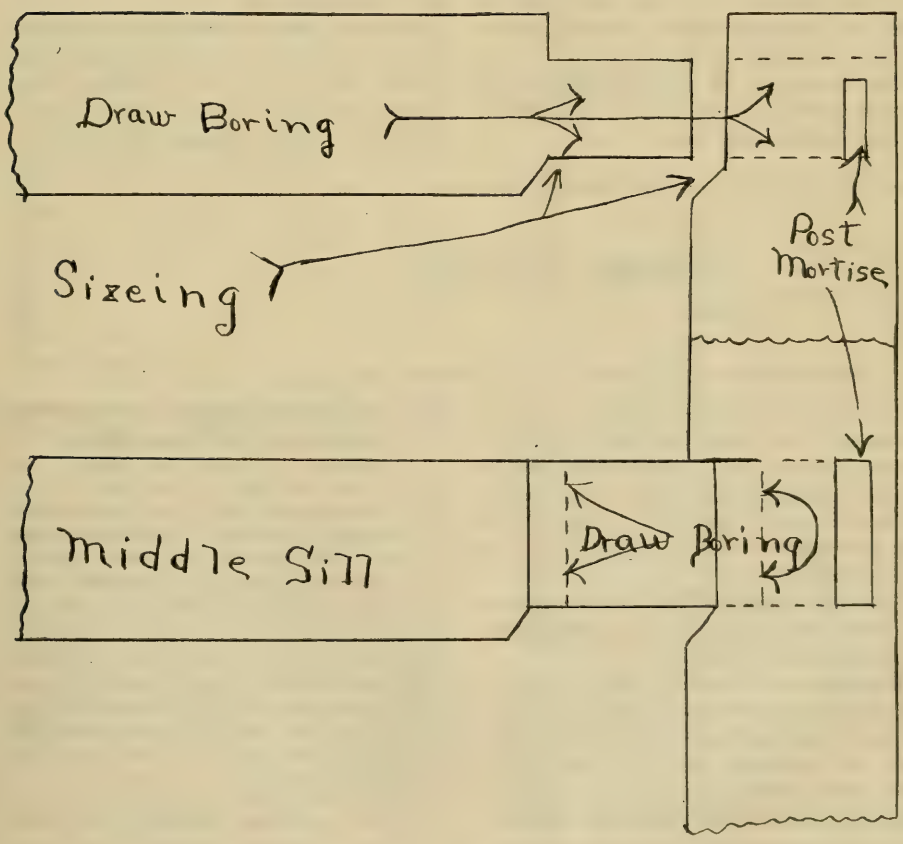
Framing Buildings.

Heavy timber framing may be said to be almost a lost art in most sections of our country, being confined largely to replacing sills of old buildings and making sills for new ones. In some cases heavy timbers are used for these.

Let us suppose that we are to frame the sills for a building, say 20x24 feet and that the long or side sills are to be spliced.

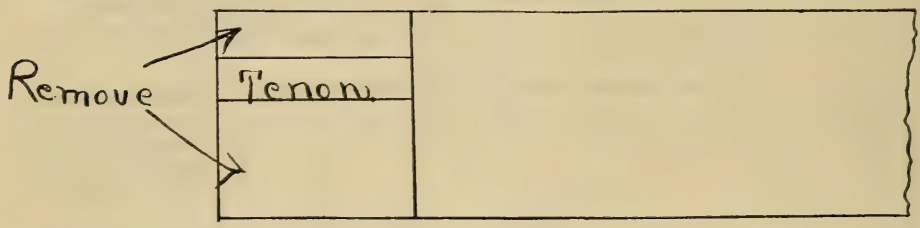
We will begin with the shorter or cross





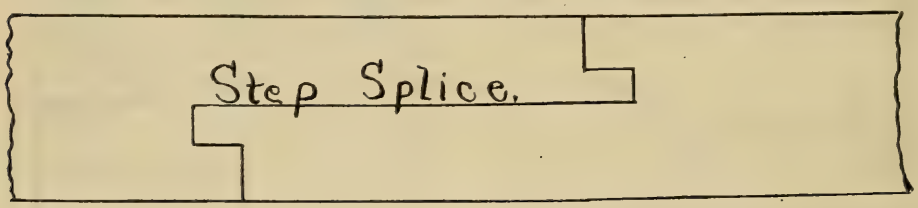
sills which are to be 20 feet long. Supposing the timbers are eight inches square, at one end measure back eight inches, and mark across, also down, each side. Mark a line two inches from the top, also one two inches below this, on each side of the stick and one across the bottom even with those first made.

Then by sawing in two inches at the top and four inches at the bottom side and removing the sawed off parts, a tenon will be left.



From this tenon two inches should be removed on what is to be the outside of the stick on the two end sills. On the middle sill the tenon may be left full size.

The other end of the stick should be framed in the same manner, having exactly 20 feet between the ends.



The splices in the long sills can be made by simply removing half of each stick for a distance of two feet, or better splice can be made by using a step splice. This should not be where the cross sill is to come which will probably be at, or near, the middle of the building.

After the splices are laid out the mortises to receive the tenons of the cross sills should be marked.

With the stick lying top side up, square across the end and down each side. Make a line two inches from this, also two inches from the top edge and again, two inches below this. Mark both sides of the stick, also mark eight inches back from the end. When this part, measuring 2x6 inches, is removed with auger and chisel, the tenon of the cross sill can be entered unless the timber happens to be oversize in which case you will need to do some cutting known as sizing or boxing, which is merely removing the parts of the timber which are in the way, so that the joints will go together.

After cutting the three mortises in each long sill they are ready to be put together unless you are to cut gains for the joists or mortises for posts. The latter should be back two inches from the edge and also two inches from the ends.

Gains for joists or sleepers may be cut on the inside edge of the sills, but of late years it is the more common way to either lay the joists on top of the sills or spike a 2x4 on their inner sides to support the joists.

Tools Manufactured by the Ohio Tool Company Not Prison Made.

Investigation of recent and renewed complaints from Local Unions to the effect that the tools manufactured by the Ohio Tool Company of Columbus, O., and advertised in this journal, are prison made, permits the General Office to state that these complaints, presumably arising from the fact that in Columbus, O., and Auburn, N. Y., where the company's factories are located there are state prisons, are wholly unfounded. The general office is in possession of a statement and duly sworn affidavit, proving to our entire satisfaction that the Ohio Tool Company does not employ or use convict labor in any way, shape or form in any of its shops or departments.—Ed.

Without outraged natural laws there would be no poverty or crime.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der dritten Vierteljahres-Sitzung, 1910, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Während dem, zwischen dieser und der vorhergegangenen Sitzung des G. E. B. gelegenen Zeitraum, wurden folgende Angelegenheiten durch schriftlichen Meinungsaustausch zwischen den Mitgliedern des Board und dem G. S. erledigt.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender D. C.'s und L. U.'n wurden unter Zusage finanzieller Unterstüung genehmigt: Springfield, Mass., D. C.; L. U. 1867 Regina, Sask., Can.; 946 Oshkosh, Wis.; 18 Hamilton, Ont., Can.; Denver, Colo., D. C. (Fabrikarbeiter betreffend); 587 Coatsville, Pa.; Duluth, Minn., D. C.; 1498 Ft. William, Ont., Can., D. C. und 1308 La Croße, Wis.

Für Organisationszwecke wurde bewilligt: St. Louis, Mo., D. C., $500.00; Monongahela Valley, Pa., D. C., $100.;; Kansas City, Mo., D. C., $100.00; Jacksonville, Fla., D. C., $150.00; Buffalo, N. Y., D. C., $500.00.

Zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder wurden folgende Summen bewilligt: L. U. 132 Washington D. C. $300.00 und später $120.00; Rochester, N. Y., D. C. $1,000.00; L. U. 206 New Castle, Pa., $130; L. U. 90 Evansville, Ind. (weitere Bewilligung), $304.00, und Boston, Mass., D. C. $160.00.

Der G. S. wurde ermächtigt im Staate South Carolina eine Versicherungs Gerechtsame, die den Versicherungs-Gesetzen dieses Staates entspricht, zu erwerben um bei Auszahlung von Benefits nicht mit diesen Gesetzen in Konflikt zu kommen.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 90 Evansville, Ind., um Gewährung eines Darlehens von $1,000.00 zur Betreibung einer Co-operative Holzbearbeitungs-Fabrik wurde abgewiesen da der Board nicht die Macht hat Geldbewilligungen für derartige Zwecke zu machen.

Ein Gesuch des Santa Clara County, Cal., D. C. um Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung einer Gewerksbewegung in San Jose wurde dahin erledigt, daß der D. C. ermächtigt wurde den ihm verbleibenden Rest einer für Organisationszwecke bewilligten Summe, im Interesse der betreffenden Mitglieder in San Jose zu verwenden.

13. Juli.

Der Board tritt in Indianapolis in Sitzung. Anwesend sind: Vorsitzender Schardt, Bausher, Post, Walquist, Cole und Foley.

Sekretär Connolly teilt in einem Schreiben mit, daß er, eines Ausstandes daselbst wegen, Birmingham augenblicklich nicht verlassen könne und erst in einigen Tagen eintreffen werde.

Von New Castle, Pa., und Denver Colo., laufen Berichte über die Streiksituation ein und wird L. U. 206 in ersterer Stadt $100.00 bewilligt, und der G. P. ersucht sofort einen Deputirten nach Denver zu senden.

14. Juli.

Dem Rock Island, Ill., D. C. wird die Summe von $200.00 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder (Fabrikarbeiter) bewilligt.

In Erledigung eines Berichtes des Little Rock, Ark., D. C. über Differenzen zwischen den Mitgliedern der L. U. 1293 (Fabrikarbeiter) und deren Arbeitgeber, wird der G. P. ersucht einen Deputirten nach jenem Orte zu senden um einen Schlichtungsversuch zu machen.

Der in Evansville tätige Organisator ist anwesend und erstattet Bericht über den Stand der Streikbewegung in jener Stadt.

15. Juli.

L. U. 528 Denver, Colo. (Fabrikarbeiter), protestirt in einem Schreiben gegen unsolidarisches Handeln des D. C. Der Protest wird an den G. P. verwiesen mit der Weisung dem Denver D. C. zu bedeuten, daß er die Fabrikarbeiter zu unterstützen hat.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 161 Kenosha, Wis.; 1092 Lawrence, Mass.; 286 Great Falls, Mont., und 1170 Lindsay, Cal., werden genehmigt.

Dem Wheeling, W. Va., D. C. wird die Summe von $200.00 zwecks Organisirung der dortigen Fabrikarbeiter bewilligt.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 1761 Goldfield, Nev., um ein Darlehen von $5,000.00, um eine auf ihrem Versammlungsgebäude lastende Schuld abzutragen, wird abgelehnt.

Gesuch der L. U.'n 1100 und 1596 St. Louis, Mo., um Geldbewilligung zwecks Organisirung der Fabrikarbeiter. Das Gesuch ist vom D. C. indossirt, da aber diesem Körper im Monat Mai, zu demselben Zwecke $500.00 bewilligt wurden und er über die Verausgabung dieser Gelder noch nicht Rechenschaft abgelegt hat, wird Gewährung des Gesuchs verweigert.

16. Juli.

Es werden folgende Bewilligungen für

Organisationszwecke gemacht: L. U. 1035 Taunton, Mass., $100.00; L. U. 1588 Sydney, N. S., Can., $200.00; Atlanta, Ga., D. C. $100.00.

Von Alton, Ill., erscheint ein Komite welches die, durch die dortige Aussperrung geschaffenen Zustände schildert.

Appellation der L. U. 12 New Rochelle, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. Die Sterbegeld-Forderung im Falle des verstorbenen Mitgliedes Oren Flanagen abweisend. Der Board findet, daß das Mitglied im Januar 1904 mit seinen Beiträgen im Rückstande war und seitdem niemals seine Beiträge voll, den laufenden Monat mit einbegriffen, bezahlt hatte und weist daher die Appellation ab.

18. Juli.

Appellation der L. U. 103 Birmingham, Ala., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle J. S. Winfield, Sterbe-Benefit betreffend.

Der G. S. wird angewiesen über den Gesundheitszustand des Verstorbenen zur Zeit seiner Aufnahme nochmals Erkundigungen ein, und den Fall nochmals in Erwägung zu ziehen.

Apellation Adeline H. D. Noll's von Newark, N. J. Erbschafts-Verwalterin, gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. Die Sterbegeldforderung im Falle August Schroeders abweisend. Die Entscheidung wird auf Grund der Sektion 106 der Konstitution aufrecht erhalten.

Der L. U. 90 Evansville, Ind., wird die weitere Summe von $616 als Streik-Unterstützung angewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. Stamford, Conn., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle des verstorbenen Mitgliedes Wm. Kanter, Sterbegeld betreffend. Da weiteres Beweismaterial eingelaufen wird der G. S. instruirt den Fall wieder zu eröffnen.

Dasselbe geschieht im Falle David Klines von L. U. 593, New York City.

Appellation der L. U. 930 St. Cloud, Minn., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. die Frauen-Sterbegeldforderung J. P. Quinlivians abweisend. Die Entscheidung wird auf Grund Sektion 106 der Konstitution aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L. U. 1464 Attleboro, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle des vorstorbenen Mitgliedes Felix V. Guillet. Nach Einsicht der vorliegenden Dokumente wird die Sterbegeldforderung als ungesetzlich erklärt und die Appellation abgewiesen.

19. Juli.

Appellation der L. U. 1525 Princeton, Ill,. gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. in der derselbe die Frauensterbegeld-Forderung A. F. Johnsons als unzulässig erklärte. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation des L. U. 423 San Francisco gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. in der er die Auszahlung des Sterbegeldes im Falle Thomas Bowes verweigerte. Das vorliegende Beweismaterial ergibt, daß die Forderung innerhalb des vorgeschriebenen Zeitraumes der G. O. eingereicht wurde und die Entscheidung des G. S. wird umgestoßen und das Sterbegeld zur Zahlung angewiesen.

Vom Philadelphia, Pa., D. C. läuft teilweiser Bericht ein über die Verausgabung von Streik-Unterstützung und zu Organisationszwecken bewilligten Gelder. Der G. S. wird angewiesen von dem D. C. separaten und vollständigen Bericht über Streik und Organisations-Ausgaben und die Belege hierfür zu verlangen.

Vollständiger Ausweis über Verwendung ihnen vom Board bewilligten Streikgelder laufen ein von L. U. 183 Peoria, Ill., Ueberschuß returnirt $41.00; L. U. 206 New Castle, Pa., Zuschuß bewilligt, $80.00; Portland, Me., D. C. returnirt Ueberschuß, $154.00; Du Page County, Ill., D. C. Zuschuß, $100.00.

Dem Lawrence, Mass., D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $320.00 bewilligt.

L. U. 285 Port Arthur, Ont., Can., sendet Situationsbericht ein welcher zu den Akten gelegt wird.

Nach Empfang teilweisen Ausweises über früher bewilligte Gelder wird dem Rochester, N. Y., D. C. $1,000.00 und dem Washington D. C. $150.00 bewilligt.

Das Boardmitglied für den ersten Distrikt wird instruirt den Rechnungsbericht des New York City D. C. über die Verwendung der ihm von der G. O. für Organisationszwecke bewilligten Gelder an Ort und Stelle zu revidiren und dem Board über seinen Befund in nächster Sitzung Bericht zu erstatten.

L. U. 1293 Little Rock, Ark., und die United Mine Workers von Illinois ersuchen um Erlaubnis Aufrufe um finanziellen Beistand an die L. U.'n der V. V. ergehen zu lassen. In beiden Fällen wird das Gesuch abschläglich beschieden.

20. Juli.

Der G. S. unterbreitet ein Schreiben von Sekretär Spencer des V. T. D. der A. F. of L. betreffs Differenzen zwischen der L. U. 132 und der Am. Society of Carpenters in Washington, D. C., zur Information des Board.

Bezüglich einer Unregelmäßigkeit im Falle des verstorbenen Mitgliedes George Powderly von L. U. 220 Wallace, Idaho, in welchem die Bank-Anweisung im Betrage von $200.00 weder vom Sekretär der L. U. gegengezeichnet noch mit dem Stempel der L. U. versehen, aber trotzdem von der Capital National Bank honorirt und ausbezahlt wurde, beschließt der Board die Bank für die Auszahlung dieser $200.00 verantwortlich zu halten.

21. Juli.

Eine Einladung zur Beschickung des, am 6. und 7. September in Kopenhagen, Dänemark stattfindenden Internationalen Gewerkschafts-Kongresses wird entgegengenommen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Da aus einem von Sulphur, Okla., eingelaufenen Schreiben hervorgeht, daß die ehemalige L. U. 1293, dieses Ortes, seiner Zeit die V. B. als Eigentümerin ihres Grundeigentums einsetzte, wird der G. S. instruirt, dasselbe unter den möglichst günstigen Bedingungen zu verkaufen und den Ertrag der Generalkasse einzuverleiben.

Der Springfield, Mass. D. C. berichtet Erfolg der dortigen Gewerksbewegung.

Appellation der L. U. 1113 Dayton, Ohio, gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. die Unfallbenefit-Forderung Charles Studebakers nicht anerkennend. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 959 Mattapan, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. Die Frauensterbegeld-Forderung Thomas N. Lennons abweisend. Da die Auszahlung der Forderung laut Konstitution nicht zulässig war, wird die Entscheidung des G. S. aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Aus ähnlichen Gründen wird die Appellation der L. U. 1011 St. Louis, Mo., im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes C. E. Thomas, abgewiesen.

Dem Birmingham, Ala., D. C., welcher Beendigung des dortigen Aussperrung unter günstigen Bedingungen berichtet, wird die weitere Unterstützungssumme von $384.00 bewilligt.

22. Juli.

Eine Gewerksforderung des Bay Counties, Cal., D. C., Arbeitsbedingungen in Alemeda County betreffend, wird genehmigt.

Dem Detroit, Mich., D. C. werden $500.00 und dem Chattanooga, Tenn., D. C. $100.00 zu Organisationszwecken bewilligt.

Der Vierteljahresbericht des G. P. wird entgegengenommen und den Akten einverleibt.

Appellation der L. U.'n 188 und 522 Milwaukee, Wis., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen den Milwaukee D. C. wobei es sich um Kopfsteuer an den B. T. C. handelt. Der Board findet, daß die Mehrheit der Mitgliedschaft des Distrikts den Anschluß an den B. T. C. beschloß und somit der Distrikt auch die hieraus entstehenden finanziellen Verpflichtungen übernehmen muß. Der Board schließt sich der Entscheidung des G. P. an und weist die Appellation ab.

Appellation J. W. Reagans gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 1049 Poplar Bluff, Mo., gegen Appellanten. Das Beweismaterial ergibt, daß Appellant vom Klage-Komite als unschuldig befunden, dieser Befund aber von der L. U. umgestoßen und dem Appellanten seitens derselben eine Geldstrafe von $25.00 auferlegt wurde. Der Board findet, daß die Unschuldigerklärung seitens des Komites vollständig berechtigt war und stoßt die Entscheidung des G. P. um.

Appellation George Slatters gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 543 Mamaroneck, N. Y., gegen Appellanten in welchem die L. U. von letzterem Zahlung einer Arbeitskartengebühr verlangte während ihre eignen Mitglieder für Arbeitskarten keine Gebühr entrichten. Aus diesem Grunde gibt der Board der Appellation statt und stoßt die Entscheidung des G. P. um.

23. Juli.

Appellation der L. U.'n 463 und 1082 San Francisco, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle W. J. Baird und andere. Da die diesbezüglichen Papiere nicht gemäß Sektion 97 der Konstitution notarisch beglaubigt sind, werden dieselben zu den Akten gelegt.

Appellation Phil. Feinbergs gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Newark, N. J., D. C. gegen Appellanten. Das Prozeßverfahren in diesem Falle weist soviel Unregelmäßigkeiten auf, daß sich der Board veranlaßt sieht die Entscheidung umzustoßen, und wird ein neues Verfahren angeordnet.

Appellation der L. U. 375 New York City im Falle John Obermeyers gegen den Newark, N. J., D. C. Da der G. P. in dem Falle noch keine Entscheidung getroffen, werden demselben die eingereichten Dokumente überwiesen.

25. Juli.

Gesuch F. J. McCulloughs der Board möge L. U. 131 Seattle, Wash., veranlassen der Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. gegen McCullough nachzukommen. Letzterer bittet zugleich um Aufklärung über verschiedene Konstitutions-Paragraphen. Wird an den G. P. als zuständige Behörde verwiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 1326 Ely, Nev., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. Anschluß der L. U. an den Central Labor Council betreffend. Wird abgewiesen.

Zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder werden folgende Summen bewilligt: L. U. 377 Alton, Ill., $300.00; L. U. 1306 Long Branch, N. J.. $100.00; Rochester, N. Y., D. C. $250.00; L. U. 90 Evansville, Ind., $252.00. Dem Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. werden $500.00 für Organisationszwecke angewiesen.

Eine Gewersforderung der L. U. 572 Georgetown, Ter., wird genehmigt.

26. Juli.

Als Streikunterstützung wird bewilligt: L. U. 206 Newcastle, Pa., $76.00; Newark, N. J., D. C. $136; L. U. 266 Stockton, Cal., $300.00.

L. U. 285 Port Arthur, Ont., Can., erhält $100.00 für Organisationszwecke.

Der Vierteljahresbericht des ersten Vize-Präsidenten Quinn wird engegengenommen.

Der San Francisco, Cal., D. C. ersucht um weitere Geldbewilligung zu Organisationszwecken. Das Gesuch wird zurückgelegt bis der D. C. über früher, für selben Zwecke empfangene Gelder, Rechnungsbericht und Belege eingesandt hat.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 528 Denver, Colo. (Fabrikarbeiter)" um finanziellen Unter-

stützung ausstehender Mitglieder, ist durch die später eingetroffene Nachricht, daß der Ausstand beendet sei, gegenstandslos geworden.

Der Chicago, Ill., D. C. teilt in einem Schreiben mit, daß, sei denn daß ihre Forderung vorher bewilligt werde, die Fabrikarbeiter am 1. Juli in den Ausstand treten werden. Die betreffende Gewerksbewegung wurde dem Board nicht zur Genehmigung unterbreitet und der G. S. wird angewiesen den D. C. aufzufordern detaillirten Bericht bis der D. C. über früher, für selben Zweck hierüber einzusenden.

Bericht des Cleveland, Ohio, D. C. über verausgabte Organisationsgelder wird verlesen und den Akten einverleibt.

27. Juli.

Appellation des St. Louis, Mo., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen L. U. 73. Letztere L. U. protestirt in einem Schreiben gegen Berücksichtigung der Appellation so lange der D. C. nicht der Entscheidung des G. P. nachgekommen und die von L. U. 73 eingezahlten und von dem ehemaligen Geschäftsagenten F. W. Nelville kollektirten Gelder an die L. U. returnirt hat. Der Board findet, daß, da es sich hier nicht um Strafgelder handelt, Sektion 96 der Konstitution hier nicht in Anwendung gebracht werden kann, und daß der D. C. gemäß der Entscheidung des G. P. fragliche Geldsumme an L. U. 73 zurückzuerstatten hat ehe seine Appellation berücksichtigt werden kann.

Der Hudson County, N. J., D. C. sendet Ausweis über für Organisationszwecke bewilligte und verausgabte Gelder welcher angenommen und zu den Akten gelegt wird.

In Erledigung eines Schreibens des New York City D. C. Metall-Trim betreffend, verweist der Board den D. C. auf früher getroffene Entscheidungen in welchen diese Arbeit von Carpentern beansprucht wird.

28. Juli.

Ein Telegramm des Lawrence, Mass., D. C. macht Mitteilung über den Verlauf des Ausstandes. Der G. P. wird ersucht den D. C. aufzufordern die Zahl der beteiligten Mitglieder anzugeben.

Der L. U. 450 Ogden, Utah, wird die Summe von $80.00 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder angewiesen.

L. U. 132 Washington, D. C., berichtet über die dortige Streik Situation und meldet, daß Mitglieder der A. S. of Carpenters die Plätze der Ausstehenden einnehmen. Der G. P. wird ersucht bei dem B. T. D. der A. F. of L. Beschwerde hierüber zu erheben und wenn notwendig, Klagen gegen die Streikbrecher einzureichen.

Der Bericht des Komites, welches am 23. Mai 1910 in Washington tagte um Jurisdiktionsstreitigkeiten zwischen der V. B. und Wood, Wire und Metal Lathers und anderen Organisation zu schlichten, wird dem Board zur Billigung unterbreitet. Die Vertragsvorlage, soweit diese die Wood, Wire und Metal Lathers betrifft, wird beanstandet da der Board in seiner, am 17. April 1909 getroffenen Entscheidung Anspruch auf das Anbringen aller Metall-Eckleisten macht. Die Vorlage, soweit es sich um die Asbestos Workers handelt, findet nicht die Billigung des Board weil sie der ebenfalls an obigem Datum getroffenen Entscheidung zuwider läuft. Mit den Elevator Constructors und den Plasterers wurde keine Vereinbarung getroffen und die vorliegenden, einschlägigen Dokumente werden den Akten einverleibt.

Alle Dokumente die sich auf den, von der Firma Irving & Cassion gegen den New York City Distrikt und die Generalbeamten erwirkten Einhaltsbefehl beziehen, werden dem Board unterbreitet und den Akten einverleibt. Der Board heißt die von den Generalbeamten in dieser Angelegenheit unternommenen Schritte gut, und beschließt, daß der New York City D. C. ein Drittel der in diesem Prozeßverfahren entstandenen Ausgaben tragen soll, daß der G. S. sich mit der A. S. of Carpenters betreffs Zahlung des ihnen zukommenden Teiles dieser Ausgaben in Verbindung setzen und daß die G. O. für den übrigen Teil der zwei Drittel der Ausgaben aufkommen soll.

Folgende D. C.'s und L. U.'n senden Ausweis über verausgabte Streikgelder ein: Montgomery County, Pa., D. C.; Cincinnati, Ohio, D. C.; L. U. 1867 Regina, Sask., Can.; L. U. 1440 Lead, S. D.; L. U. 249 Kingston, Ont., Can.; L. U. 491 Corinth, N. Y., D. C.; Newport, R. J., D. C., und L. U. 66 Jamestown, N. Y.

Der Cincinnati, Ohio, D. C. returnirt $404.00 und L. U. 66 Jamestown, N. Y. $24.00, den nicht verbrauchten Rest der ihnen zugewiesenen Streik-Unterstützung.

Die laut Ausweis der L. U. 1440 Lead, S. D., ihr übrig gebliebene Summe von $88.00 soll der G. S. zurückfordern.

29. Juli.

Zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder wird dem Lawrence, Mass., D. C. die weitere Summe von $200.00 und der L. U. 266 Stockton, Cal., die weitere Summe von $375.00 angewiesen.

Die Revision der Finanzen der G. O. wird begonnen.

1. August.

L. U. 1308 La Crosse, Wis., sendet Situationsbericht ein und wird ihr die weitere Summe von $400.00 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der G. O. wird fortgesetzt.

2. August.

Der San Francisco, Cal., D. C. berichtet über geleistete Organisationsarbeiten und ersucht um weitere Geldbewilligung. Die Summe von $500.00 wird dem D. C. angewiesen.

Dem Rochester, N. Y., D. C., wird die weitere Summe von $200.00 und der L. U. 90 Evansville, Ind., die weitere Summe von

$248.00 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Eine Gewerksforderung der L. U. 472 Ashland, Ky., wird sanktionirt.

Die Revision der Finanzen der G. O. wird fortgesetzt.

3. August.

Der Board sendet, per Telegraph, Glückwünsche an die in Peoria, Ill., tagende Konvention der Brüderschaft der Teamsters und Chauffeurs.

Dem Bay County, Cal., D. C. werden $300.00 als Streik-Unterstützung der L. U. 772 Clinton, Iowa, $100.00 und der L. U. 1908 Piqua, Ohio, $50.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt; doch soll letzterer Betrag erst dann an L. U. 1908 abgeschickt werden wenn sie über früher empfangene Gelder Ausweis und Belege eingesandt hat.

L. U. 161 Kenosha, Wis., berichtet Erfolg ihrer Gewerksbewegung.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der G. O. wird fortgesetzt.

4. August.

Folgende Streik-Unterstützungen werden gewährt und die Situationsberichte der betreffenden L. U.'n und D. C.'s entgegengenommen: L. U. 206 New Caste, Pa., $72.00; L. U. 298 Pottsville, Pa., $200.00; L. U. 266 Stockton, Cal., $500.00; Lawrence, Mass., D. C., $300.00.

Der Sicherheitsbond der United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. von Baltimore, Md., für den G. S. im Betrage von $20,000.00 wird dem Vorsitzenden des Board zur Verwahrung übergeben.

Die Revision der Finanzen der G. O. wird fortgesetzt.

5. August.

Der G. S. macht Mitteilung über Differenzen zwischen der V. B. und dem Versicherungs-Departement des Staates South Carolina und er wird ersucht sich mit allen anderen Arbeiterorganisationen, die A. F. of L. mit einbegriffen, zwecks Aenderung der Versicherungsgesetze obigen Staates, insoweit diese auf Arbeiterorganisationen angewandt werden, in Verbindung zu setzen.

Ein Gesuch des Columbia, S. C., D. C.'s um Entsendung eines Organisators wird an den G. P. verwiesen.

Der Board vertagt sich um mit den Generalbeamten in der Eigenschaft als Board of Trustees für das Hauptquartier-Gebäude in Sitzung zu treten.

6. August.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt.

8. August.

Dem Whoming Valley, Pa., D. C. wird die Summe von $250.00 für Organisationszwecke angewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 180 Vallejo, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. in der er Ed. Wilson Auszahlung des Sterbegeldes für seine verstorbene Ehegattin verweigerte. Da die Bücher nachweisen, daß das Mitglied seit dem 31. Januar seine Beiträge gemäß Sektion 106 nicht voll entrichtet hat, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt.

9. August.

Der Board macht folgende Geldbewilligungen im Interesse ausstehender Mitglieder: L. U. 1308 La Crosse, Wis., $700.00, und L. U. 377 Alton, Ill., $200.00.

Dem Charleston, S. C., D. C. werden $100.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt, und dessen Gesuch um Entsendung eines Organisators an den G. P. verwiesen.

L. U. 1908 Piqua, O., sendet einen Ausweis über für Organisationszwecke erhaltene Gelder ein, der so ungenügend ist, daß der Board beschließt die am 3ten August gemachte weitere Bewilligung vorläufig zurückzuhalten.

Die Bücherrevision wird beendet und der Bericht der Rechnungsexperten mit den Büchern als übereinstimmend befunden.

Der Bericht des Board an die Des Moines Konvention wird verlesen und angenommen.

Der Board vertagt sich um am 19. September in Des Moines, Iowa, wieder in Sitzung zu treten.

R. E. L. Connolly, Sekretär.
Frank Duffy, Gen.-Sekretär.

Hope.

You are hoping, hoping, hoping—
So am I;
We may both go blindly groping
Till we die;
Tho we ceaselessly must strive,
Tho we never quite "arrive,"
We are keeping hope alive,
Wet or dry.

You are trying, trying, trying,
Day by day,
To clear every cause for sighing
From your way;
I am trying daily, too,
Trying to possess what few,
Tho their best they bravely do,
Ever may.

You are dreaming, dreaming, dreaming—
So am I;
We may both go vainly scheming
Till we die;
We may never reach the shore
That is strewn with precious ore;
But if men might hope no more
Who would try?

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Whenever you see the announcement that there has been a serious forest fire score up another count against capitalism. It is cheaper to let the forests burn and then steal more from the public domain than it is to protect them.—New York Call.

DEPARTEMENT FRANCAIS

Une lutte de classe imminante.

(par Alphonse H. Henryot.)

Quand les employés de chemins de fer se preparent pour la lutte, les capitalistes commencent à trembler. C'est que la cessation du transport par voie ferrée les touch en plein coeur; en ce moment, le gouvernement et la classe capitaliste français se sentent devenir un peu nerveux. La date de la mise en scène d'une grève des employés des chemins de fer français n'est pas fixée, malgré que l'on parlait beaucoup du 17 Juillet comme étant le jour choisi pour entamer la lutte.

A ce tremblement de la classe dirigeante, il n'y a rien de surprenant, vu que le gouvernement français, pas plus que les grandes compagnies, ont jusqu'à ce jour fait leur devoir envers ces travailleur desquels dépend pour une grande part la fortune publique.

Il est vrai, que l'heritage que la troisième Republique obtenait de l'Empire, était fortement entaché des pêches capitalistes.

Tout au point de vue technique qu'économique les lignes françaises furent, élaborés d'après la loi de 1842, adaptés heureusement aux voies canalisés et au courants des grands fleuves, mais au point de vue sociale on commettait de grandes fautes; on jetait de grands privilèges aux sociétés privés, tel que l'on fit plus tard avec les sociétés municipales des transports dans les grands centres; sous prétext de contrôle, le gouvernement leurs allouait de fortes sommes, et quand il essayait plus tard de reacheter les lignes de chemin de fer, les grands compagnies lui exigèrent un prix si exorbitant, que l'achat ne put s'éffectuer. C'est ainsi que ces grandes compagnies devinrent un pouvoir considérable en France, et Napoleon III. en profitait pour faire un marché éhonté avec elles.

Par prolongations de leurs bails il leurs permit d'étendre leur concession jusqu'à nos jours et en faisant garantir les interêts de leurs actions, il les aida se réunir dans les groupement des six grandes compagnies, tel que ce groupement existe encore aujourd'hui.

Les six compagnies maltraitent jusqu'à ce jour le public le gouvernement et ses employés; le gouvernement de la Republique ne sut se debarrasser de cet heritage odieux; de 1878 jusqu'à 1883, l'ex ministre, Mr. Freicinet, essayait bien de se dégager des étreintes fatales, en créant le résau de l'Etat, mais il manquait de capitaux pour tenir tête aux six compagnies, et on signa le fameux contrât avec elles, qui depuis 1883 jusqu'à ce jour a servi à rendre la situation des compagnies de chemins de fer inabordable. Le gouvernement leur céda une partie de son résau, il les dispensa du payment des intérêt convenue, de sorte qu'en 1902 les sommes que les compagnies devaient à l'Etat se montaient à plus d'un milliard de francs. Les grands compagnies étaient et sont encore jusqu'à ce jour, les vrais maitres de la France capitaliste. (d'ailleurs, aux Etats Unis c'est bien la même chose.).

Pour la première fois, le ministre Clémenceau obtint de la chambre, en les menaçant de résigner de son poste, le rachat de la ligne de l'Ouest, mais aucun de ses successeurs n'eut le courage de continuer son oeuvre.

Les employés des chemins de fer se trouvent enclavés ainsi entre les compagnies, le public et l'Etat; malgré les lois protectrices, les compagnies les exploitent de la manière la plus éhonté; malgré un salaire dérisoire, on exige des employés des heures de travail presque illimités; de plus, c'est aux employés que le public se tient quand il a à se plaindre du service misérable qu'on offre au public. Un dizième du personel se compose de femmes parceque les compagnies ne veulent payer le prix minimale qu'un homme pourait exiger; dans la ville de Paris, où la vie est cependant très chère, il y a des

employés touchant un salaire de 2.50 à 3 francs par jour.

Voici les revendications plus que modiques, que les employés ont portés devant les directeurs des compagnies:

1. Un jour de libre par semaine, tel que l'Etat l'accorde à ses employés de son résau.

2. Salaire annuel minimum de frs. 1800, c'est à dire de 6 frs. par jour de travail.

3. Durée maximum des heures de travail: 10 heures par jour.

4. Certains droits de pension de retraite, suivant la durée des années de service.

Ces revendications ont été déposé devant les directeurs au mois d'avril, sans obtenir une réponse. Les directeurs se moquent tout bonnement des employés. Au gouvernement, qui les interpella bien timidement, on repondit, que sur les 285,000 employés à peine 25% appartenait à l'organisation, que seul ces 25% réclamerait, et que les restant 75% étaient satisfait de leur sort.

La réponse que les employés donnaient sur ce aux compagnies, consistait dans l'augmentation de leur organisation de 2,000 nouveau membres, le chiffre d'admission élevé qu'on pouvait enrégistré pour l'espace d'une semaine. Malgré cela, leur organisation laisse encore beaucoup à désirer, ce qui ne les empêche pas d'être très exités, et que cette exitation s'étend jusqu'aux centres les plus réculés.

Il faut noter que l'ouvrier français est assez facil à convaincre de la nécessité de se jeter corps et âme dans la lutte, tandis qu'il lui manque l'endurance nécessair à une lutte prolongée; si encore cette lutte tomberai à l'improviste sur le capital étonné et surpris, les chances de victoir seraient plus grandes, il est toujours au moins imprudant que de prévenir le capital que l'on va lui tomber dessus.

Grâce à la surprise, qu'ils preparèrent aux compagnies des chemins de fer, les employés des chemins de fer suisses et hollandais ont put sortir victorieux des attaques contre leurs compagnies, tandis que les employés hongrois en 1904, et italiens en 1905, qui avait laissé trop de temps à leurs adversaires, leurs permettant ainsi à se préparé pour la défense, ont forcément du échouer.

Voilà à peu près, la situation aujourd'hui; le gouvernement français, comme tout autre gouvernement, se met du coté des compagnies; reste à savoir de quel coté se met le public; toutefois la lutte sera longue et intensive, et la classe capitaliste recevra le choc qui la poussera plus en arrière vers la fin finale de sa puissance; le mot d'ordre sera pareil aux événements de la grande lutte des mineurs de charbon aux Etats Unis, où tout le monde réclamait la nationalisation des mines; le public réclamera à son tour la nationalisation des voies ferrés de France, et comme le suffrage universel compte encor pour quelque chose dans ce pays, il n'y aurait rien d'étonnant que cette lutte amènera la chute des grandes compagnies, et que la nation reprendra possession d'une utilité publique, qui n'aurai jamais dû tomber entre des mains privés.

A ce prix, une grève générale de tous les employés des ligne de France ne pourrai nous éffrayer, et nous ne doutons pour un instant, que les autres travailleurs de notre belle France hésiteront de leur prêter main forte.

Leur victoire profiterai non seulement aux prolétaires des chemins de fer de France, elle serait un encouragement pour tous les exploités des autres pays.

Mother Mine.

Pallid cheeks that once were fair,
Raven locks grown whiter now—
Sixty years of wrinkled care
Trace their furrows on thy brow.
Step infirm that once was light,
Laugh once gay, a smile divine,
Eyes now dimmed that once were bright,
Thus I see thee, Mother mine.

Oh, the memories love can hold,
Lingering fancies of the heart;
Lovely as thou wast of old,
More I love thee as thou art.
Thine has been the checkered ground,
Sun and shade of changeful day,
Blooming roses thou hast found,
Thou hast seen them fade away.

Thine has been the crimson dawn,
Thine the brighter blaze of noon;
Years have come and years have gone,
Mingling winter's snow with June;
Yet, not o'er a wilderness
Falls the light of day's decline—
I shall never love thee less,
Dear, old, white-haired Mother mine.

—Floyd D. Raze.

BECKWAY, JAMES A., of L. U. 213, Houston, Tex.

HUGHES, Geo. P., of L. U. 342, Pawtucket, R. I.

MEDLOCK, MINNIE, wife of Brother E. B. Medlock of L. U. 1583, Clinton, Okla.

Claims Paid During August, 1910

No.	Name	Union.	Am't.
13313	Wm. Long	58	$200.00
13314	E. Frank Sill	207	50.00
13315	Mrs. Elizabeth E. Keefe.	438	50.00
13316	Mrs. Johanna Barry	774	50.00
13317	Wm. B. Goodrich	878	200.00
13318	Geo. W. Lambert	879	50.00
13319	Mrs. Florence Pugh	901	50.00
13320	Charles F. Thompson	1591	200.00
13321	Robert Middagh	143	200.00
13322	Conrad Muller	148	200.00
13323	Charles H. Roberts	505	200.00
13324	Joseph Nowalski	1757	200.00
13325	Wm. Kauter	210	200.00
13326	Wm. H. Winnie	146	200.00
13327	Ferdinand Werner	238	200.00
13328	Mrs. Frank R. Keppel	314	50.00
13329	George E. Mitchell	586	200.00
13330	Michael Cooke	482	200.00
13331	Arthur C. Tozer	532	200.00
13332	Edwin Annett	714	200.00
13333	Martin Johnson	1	200.00
13334	Otto J. Lehman	1	200.00
13335	Charles A. Nordell	87	200.00
13336	Olof Lind	98	200.00
13337	Mrs. Pauline Hoffman	169	50.00
13338	S. T. Wallace	183	50.00
13339	John Switzer	220	50.00
13340	Mrs. Mary McQueen	509	50.00
13341	Dewitt A. Hayes	1107	50.00
13342	Mrs. Mary McGloin	9	50.00
13343	Joseph Boies (dis.)	7	400.00
13344	Frank Billings	112	200.00
13345	Ludger Paquin	134	200.00
13346	Edward W. Penhale	306	200.00
13347	John Gorski	416	50.00
13348	Chas. Boucher	434	200.00
13349	Earnest E. Wisner	511	200.00
13350	Mrs. Helen J. Petters	691	50.00
13351	Matte Pire	917	50.00
13352	I. Rosen	941	100.00
13353	Wm. Barber (dis.)	1576	400.00
13354	Andrew Osterberg	77	50.00
13355	W. M. Donley	986	50.00
13356	Mrs. Lulu L. Palmer	1367	50.00
13357	E. Pfeiffer	1367	200.00
13358	Willis P. Adams	1511	100.00
13359	Rudolph Hahn	1596	169.50
13360	Albert Isaacson	1747	200.00
13361	Wm. Long	55	50.00
13362	Alex. McAuley	33	200.00
13363	Mrs. Leda Ruthier	33	50.00
13364	Mrs. Mary A. Soeltner.	33	50.00
13365	Frank Leibenguth	248	50.00
13366	H. D. Harvey	19	50.00
13367	Mrs. Matilda Boiani	51	50.00
13368	Mrs. Lillian A. Olson	147	50.00
13369	Frank Lambert	153	200.00
13370	Mrs. Loretta Schmeyer	155	50.00
13371	Ole Ellertsen	181	200.00
13372	Mrs. Margaret Potter	181	50.00
13373	Henry Burchel	261	200.00
13374	Frederick A. Karrasch	402	200.00
13375	Salvator Macrie	432	200.00
13376	Otto Voigt	460	200.00
13377	John F. Lindsey	531	200.00
13378	D. T. Underwood	696	50.00
13379	Lawrence J. O'Connell	1042	200.00
13380	C. W. Krueger	1784	50.00
13381	A. T. Lake	4	200.00
13382	Mathias Noreth	58	200.00
13383	Chris. Boysen	427	50.00
13384	Fred Pluler	427	50.00
13385	Alois Vey	476	200.00
13386	Chas. Reinke	513	200.00
13387	Harvey Bowser (dis.)	602	400.00
13388	Mrs. Annie May	653	25.00
13389	D. Marvin Snedeker	1006	50.00
13390	Geo. Scholtz	55	200.00
13391	Mrs. Clara N. Gustafson	80	50.00
13392	Mrs. H. W. Hawkinson	87	50.00
13393	Geo. P. Hughes	342	50.00
13394	Thomas Bowes	423	200.00
13395	Mrs. Lucinda J. Cruzen.	578	50.00
13396	John Doyle (bal.)	13	22.00
13397	Wilhelm A. F. Merce	25	200.00
13398	Fred Hermes	68	200.00
13399	Mrs. Mary Huss	131	50.00
13400	W. H. Seward (dis.)	158	400.00
13401	Thomas Walsh	240	200.00
13402	Mrs. Vincent M. Peterson	483	50.00
13403	Harry Debaum	812	50.00
13404	Chas. W. Struebig	1100	200.00
13405	T. C. Craig	64	50.00
13406	Mrs. Rebecca McHose	129	50.00
13407	Frank P. Weick	202	200.00
13408	Howard Van Campen	228	200.00
13409	Thomas Kelleher	646	50.00
13410	Thomas H. Cleary	680	200.00
13411	Mrs. Josephine M. Kittell	750	50.00
13412	W. E. Powell (dis.)	943	100.00
13413	Ole Reinertsen	1519	200.00
13414	M. E. Mitchell (dis.)	1705	200.00
13415	Mrs. Delia Washer	26	50.00
13416	John Kanott	65	200.00
13417	Jos. R. Mannerfield	387	200.00
13418	Elmer E. Gardner	430	200.00
13419	Wm. C. Hettinger	514	200.00
13420	Mrs. Marie K. Hammann	5	50.00
13421	Mrs. Minnie Feist	9	50.00
13422	Wm. Hoch	47	200.00
13423	Mrs. Henrietta Heinz	62	50.00
13424	John Miller	87	200.00
13425	Wm. R. Golightly	142	200.00
13426	Mrs. Florence Haynes	177	50.00
13427	Mrs. Theresa Brust	258	50.00
13428	John Kenney	273	100.00
13429	Andrew K. Smith	273	50.00
13430	Mrs. M. E. Underwood	290	50.00
13431	Mrs. Katie Robinson	428	50.00
13432	Mrs. Ruth McKay	617	50.00
13433	Mrs. Jodie D. Truss	717	50.00
13434	Louis Liebau	1053	50.00
13435	John Biesman	1307	200.00
13436	Mrs. Mary Brown	1640	50.00
13438	Mrs. Elizabeth C. McKay	1790	50.00
13437	Mrs. Jane Williams	1717	50.00
13439	George Goodrich (dis.)	168	300.00
13440	Andrew McIsaac (dis.)	218	400.00
13441	Henry Johnson	7	200.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
13442	Mrs. Sarah Ann Muir...	11	50.00
13443	Chas. Beal	183	50.00
13444	Chas. C. Veazie	193	50.00
13445	Mrs. Carrie Doerner ...	257	50.00
13446	Mrs. Lucy Welch	322	50.00
13447	Mrs. Jane C. Ward.....	340	50.00
13448	Wm. Van Winkle.....	526	100.00
13449	Mrs. Dora Gottcent	774	50.00
13450	B. E. Hamerton	22	200.00
13451	Mrs. Margaretha Bastian	117	50.00
13452	Mrs. Mary Mann	141	50.00
13453	Mrs. Annie M. Shaffer..	288	50.00
13454	Burton Arbuckle	822	200.00
13455	Mrs. Flora Carreau	823	50.00
13456	Wm. Frank	50	150.00
13457	Mrs. Rebecca Johnson..	52	50.00
13458	Stephen J. McDonald ..	111	200.00
	Total.....		$18,866.50

The Fight in the Courts for the "Open Shop" and the Anti-Boycott.

(Concluded from Page 22.)

the employer and the employe. If the doctrine stopped at the proposition of the bosses that they only wanted the "open shop" so that they could employ both union and non-union men, it would not be so objectionable, but when they say this they are simply hiding behind a subterfuge, hidden beyond the eyes and understandings of the public. Their main purpose is to open the shop to the non-unionist and close it to the unionist, as from past experience where we had brothers working alongside of non-unionists in the mills and factories, it has only been a question of time until on one pretext or another the union men were discharged entirely and the non-union men retained. This is the reason they wish the "open shop," and for no other. They are deliberately deceiving the public when they claim that they are pursuing their fight for any other cause.

In the last six years where the courts have not unlawfully interfered we have been successful in combating and putting to rout the doctrine advanced by the employers, but as I said in the opening paragraph of this article, they are simply using the courts as an excuse to obtain their ends, and in time I believe even the courts will awaken and fully realize the subterfuge which the employers are hiding behind when they ask for an injunction restraining us from exercising our lawful rights.

It is a foregone conclusion that organized labor will never consent willingly or otherwise to give up one of the sacred principles which necessarily emanates and follows from organized effort. They will never consent to arbitrate this question; they will never willingly bow to a decision of the court which places the stamp of approval on it. While it is true they may obey the mandates of the courts, still they will smart under the injustice done and obtain redress through the ballot at the next election.

Getting down to the second proposition in this article, I desire to say that the boycott is one of the peaceable weapons fostered and used for the purpose of securing the rights of humanity since the children of Israel left the land of Pharaoh and journeyed to the promised land. If you will remember the Bible teaches us that the "Angel of Death" visited and took the eldest born of every Egyptian in the fated city before Pharaoh gave his consent for the liberation of the Ishmaelite slaves under the leadership of Moses. Those were severe measures to liberate an oppressed people, but it was necessary, and if this was not the exercising of the boycott to its limit, then I don't know what the word means.

Another instance we might give of exercising this right was on the liberation of the colonies from English dominion. We boycotted every bit of goods and every import sent by England to these colonies when the mother country attempted to collect what we considered an unjust tax. We even went further than that; we not only boycotted their goods, but we destroyed them, and then to have a few picayune employers, aided and abetted by a corrupt court, to tell us that we "cannot advertise unfair goods," is something we will never submit to.

We try no such tactics in this modern age; we simply ask fellow unionists and our friends not to patronize a certain industry, and for that we are maligned, cursed, blacklisted and enjoined by the courts from exercising our inherent right. While it is true that some people may think we are going beyond the bounds of prudence in exercising that right, still "desperate ills require desperate remedies," and we don't intend to relinquish one iota of the just rights which we have so earnestly and honestly striven for.

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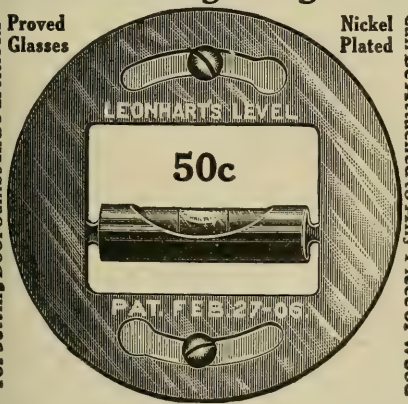

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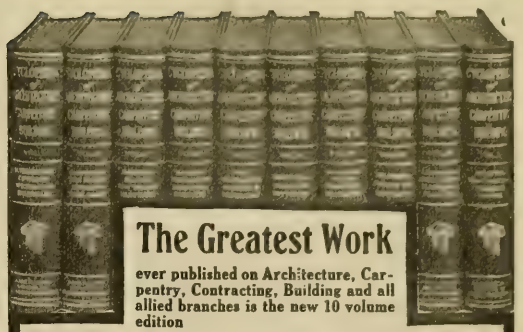

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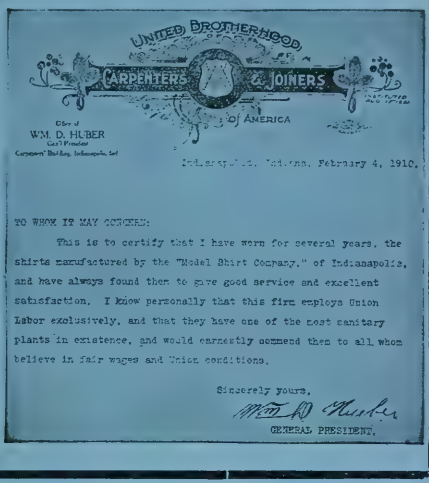

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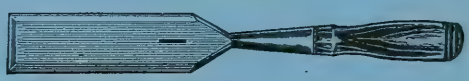

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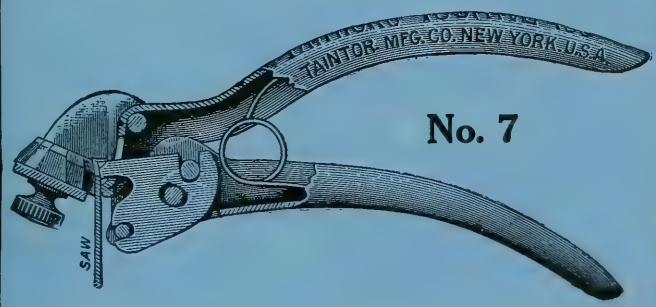

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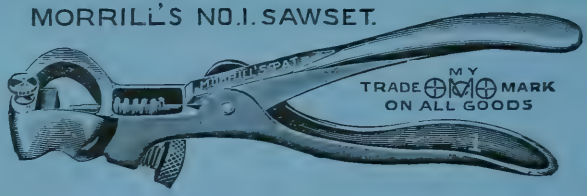

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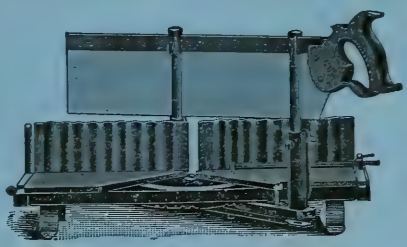

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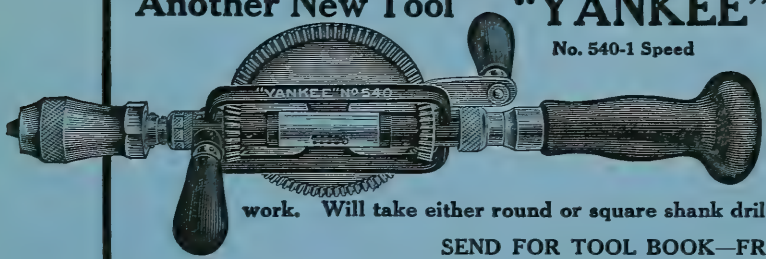

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Volume XXX—No. 10
Established in 1881

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Excepting the pay you earn each day—
They've added no cent to that.

But every cent they add, my man,
Is a cent they got to pay
When a halt we call to their greed and gall,
And that time will come some day.
And the cent that you pay today, my man,
Today when you're sore oppressed
Will be yours when due—and it's up to you
To collect it with interest.

The Carpenter

FORESHADOWS AND REFLECTIONS.

(By John B. Powell.)

MANKIND is thoughtful and thankful when fallacies and falsehoods are exposed. Human kindness stirs the sensitive. A large portion of this world's people cherish, first, enthusiasm; a larger portion seek the sober, second thought when a long and tedious journey, an injustice or a burden or a swift and dangerous pace is before them.

Fancy and fiction charm in leisure hours, excite in idle ones, but seldom charm indolent life. Busy moments, unlike narrow trends, rarely yield to or condemn seductive tales. Fancy, through its powers, may originate charming whims. Fiction can breathe the possible into what is possible and probable, but not into what is neither. Life cannot be repeated; its close is simply certain, sure and final. What has been, may, in some form, be again, and what has fallen to one person may fall again and again or never to the same or another. Things real, actual, of real worth and actual value, "aid this majestic world to move." Their power, although changeable, may be imitated, even duplicated, but whatever they are, circumstances, conditions and occasions generally rule them.

Some form of curiosity or interest is almost certain to constantly hover over things with or without life; among such is man; also woman. If, however, a gentle course, a thoughtful step, nothing dangerous but instead intellectual charm appears, may we not be thankful and sensitively appreciative, notwithstanding perplexities might arise as with "The Plain Ploughman of Kildare:"

"Things and men and women have their elements, in the search for which temper has its turns. Hang it; the question is—which to love most?"

The courtesy of the presiding officer permitted me last winter to occupy a seat on the stage of a very large public hall wherein a great national labor union was holding its annual convention. There were, in round numbers, twelve hundred and eighty delegates present, representing local bodies whose membership reflected an industry without which this country would be back into its pristine state, so far as this special industry gives might and strength to the living life. Both sexes and almost every race on the face of the globe were represented in some capacity by those upon whom my eyes fell. Over all, however, rested a shade of industrial gloom. The organization had been for some time and was still bound by wage agreements, the scale of which was far below the possible in providing a wage sufficient to meet the prevailing high cost of living. Prices had advanced and were still soaring higher and higher—and those who were getting, aye, even making them, were obtaining greater profits, though still paying the low cost of natural, physical and mechanical manufacture and production. Complaint against this sinister condition was pregnant, not with ill temper but with deep dissatisfaction. The murmurs were clear, distinct but patient and protesting and only vigorous and vehement where faith and promise had been violated.

Something else of grave importance seemed to bind all to submission. Nevertheless, all recognized the fact that it was not time to revolt, a recognition that manifestly had a moral influence over the vast throng before me. They had, by their agreements, chosen to be their own masters, hence they were not slaves. Nevertheless they were toilers. What they did, however, required a brave, courageous and intelligent energy and action. That which influenced them advised all to bear and forebear for their cause and for honor's sake and not to let time for triumph over wrong and injustice come upon and find them unprepared to grasp victory. Certain to place them in position to remove what, under changed and changing conditions, was bearing down upon them as tons of deprivation and distress. What was that something? Honor! Aye, honor. It bound them morally and almost religiously; they looked upon it as the most sacred and binding part of their contract.

Less than a month later another convention was held in the same city. A hotel convention room was its choice for meeting purposes. All were present to consider the high cost of living. The body was composed of nearly two hundred gentlemen most of whom rated their personal wealth among the millions. Quietly I sought an estimate of the combined wealth the gathering represented. It was a few thousand over the half billion figure.

Long and significant is one—really the first declarative resolution, which in prefatory phrasings recited "The scarcity of materials and skilled labor in manufacturing lines," and a "lethargy in production and manufacture of living necessities and of home and imported commodities" as "causes for economic alarm." Ambiguous as this was, I believed I understood it, but what occurred to me was that the toilers evinced no disposition to deceive the public.

The last winter month was going. The previous summer's production had been better than normal, the farmer had been busy and everything he could throw or had thrown from field, farm, forest, orchard or garden upon the market had met heavy demand, ready sale and prices that made him no poorer but others, save the consumer, richer. Nature had decreased no supply; indeed, in its own organic way had added to quality and quantity and only capital controlled the purchasing and selling price. Whatever price it chose to ask or offer was optional and contingent with it, knowing its money power was despotic over both and could control necessities.

All labor, bound or unbound by contract or having its own fixed price, was waiting for employment. The people could not answer, since they, too, were under the same power. How long was the burden and oppression to last? Has it ended or is the end in sight? I believe the latter is in view. The people are rising, and in the calmness and firmness of their temper are recognizing organized labor as the silent but certain potent to bring about a new order of things since it has been the artist that has painted in clear, distinct colors and wonderful delineations of truth and fact the actual cause and condition. We see this potency in the removal of the hood, placed by political hands, from the public's eyes. Judicial forms are trembling, a power is asserting itself. Paralysis for those hands and those forms lives in it. The laugh, the scorn and the ridicule of the people are with the contempt and disdain of organized labor for the political sycophants and heroes and the Parrys, Posts, Kirbys and Davenports and every other factor now subsidizing courts, government and press. They are weeping in their ice houses now. The hour is on. Let the demand of organized labor be firm, but united and peaceful. Your wisdom will not be appreciated by C. W. Post, the National Association of Manufacturers or its organ, American Industries, but none will tell you in more generous word that it is more worthy of fame and honor than the present representatives of the Stove Founders' National Defense Association and the Buck Stove and Range Company which have joined hands with organized labor to secure industrial peace and prosperity.

Life.

Man comes into the world without his consent and leaves it against his will. During his stay on earth his time is spent in one continuous round of contraries and misunderstandings. In his infancy he is an angel; in his boyhood he is a devil; in his manhood he is everything from a lizard up; in his duties he is a d—— f——l; if he raises a family, he is a chump; if he raises a check, he is a thief, and the law raises h—l with him; if he is a poor man, he is a poor manager and has no sense; if he is a rich man, he is dishonest but smart; if he is in politics, he is a grafter and a crook; if he is out of politics, you can't place him, and he is an "undesirable citizen"; if he goes to church, he is a hypocrite; if he stays away from church, he is a sinner; if he donates to foreign missions, he does it for show; if he does not, he is stingy and a "tight wad." When he first comes into the world everybody wants to kiss him—before he goes out they want to kick him. If he dies young, there was a great future before him; if he lives to a ripe old age, he is in the way, only living to save funeral expenses. Life is a funny proposition after all.

The Carpenter

TRUE AMERICANISM.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

When freedom, on her natal day,
Within her war-rocked cradle lay,
An iron race around her stood,
Her infant brow baptized in blood—
And through the storm that round her swept,
Their constant ward and watching kept.

AND that faithful watch care has never wavered. For one hundred and thirty-four years true Americanism has zealously guarded the Constitution of the United States of America which was ordained and established to secure the blessings of liberty to succeeding generations.

As the desperate and oppressed men who were destined to become the patriots of 1776, joined in unanimous accord to establish justice, their descendants have made a valiant struggle to maintain that standard of pure ideals.

"Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" as mentioned in the Declaration of Independence, is a thought as dear to our hearts now as it was to the ragged colonists of that time, and we still hold it sacred as a gift of the Creator to all free and independent people. The unalienable rights that were dearer than life to men of the past, belong in the same sense to the present generation. Whenever a violation of those rights by prejudiced or unprincipled authorities becomes unbearable, it will call forth a protest no less determined from the Americans of today than from Americans of old.

Prompting the fundamental motives for drafting the Constitution for the United States, undoubtedly the promotion of the general welfare was in the hearts of our ancestors. Today, wherever true Americanism is found, there still—beneath the surface—burns and smoulders the intense fervor that then actuated men to sign their Declaration of Independence.

The spirit of 1776 is not dead, but has been transmitted from sire to son through the generations, unadulterated.

Mild and gentle that spirit sleeps, but its slumber is uneasy. Conditions are becoming more and more overbearing, and when selfishness and graft interfere, too decidedly with man's established rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the spirit of independence will again be roused to resentment.

Our fair land is a land of plenty, and with all its God-given affluence of natural resources, "I am sure we should all be happy as kings." There is no reasonable excuse for privation and pauperism to exist here, yet poverty is increasing at a rapid rate. The vampire of greed has fastened upon the arteries of the nation and with a thirst insatiable is feasting from its life fountains.

Even as we celebrate the Fourth of July, 1910, avarice would bribe loyalty into silence, usurp political power and dominate civil authority.

With a blind disregard of the comfort or decency of the masses comprising the government, greed preys upon the people. In vain does public sentiment disapprove.

A plundering monopoly denies a comfortable existence to patient and long suffering labor,—it recognizes no intent of law or justice and heeds not that the slumbering spirit of 1776 stirs uneasily and mutters rebellion. More and more encroaching on the life and liberty of the people, and by its system of selfishness rendering for the majority the pursuit of happiness impossible, the soullessness of monopoly holds the nation in its grasp and ruthlessly strangles its human forces. But still true Americanism slumbers.

No rule or form of government can afford to disregard with impunity the warning note of discontent in the murmurings of the people governed.

Men do not lightly attempt to interfere with the established order of government to which they have been accustomed, but when greed inflicts irreparable injury on the masses and their posterity, patience

will cease to be a virtue. No tyrannical system of finance that deprives even little children of a chance for mental, moral, and physical development can indefinitely crush and trample true Americanism unrebuked.

Above the rattle and din and patriotic thunder of our Fourth of July celebration, —clear and unmistakable, industrial unrest sounds a warning murmur.

A nation, however rich and great, that heeds not the appeal of its poor and oppressed, and allows a systematic pillaging of the public by a corrupt financial policy, must sooner or later incur the penalty of revolt.

Monoply is the insufferable evil that is driving men into the courage of desperation where unrestrained greed will force the fight of a righteous cause. And organized labor takes up the cudgels in defense of the oppressed.

Today, as of old, indisputable facts stand clearly proven to a candid world, and now as then, rebellion will be treason unless it wins its battle with oppression.

Discrimination for monopolistic tyranny, questionable verdicts, perverted justice, "Restraining Orders"—insult added to injury in the prevailing industrial inharmony seems to be the order of the day. Unionism and its methods are labor's only safeguard against monopoly, and in self-defense the masses are using the only weapons at their command. Labor's organization in reality includes only the reasonable requirements in the preamble to the constitution, which should be read by all who wantonly condemn the labor union. It's representatives ask to "Establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity."

There's room enough, we hope, for all, even for the stranger within our gates in our glorious land of liberty. Then here's to the country we live in.

WORK FOR THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

(By Charitable Justice.)

I WAS much interested in the article by Frank Duffy under the above title in the August number of The Carpenter. His article is true and needed. In referring to trade schools, he says: "Under what claim or reasoning should union labor morally or financially aid and encourage institutions uncharitable to it, even to taking the bread out of its mouth." He then follows with the suggestion that the American Federation of Labor assume the enterprise of establishing trade schools in sympathy with the labor movement.

Would it not be well to apply more widely the thoughts expressed? Why not take a peep into the public schools? "What has the American Federation of Labor to do with the public schools?" you say. I reply, "each member of the American Federation of Labor is an American citizen, and has forfeited most of his rights by being a member of the American Federation of Labor. As an American citizen he has as much right in the public schools as the so-called most influential (most influential because they have usurped power —stolen power). The public schools in most of the States are either entirely or for the most part maintained by public money, obtained from the sale of State land, which was set aside by statute for that purpose. The land is the heritage of each, alike. Thomas Jefferson, before the year 1790, struck the death blow to entail and primogeniture in the United States. Yes, ever before, the knell was sounded; one of the self-evident truths expressed in the preamble to the Declaration of Independence is "All men are created equal;" hence each child has legal, constitutional right to his correct ratio of the public school fund. Does each child of your local union get his correct ratio of the fund?

In most of the localities the high school of the present is organized and sustained at public expense to give knowledge to the few whose parents can afford to pay for the teaching of "frills and furbelows" to their children. The grades in many cases are impoverished—robbed, so that an expensive, elaborate high school course can be maintained (in some cases a very deceptive and a delusive high school course).

With the child of the man who makes an honest living (an honorable living); that it gives to organized society an adequate return for that which he receives, the gaining of a livelihood is paramount. He enters school pretty, bright, active, hopeful. In many cases he finds courses of study unsatisfactory, in some cases the teacher inefficient, in many cases really good teachers handicapped by nonsensical courses of study and by salaaming superintendents, he becomes disgusted, sees no need of a general education in his business (and perhaps there is no need of the kind at which he has an opportunity); so he leaves school when he is ten or twelve years old, or as soon as he can "get work."

If he left school with the a correct attitude toward books and toward society; that is, knew the value of books, and knew how to study, and that he was an integral social factor, equal in value to each other factor, the leaving of school at such an early period would not be so deplorable; but he usually does not leave school with correct mental habits and attitudes.

Why not make effort to have courses of study revised—made practical, enriched, made to give the fullest possible mental growth; and so that all the public fund be used in say the first nine years of school, the remaining three years being free to all, as now, but supported by special tax, levied upon those whose taxable property is valued above a determined amount. The working people are the brains as well as the bone and the brawn of the nation—they are the nation. They are a free people—equal to the best—are the best—and have the right to their correct ratio (no more) of the public school fund. A wise statesman said, "A nation one-half free and the other half slave cannot stand." "Honest Abe," struck the clanking chains from off four millions of people. His Emancipation Proclamation is the most important instrument ever penned by a President. Thomas Jefferson, near a hundred years earlier, tried to do by legislation what Lincoln did with his pen. What is the difference between the intent of the thought voiced by the statesman and the fact, that one-fourth of the nation gets three-fourths of the public school fund and the remaining three-fourths gets only one-fourth? There can be but one honest reply.

It seems to me that these changes will suggest themselves to a free people.

First. The course of study must be thoroughly revised, made sensible and practical, so that the mental discipline and the knowledge gained can be utilized and applied in life's problems.

Second. (a) The teachers and superintendents must have practical knowledge as well as book knowledge of the subjects taught,—and must see the relation between them and life's problems; (b) the teachers must be teachers and not school-keepers; (c) the teachers and the superintendents must have perfect respect for all necessary vocations; (d) both teachers and superintendents should be employed because of efficiency and barred for no reason but that of inefficiency.

"How are such wonderful changes to be brought about?" Not by magic. It seems to me, that I have read that an American has the "right of petition," and the "right to vote as he chooses," armed with those weapons, reform is easy, revolution is bloodless.

First, know what you want, and be able to give good reasons why that particular thing is wanted; petition to the local authorities, petition to the General Assembly; emphasize your petition with your votes.

Begin with the last two reforms mentioned, and you will be assisted in bringing about the others, in fact most of the others will be brought about without your active assistance.

After the fateful battle of Sedan which made Napoleon III., and the flower of the French army prisoners of war, a wise Frenchman in commenting, said, "The

German school-masters best France today." He was right; the practical knowledge, the mental strength, and the love of country, home and altar that the German soldier had gained in the German schools multiplied the German soldier; and France, the Emperor, and 700,000 French soldiers ultimately lay at his feet, and Kaiser William could dictate most humiliating terms of peace; and Napoleon III., with his splendid empire passed away, had to go an exile to England, all because of the German school-masters, and the German school-course of study.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING AND A BANK'S DECISION.

(By "Barrister.")

IF there is anyone who has a doubt in his mind as to the importance of good and tasteful and attractive housekeeping, and is inclined to regard the matter with indifference, certain it is that he is no observer of men and their circumstances. One cannot be a thoughtful observer of society long without having this truth impressed upon him in hundreds of ways.

Let him go, for example, to the jails and houses of correction, and inquire of their officers as to how many of the offenders against society confined therein come from neat and attractive homes of refined and Christian influences. Or let him inquire of the business man in search of the services of a young man as an assistant whether it makes any difference to him if the applicant comes from a respectable home or not.

But perhaps the most striking illustration of this truth which has come to my attention for some time is the following:

Not long since, I was chosen a member of the finance committee of a certain savings bank. It is the duty of this committee, among other things, whenever an application is made for a loan upon real estate, to examine carefully the property in question, as well as meet the parties who desire to borrow, and after considering the matter thoroughly, advise the bank as to whether the loan should be made or not.

The final decision in all cases rests with this committee, and upon their judgment, affirmatively or negatively, rests the success or failure of the applicant's case.

Not long since, an application for a loan came from a resident in an attractive section of the residential portion of the city. I went with the committee to investigate the case. We found the house in question to be not unattractive from the exterior, but after going through it from cellar to garret, came away disappointed.

"The place seems to have been well enough, once," said our spokesman afterward, "and of a value well above the loan asked, but I, for one, did not like the looks of things. Did you notice how forlorn, and dilapidated, and gone to rack and ruin, everything about the place appeared to be?"

"Yes," replied another, "and the dirt on the walls in the back hall, too, something frightful, and the cobwebs in the corners."

"I did not think it advisable to deal with such shiftless people!" argued a third, "they would be sure to let things go from bad to worse, in my opinion."

And so it was decided that the bank should not take the loan, and all as a result of the shiftless and careless housekeeping displayed, too evident to be overlooked by the keen and experienced eyes of the members of the committee. This one circumstance determined the whole matter, and though the request was twice repeated, each time at a little lower figure than the one preceding, it was nevertheless declined.

Every man should make it his purpose to own a home, and when once acquired should keep it as neat and attractive as possible, for from appearances we are often judged much more than we suspect, and a favorable impression is usually the first step on the road to success.

The Carpenter

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY IN SPAIN. PROGRESS FROM INQUISITION AND CONQUEST TO COMPENSATION.

(By Henry W. Bullock of the Indianapolis Bar.)

WHEN we think of old Spain our minds go back to the conquest of the Montezumas and other nations for gold, or to the intolerance of other days, but their intolerance is not greater than that of modern captains of industry who deny equal justice to the toilers and the gold taken from Mexico and Peru is small compared to that which commercial conquerors have made at the expense of those who toil, and, indeed, the ruined temples of ancient monarchs were but the forerunners of the ruined homes of workingmen made miserable by industrial accidents and deaths occurring in line of industrial duty.

It is a sad commentary on the human family to say that almost all progress in commerce, art and law is made because it pays in dollars and cents. Old barons plundered because they could make more money than by tillage, modern business men permit their employes to be killed and maimed because it is cheaper than protecting them. In European countries there are, under present laws, fewer industrial accidents because accidents and industrial sickness cost money, therefore to decrease accidents means to increase dividends. I have personally investigated every country in Europe and know whereof I speak.

—Official Information About Spain—

Early this year I inquired of the "Institute de Reformas Sociales" of Spain concerning their workmen's compensation law, and on the 25th of February, 1910, the secretary wrote me:

"That the promulgation of the law has undoubtedly influenced, in a favorable sense, the prevention of accidents is confirmed by an examination of the statistics which I send you."

The statistics are for the year 1908 and show a decrease in the percentage of deaths and all accidents except the very slight ones:

Injuries.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
		—Per Cent.—			
Slight	0.81	0.83	0.90	0.91	0.88
Important	2.6	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.8
Grave	9.8	4.2	3.3	3.4	5.0
Deaths	1.64	0.98	0.71	0.67	0.69
Permanent	0.24	0.17	0.33	0.33	0.28
Unknown	0.24	9.0	2.6	2.5	3.8

It will thus be seen that of the total injuries in Spain that under the new law fewer workmen are killed and permanently injured than when the law went into effect.

—Report of Consul-General F. D. Hill—

I made a further inquiry through our American Consul-General, Frank D. Hill, stationed at Barcelona, and on the 2d of March, 1910, he forwarded me the following excellent report through our Department of State:

"Provisions at present in force in Spain with respect to industrial accidents are those of the accident labor law of 1900 (Ley sore Accidentes del Trabajo de 1900). This act provides as follows:

"'Employer shall be responsible for accidents that befall operatives in the exercise of their work or employment unless the accident be caused by "force majeure," unconnected with the work or employment in which labor is engaged.'

"The following are the industries covered by this law:

"Industries Covered—(1) All factories other than hand work; (2) mines and quarries; (3) iron works and navy construction; (4) building trades; (5) manufacturing explosives; (6) construction, railways, canals, highways, etc.; (7) machine work in agriculture and forestry; (8) transportation, land and water; (9) street and foul well

cleaning; (10) warehousing; (11) theater employes; (12) fire brigades; (13) gas, electric and telephone works (14) all other similar labor.

"Right of Indemnification—Employes have a right to indemnification for partial or complete incapacity arising from injuries occurring as above, under the following regulations:

"'In case of temporary incapacity the employer is compelled to pay to the workman an indemnity equal to one-half his daily wage. If after one year the incapacity continues, in case incapacity is permanent, employer must pay to workman an amount equal to two years' salary; in case injury is not complete and workman is able to do light work only, only eighteen months' salary.

"'In case of temporary incapacity the employer may give the workman lighter work or a year's indemnity. Employer is also liable for drugs and medicines.

"'In case of death, employer is liable for burial expenses, not exceeding 100 pesetas ($18.00) and an indemnity to the widow and orphan children or other relatives according to a fixed scale.'

"Little statistical data is at hand showing number of industrial accidents and indemnities paid for same. Figures showing number of accidents available only since June 1907. Accidents since then, 1907 (last half), 20,622; 1908, 36,976; 1909 (first half), 15,607.

"Compensation for sickness and accident during the same period has been as follows: '1907 (last half), $171,363; 1908, $357,-260; 1909 (first half), $158,022.'

"With respect to effects of the act of 1900 on prices and wages this office has consulted the 'Fomento del Trabajo Nacional,' or Association for the Encouragement of National Industry. The secretary of this association states that in some instances manufacturers have added cost of indemnity to prices of product, but that this practice has been of slight importance with respect to movement of prices. He further states that, in his opinion, the payment of indemnities has had no influence on wages paid.

"The present law appears satisfactory, as it is considered an advance over the former system. Paying indemnities under the present law is attended by very little litigation. Only occasional suits arise.

"Very truly,

"FRANK D. HILL, Consul-General."

That compulsory compensation causes greater care on the part of employers of labor is the universal experience. February 9, 1910, our American Consul, John F. Jewell, stationed at Melbourne, Australia, wrote me in the following words:

"The following extract from the report for the year 1906 of the chief inspector of factories, workrooms and shops of the State of Victoria may be of interest to you: 'There were 294 accidents in factories and workrooms due to machinery, burning by molten metal, etc., as compared with 275 in 1907. This increase was, I think, due to the fact that the number of employes in factories has greatly increased, and not to defective machinery or to carelessness of employes. There are several fatal accidents. In every case death was purely accidental, and no blame was attached to any one. The great majority of these accidents were, in my opinion, due to the nature of the machinery at or in connection with which the injured persons were working. In this state employes are not entitled to compensation for injuries received unless negligence on the part of the employer can be proved, and this is generally impossible. In Great Britain employes injured through accidents are compensated, and for the past eleven years I have, in these reports, urged that some similar legislation is required in this State of Victoria.

"'I believe that if compensation had to be paid in all cases of serious accident greater care would be exercised by employers as to the risk employes working the dangerous machines are allowed to take.'"

Again crossing the sea we might add to the universal testimony by quoting O. P. Hoff, labor commissioner of Oregon in his report of 1907, Page 17, where, speaking of the national liability law of June 11, 1906, says: "This law makes the guilty party guilty of greatest negligence responsible in a rate to be determined by a jury. A similar law, if enacted in this state, would materially assist in reducing the list of injuries in mills and factories. It would in-

duce those to lessen the danger who now fail to do so, although pointed out to them, and in many instances the cost is but trivial.''

The program for industrial legislation should be to abolish the rule of ''fellow servant'' and ''contributory negligence,'' and work toward a compensation law similar to those abroad where dangerous industries bear their own burdens and compensate workmen for injuries received in the course of their employment.

STORY OF AN OLD WOMAN AND HER STRIKE BREAKER SON.

The fight had been on for a week. Practically all the workmen had walked out when the strike was called, but the company had had plenty of warning and was making a desperate effort to keep the plant running. A hundred men had been smuggled in the night the trouble started, and one of the half dozen old hands who stuck by their jobs had been made foreman at a salary three times what he had ever earned before.

The second day of the strike some of the strike breakers had been assaulted when they left the plant after the quitting whistle. After that the whole force stayed inside the fence all the time, sleeping on cots in the office and eating food furnished by the company and smuggled in hidden in boxes of raw stock. At the end of a week it was apparent to both sides that so long as Joe Benson, the young fellow who had been made foreman, and the four or five other experienced workmen stuck by their jobs the company would be able to make a good bluff at keeping the plant running. If they quit it would probably have to be shut down.

After dark on the evening of the seventh day, Joe Benson slipped out of the gate, turned the first corner and hurried down a dark side street. Two blocks away he was stopped by three men. Almost instantly and as if by magic a crowd of a hundred men gathered. The president of the union in the center, appealed to Benson to stick by the strikers and throw up his job. He refused defiantly. Threats were exchanged. Things began to look ugly. Suddenly the crowd parted to let an old woman with a shawl over her head push her way to the center.

''Joe,'' she said. Benson's eyes lit up. ''Mother,'' he began, stepping toward her. But the old woman's face was stern and frowning. The young man stopped and looked at her, astonished. She held out a roll of bills, ''Here's the $50 you sent me, Joe,'' she said. ''I don't want it. It's blood money.'' Benson stood still, staring hard at her. No one else broke the silence. ''Take it,'' she said. Then, as he stood motionless, she threw the money at his feet. ''Joe,'' she went on, ''be a man. Stick by the rest of us. Remember your father. If you don't come home with me now, Joe, and stay at home you're a scab, and I never want you to come inside my house again.''

That bit of personal observation was followed the same evening by an opportunity to talk with the Spartan mother as she sat by the stove in her own little kitchen, her big son beside her. She was asked why she had turned so strangely against her son when natural maternal instinct would have led her to rejoice in his promotion.

''Ten years my man Benson was a member of the union, paying his monthly dues and all the time getting a little bigger wages and a little shorter hours,'' she answered. ''The union did that for us first of all. Then Benson took the fever. Ten weeks he was laid up, and every week the union paid us the sick benefit. When he got worse the woman of the auxiliary took turns sitting up with him so that I could get a bit of sleep. When he got well the union got him a job. Ten years more went by, and Benson and I together went through a couple of hard strikes. And wages kept creeping up little by little. I saw that the men who didn't stick by the union got no good out of their treachery in the long run.

''What's a little extra money for a few weeks when your neighbors look at you cross eyed and you know in your heart your man's no better than a common thief? And when the trouble's over ten

to one he's let out for good and goes ratting round the country in dark corners for the rest of his life. That's the way it works, Joe.

"Well, then, Benson got his hurt. It was a busted steam pipe that did it. When my man got out of the hospital he was blind. Eight months the union paid us the disability benefits every week. Then he died. The union buried him. They paid me the $500 death benefit that helped to keep Joe in school. And the monument over his father's grave in the cemetery the union paid for. Joe didn't remember about it, that's all."

It will doubtless surprise many people who think of labor unions as organizations existing solely for the purpose of forcing higher wages from reluctant employers to learn that a large part of the energy and funds of almost every body of organized workingmen is devoted to various forms of friendly aid and mutual protection. In the aggregate they have paid out hundreds of millions of dollars as death, sick and out of work benefits.

They take care of their fellow crafts men who have been injured at work; they maintain employment bureaus which serve a most useful purpose as clearing houses between employers and men; some of them have established sanitariums where members who are ill may be treated at the general expense; they provide pensions for those who have been permanently disabled by accident, and in a few cases they have built great homes for the old and decrepit members of their orders.—Henry M. Hyde in Chicago Tribune.

OUR GODS OF GOLD.

The kings and gods of fable controlled, it is said, powers as wonderful as they were strange. In their hands they carried the prophetic symbols of what the primitive mind considered impractical possibilities. Our old friend Midas always furnishes a fine example, his obtrusiveness lending itself well to legendary preservation. But in spite of his generous hospitality to Silenus, resulting in the far-famed Pactolian sands, he would today look like thirty cents if placed beside any of the modern Admirable Crichtons of Capital.

Great things have been doing in Wall street during the last three months. Silently as the days rolled by with the closing year an amalgamation of the leading financial interests of this country has been quietly formed. The press dispatches of December 19 state that this alliance, the most gigantic combination of capital in the world, has absolute control of the nation's monetary condition. This centralization has been effected by a few men in whose hands lie the whole, sole power of the United States' business status.

J. Pierpont Morgan is the unquestioned head of the alliance. The other members associated with him are George F. Baker and James Stillman, chairmen, respectively, of the Boards of Directors of the First National bank and the National City bank; William Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Company, Henry C. Frick and William K. Vanderbilt. They are representative of huge insurance, railroad and industrial interests, with assets aggregating considerably over $1,000,000,000.

Assuredly it is something to think about. The world has seen nothing like it before. Its existence is a menace to every mother's son of us; it assails our republican ideas and principles, while by its agency all our rights and privileges as free-born American citizens are in imminent danger of being curtailed and usurped.

Read what it is distinctly stated this octopus can do. "It could call $200,000,000 of loans over night and ruin any adversary.

"It could reduce credits to such a degree as to cause an extreme money stringency and great commercial distress.

"It could tie up cash holdings of the New York banks by demanding certification of checks for enormous amounts.

"It could deplete the bank reserves of New York by causing shipments of cash to any part of the country.

"It could make the money rate of interest almost what it chose, from 2 per cent. to 100 per cent. on call loans.

"It could cripple the financial operations

of the government by refusing to purchase any bond issue.

"It could dictate the financial operations of the great railway systems and expanding industrial concerns.

"It could and does dictate the terms and exactions of every company promotion that is important enough to be financed in Wall street."

Let us add that, beneath what is here stated as possible, lies unwritten something too terrible to be expressed in words. Ruin, starvation and death to hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of innocent people and a plethora of crime that would turn a paradise into a hell of seething horrors.

No one, except that illuminated specimen of sociological professorship—the ex-president of one of our shining universities, patronized exclusively now by the youths of gilded luxury; no one but Doctor Eliot, who bends his stupendous intellect to the delightful task of forever berating the miserable wickedness of the poor whilst extolling the wondrous virtues of the glorious rich; none but such a profoundly learned sycophant could or would dare to deny the danger existing in the presence of such a power.

These few men have more strength than any sovereign in Europe. J. P. Morgan may well hobnob and clink glasses with bluff King Edward; the former can evade the laws that he himself makes, the latter cannot do other than obey those his Parliament chooses to pass. King Edward has the invested right to declare war upon any nation at any time or to bankrupt Britain; but he dare not do so. These men could, and it is not going beyond the bounds of possibility to say that they would do either of these things for us at any moment. For worthy, genial, lovable gentlemen though they doubtless are, the creation of this abominable Frankenstein is ample evidence they have no soul above money. Their only aim is merely the manufacture of money by a machine they dare not cease to serve lest it turn and destroy them.

What a god have they made! What a useless, unnecessary machine is theirs! Though it point one revolution in the strange gamut of commercial evolution, of what actual use in reality is this devotion to the acquisition of wealth? Manifestly, the only value of gold, beyond a means of feeding and clothing humanity, is to promote happiness, happiness, happiness. An extravagant surplus in the hands of a few is simple folly. For the thirst for power is nothing else. And the possession of either gold or power is a grave responsibility. Woe be to him who shall fail by one single jot or tittle in this duty he owes to God, his country, his fellow man and himself!

This is the impending danger. Whilst all are prone to error, can these men truthfully claim for themselves an exceptional and particular immunity from a well-proven corruptive influence?

In the cushioned comfort of their clubs, were it not advisable they ponder this matter and ask themselves whether they have not undertaken more than they can perform? No sacrifice can wipe out the stain of sin produced by causing a financial panic or instituting a single industrial lockout.

Midas repented of his mistake in time. If these kings of gold do not likewise, they may have to hide something more than a pair of long ears.

Mark one fact. This monstrous trust, a phenomenon of magnetic, compelling immensity, is not incorporated. It is not circumscribed or bound together as similar but smaller concerns have been hitherto. It is what Wall street calls a community of interests, resting only on a mutual understanding of agreements between the men themselves.

If this does not signify that they have lost their faith in incorporate power it means nothing, for such men have brains and foresight. The days of this species of monopolies evidently are doomed. It must not be inferred by such a statement that they will forthwith break up, die and disappear. On the contrary, those existing must run their natural course, whilst others, perhaps greater and more threatening, will yet arise.

But in this community phase there is a peculiar sense of satisfaction. It seems to be another advance, another step, toward that goal—the equal rights of man. For the monopolists of capital have recently been experiencing a rather warm time, whereby they have been made somewhat un-

comfortable and apprehensive. It was a disappointment that they found themselves unable to swing along the same course as of old; they have been obliged to take in a reef or two and now apparently they must tack. 'Tis an ill wind blows no one some good. Like the big, lumbering galleons of the great Armada, dogged so persistently by the pesky little ships of their English adversaries, they cannot keep together. Like them, too, when the storm comes they must founder or break up, since dangerously close to leeward is ever that iron rock—the will of the people.—Organized Labor.

THE COMING DESPOTISM.

(By Robert Hunter.)

The biggest and most progressive act of the working class movement in America today is the attempt to organize the employes of the steel trust.

The steel industry lies at the very heart of modern capitalism.

Neither in this country nor in Germany, where the steel industry is thoroughly organized, have the workers formed an executive organization.

The German workers have wonderful industrial and political organization, yet they have been baffled in their attempts to organize the steel workers at Essen.

A man who is known to be a unionist or a Socialist is driven out of Essen.

In that one town there are seventy-five thousand men employed.

They live under a feudal regime. They are given by the company pensions, gardens, playgrounds, houses, bread and clothing.

Even the brothels, conducted for the benefit of the unmarried men, are under the supervision of the company.

The town of Essen is owned by Krupp; the town government is controlled by Krupp. At one time Krupp himself cast as many votes for the members of the town council as all his workmen put together.

No man can work for Krupp and try to organize labor and no man can work for Krupp who declares himself a Socialist.

The situation in this country is very similar.

The United States Steel Trust employs at the present moment about 250,000 men.

They have brought together into one giant corporation a lot of isolated steel companies. They look over the old factories, machines, mines and men.

Today the steel trust is setting aside enormous sums for the purpose of building in various parts of the country feudal towns, owned, dominated and controlled by the trust.

It is gradually obtaining complete mastery over the industrial, political, educational, religious and even social institutions of its slaves.

It owns the tools, the homes, the soil, the libraries, the stores, the public buildings, the courts, the newspapers, and ultimately it intends to own the very lives of its men.

It is today conducting a gigantic scheme of bribery to divide its workers into classes, to crush any form of labor organization and to prevent any hostile working class action, until it is fully prepared to deal on its own terms with its workers.

It is now giving some of its employes stock, increasing the wages of others and promising pensions to still others in order to block the game of the labor leaders.

And if you study these shrewd movements of the steel trust you will note three things.

1. The pensions and the stock are given in such manner as to tie the men to their jobs. They are new methods of purchasing slaves.

2. They are bribes to divide the workers and to make impossible any concerted action in time of strike.

3. They are concessions to the workers to gain a truce until the steel trust is in position to provoke a war that will mean the ruin of the workers.

The fact is, the heads of the United States Steel Trust are planning and quickly carrying through a revolution in our industrial, political and social institutions.

They have already destroyed competition and built up one of the greatest industrial organizations in the world; they now intend to become the absolute masters of the lives and destinies of every man, women and child in their employ.

The Carpenter

The Marseillaise.

I.

Ye sons of Freedom, awake to glory!
Hark! hark! what Myriads bid you rise!
Your children, wives and grandsires hoary;
Behold their tears and hear their cries—
Behold their tears and hear their cries.
Shall hateful tyrants mischiefs breeding,
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land?
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?

(Chorus)

To arms, to arms, ye brave!
The avenging sword unsheath!
March on, march on, all hearts resolved
On Liberty or death.

II.

Now, now the dangerous storm is rolling,
Which treach'rous kings confederate raise;
The dogs of war, let loose, are howling,
And lo! our walls and cities blaze—
And lo! our walls and cities blaze!
And shall we basely view the ruin,
While lawless force with guilty stride—
Spreads desolation far and wide?
With crimes and blood his hands embruing?

III.

With luxury and pride surrounded,
The vile, insatiate despots dare,
(Their thirst of gold and power unbounded),
To mete and vend the light and air—
To mete and vend the light and air.
Like beasts of burden would they load us—
Like gods would bid their slaves adore—
But man is man—and who is more?
Then shall they longer lash and goad us?

IV.

O liberty!—can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts and bars confine thee?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?—
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept, bewailing
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield—
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.

It was in the throes of the great French revolution that the greatest of all songs was born. Barbaroux had issued his famous call for six hundred men who knew how to die. The men of Marseilles responded. On the march to Paris when marching out of Strassbourg, not six hundred but a thousand strong, Rouget de Lisle, a cavalry officer, was requested to write a song for the occasion. In one night he wrote and composed the song that made him immortal. As far as known it was his first and last. The mighty spirit of the time burst forth in a poem so powerful and a tune, not a battle cry, so inspiring that it has re-echoed all over the world. The threatening shrill notes almost verging on discord and the defiant words breathing as they do the passionate love for liberty have inspired the downtrodden the world over and paled the cheeks of many a kingling. Many a tyrant's hand has been restrained from bloody acts not by the love of his people, but by the fear of the repetition of the great revolution. The Marseillaise is no longer French—it is international. It is heard in Siberian convict mines, in the Russian dungeons, among Polish exiles. It is sung by German workingmen more frequently than "Die Wacht am Rhein." The blonde Swede sang it during the late general strike, and the swarthy Egyptian fellah are chanting this glorious hymn in spite of Teddy Roosevelt and his silly defense of tyranny. The women who bared their breasts in defiance of the soldiers during the bread riots in Italy knew the Marseillaise and the men of Spain who suffered death had heard its thrills a thousand times. The London mob has learned it. Some day they'll march to it and the House of Lords will cease to be. The starving masses on New York's East Side know its significance, the hollow-cheeked slaves of Pennsylvania's steel kings are ready to shed their thin blood at its strain and Mexico, the capitalists' paradise and workingman's hell, has not been able to avoid it. Throughout the American continent, even across the sea to the young revolutionary element now awakening in China and Japan it has spread, carrying its message of hope to the poor and terror to tyrants no matter what their title.—Organized Labor.

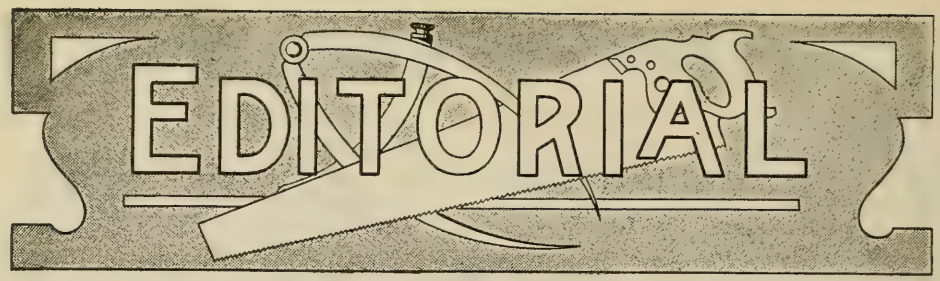
When one thinks of the meekness with which the majority of the people of this country submit to be bossed by an insignificant minority, one is strongly tempted to paraphrase Carlyle and say: "'The United States has a population of 75,000,000—mostly fools."

It is estimated that one million persons are constantly out of work in the United States.

Nurse's Pet.

Short-sighted Nurse—"The nerve of those union labor folks! Asking me to desert my baby and throw my lot in with them! ! ! The idea! ! !"

(Drawn Especially for The Carpenter by H. B. Moyer.)



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INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1910

Our General Officers' Reports.

The printed reports of our General Officers, submitted to our Sixteenth Biennial Convention, are now before us. Each one of them about the size of our journal, is a document in itself replete with data and information of vast interest and vital importance to each and every member of our U. B.

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT.

The report of the General President covers thirty-four pages. In his introductory remarks, reviewing the labor movement in this country, he says:

The trade union movement in America is a highly developed organized force, a potential force, so to speak, which bears the brunt, receives the scars, makes the sacrifices so that right, justice and equity may follow in our footsteps; and so that common suffering humanity, the humanity you and I know—the toiler with his hands—may reap the harvest of his honest endeavors and secure a part of this world's goods to which he is justly and honestly entitled.

There is no wrong which we do not try to right; there is no grievance which we do not try to settle; there is no controversy which we do not desire to end; but as long as our rights are usurped; as long as grievances exist; as long as controversies maintain, the public, the corporations, the employers and the newspapers will find us on the skirmish line fighting for the weak and downtrodden.

History is simply repeating itself in this great labor movement; in order that humanity may come into its own; starvation, privation and suffering must be borne by a few, figuratively speaking, and we, the trade unionists, are and must continue to be the standard bearers. If we are true to ourselves, true to our fellows, true to the mechanics, we dare not evade those responsibilities which necessarily come on advocating the right and just demand of the people.

Tyranny must be resisted; the labor movement which champions the cause of the people, which is the defender of collective bargaining, must be carried forward, onward and upward notwithstanding the ignorant and, let us hope, feeble attempts of the employers to check it.

If we want a better standard of life for American womanhood and manhood, we must continue the upward movement for better conditions, more wages and shorter hours; so that there will be better food and more time for literary pursuits and recreation.

Let us then realize, if it is possible, a better conception of human rights and personal liberties and remember that such sacrifices as those pioneers of the labor movement who have gone before us must not be lightly worn, and are too precious to be cast aside. The victories and conquests are the results of struggles and it is our duty to add to these victories and thus perpetuate those already won and hand down to the rising generation a wreath of victories which will be an incentive to them.

The two years just closed have been eventful ones in the history of our organization. Many questions have arisen and confronted our movement of a startling nature, which were in their incipiency at our last meeting.

The right to boycott; the right to sympa-

thetically strike; the question of manufacturing and putting up metal trim, and many other questions of national import now confront us and must be intelligently decided.

There is no limit to the line of activity which should actuate us in this forward movement. Every question which comes before this great body should be settled and settled right with an eye and mind single to the purpose of assisting the entire organized movement in general and our own trade in particular. To bring light to the homes, hope to the heart and confidence to the minds of our people must and should be our mission and the aim and object of our movement. If we do this we are true to ourselves, and if we don't, we are traitors to the cause which has fathered and nursed us in our infancy.

Under the following headings, the General President sets forth his views on the respective subjects:

—Free Speech-Free Press—

Never in the history of our movement has a greater struggle taken place than the rights we are fighting for in the nature of free speech and free press Undoubtedly all of you have read the papers and are more or less familiar with the fight we have put up to preserve those rights.

I say unreservedly that the whole American people are aroused and agitated over the usurpation by the courts of these guaranteed constitutional rights because the insidious beginning against organized labor will mean the entire withdrawal of those rights from all the people whenever the pampered and favored few desire to profit by injustice and tyranny.

The struggle is still on and I have hopes that humanity will triumph.

—Anti-Trust Law-Injunctions—

Thus far Congress has failed to pass any amendment relieving us from the provisions of the "Sherman Anti-Trust Law." It is true since the case of Loewe vs. Hatters that no suits of that same nature have been filed against the trade organizations, still we are under the ban of that piece of iniquitous legislation and are amenable, if the employer so desires, to enforce it. The rights and liberties of the people never have and never will be taken from them in one day, week, year or decade. It is the insidious invasions stealing as slowly as the shadows with which we are concerned and to resist such is one of the purposes of organized labor.

Today if the employers had the full say we would be annihilated entirely, and as I see it now we simply exist by the gracious (?) sufferance of the courts.

—Injunctions—

Practically since the foundation of our organization we, in conjunction with A. F. of L., ably assisted by the other national and international organizations, have asked Congress, through our friends in that great legislative body, for relief from the mal-administration of the injunction writ.

The ancient and inherent right of the people to be tried by a jury of their peers has been swept aside and we now see judicial assumption and usurpation of a power which was never supposed to be invested by the donning of judicial ermine.

Every man loyal to the fundamental principles expounded by Washington, exemplified by Jefferson of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, and who believe this is and should be a government of the people, for the people and by the people, should take heed of the noiseless assumption of rights of the people by judicial usurpation and voice his protest to his representative and senator, asking their honest and earnest support looking to granting us some relief.

During the last two Congresses there were many bills introduced looking toward an amelioration of the wrongs and grievances we have so consistently and insistently fought. But in the parlance of the slang vernacular, most of the bills were simply "political buncombe" to blind the eye of the public and make votes for the introducer of such supposed remedial relief. However, we might say that the State courts have been rather reluctant to issue injunctions as copiously and as willingly as formerly and we can attribute this to our continued agitation. Even the Federal Courts seem to be easing up somewhat. Just recently Judge Baker of the United States Circuit Court, District of Indiana, refused to grant an injunction against the Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers' organization. Even Judge Dayton of the United States Circuit Court, District of Virginia, is loosening up some and does not draw the line so tight on "inducing and persuading" as formerly.

We must vigilantly guard against putting the seal of approval on this writ being issued in labor disputes.

Our organization is now involved in a big injunction suit brought in the United States Circuit Court, District of New York, by the Irving-Casson Company, trim manufacturers, of Boston, Mass., on account of our members in New York refusing to put up non-union trim manufactured by the said company.

The firm attempted to enjoin the entire organization, but the court refused this and it has been modified so that it only operates against the General President, General Secretary, General Treasurer, the General Executive Board and the New York D. C. and their affiliated members, and the decision of courts does not prevent us from striking for a just grievance against our employers. In fact, it is very mild and does credit to Judge Ward, who issued the order, for the painstaking method in which he went over the entire record before granting the preliminary injunction.

Our attorneys are confident that we can win this case entirely when it is tried this fall on

its merits and after we have gotten rid of all technicalities attendant the "clearing of decks," so to speak, before the argument on the merits is had.

—The Fox Brothers' Case—

In the injunction suit of the Fox Brothers' Manufacturing Company, versus Shine et al., as the membership knows I reported on this case at the last convention. We lost in the District Court and the Court of Appeals remanded the case for retrial to the United States Circuit Court, and that tribunal rendered a final decision against us and we appealed to the United States Supreme Court. On the constitutional questions involved we tried to show the Supreme Court the fundamental questions which we thought were of vast importance to our organization.

1. Did the union have a right to contract as a union for the sale of labor of its members, or in other words, the right of collective bargaining;

2. Did the union have a right to adopt rules and enforce them against their own members, or in other words, the right of workmen to organize for the promotion and protection of their own interests;

3. The right of freedom of speech, or in other words, the right of a member to solicit a non-member and ask him not to handle their material;

4. The right of freedom of press, or in other words, the right to circulate literature showing the unfairness of this firm.

If it was not for the absurdness of the decision rendered, with these rights involved, it would be laughable to closely observe the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Supreme Court simply dismissed our appeal, a copy of which I herewith insert, saying that no direct appeal lied from the decree of the Circuit Court to the United States Supreme Court. In other words, they simply sidestepped every constitutional question we raised.

—Appeal From the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri—

March 7, 1910.

Per curiam: In the circumstances disclosed by this record we are of opinion that a direct appeal does not lie to this court from the decree of the Circuit Court, and the appeal is, therefore, dismissed. *Appeal dismissed.*

We have had several other injunction cases of minor importance and some of them are now pending, but we hope to be successful in the majority of them.

—Eight-Hour Law—

We have made hard, consistent and earnest efforts to have an amendment tacked on to the federal eight-hour law so that all men and women doing any work of any nature whatever for the Government, irrespective as to whether or not they were employed by the Government direct or by a contractor or subcontractor, may have the shorter work-day. Thus far Congress has failed to heed our demands, but I believe in time we will get the amendment through. It behooves us to try and then keep on trying and thus hasten the time when the ten-hour day will only be a memory. We all fully realize that a shorter work-day means an increase in pay, adds happier years to life, reduces disease and is one of the greatest preventatives for the great white plague, usually called consumption.

—Child Labor—

The bone, brains and brawn of the American people must come in the future from the wee offspring now being nursed by the fond mother, and to preserve this child; to educate it; to invest it with the sinews, muscles and brains to make winning fights for this nation in the mart of trade, we must build his body and mind up slowly, evenly and healthfully. It is a science, and nearly an exact one, to raise a child and equip it properly with all the requisites to make a winning fight of this world's battles, and is the greatest problem confronting us today. We cannot do this by industrial slaughter, weakening the mind, body and heart of the little ones by compelling them to work nine, ten, eleven or twelve hours per day at an immature age in mills, mines, factories and warehouses.

No child should be permitted to take any kind of employment until it has reached the age of 16.

You may ask, how is the poor man going to live, raise a family and give his children these advantages? I say in reply: Advocate the complete unionizing of your trade; secure better conditions for yourself and a corresponding increase in pay, and thus you will be enabled to do in reality for the little ones what your heart and minds say you should.

—The Boycott—

During the past two years the discussion of paramount issues has insensibly placed in the back-ground the question of the right to "boycott," but no injunction in labor disputes can be decided for or against without having a coloring of this right firmly imbedded in it. The right to boycott carries with it the right to free speech, and one goes hand in hand with the other.

The right of one worker to tell another one not to patronize a certain man, firm or corporation is one of the inalienable rights which we will never give up. It goes hand in hand with the right to collective bargaining, peaceable assemblage, trial by jury and we have and always will hold that the workers have the right to say to whom their custom shall be given. It is no mean weapon and intelligently used it will do a world of good for the workers.

Undoubtedly the right to boycott should be classed in the category of labor unions, most sacred rights, and it means much to the workers to be able to tell their friends and their

fellow unionists the conditions existing in any given industry. So long as we don't abuse that right, so long as we use it in an intelligent manner it will be one of the most profitable weapons in the hands of the man who toils for his livelihood. It should not be willingly given up nor should it be lightly used; in fact, the purpose of organizing is to disseminate information which will assist the wage worker in his gigantic battle for pay and hours commensurate with the duty performed.

—Jurisdictional Disputes—

During the past two years and long previous thereto, as the membership is aware, we have had various jurisdictional disputes between our organization and other trades which involved many of our members. The disputes generally arising over the erection of certain work which originally belonged to the carpenters, but which, through the growth of the building industry, has changed form, to such a certain extent that you could not say, unless you knew the class of trade which put it up, what trade the work now belonged to. The basic carpenter trade was and is one of the most general and complete trades which a man can learn. It is generally the carpenter foreman who takes care to see that the excavation stakes are properly set, who sees that the foundation is properly laid, who sees that the proper openings are left, who attends to the scaffolding for the painter, the electrician, the lather and plasterer. In fact, he is usually the superintendent of the job and on his shoulders falls all the responsibility to see that the work is carried forward promptly and properly. He must be able to read blue prints, detailed plans and specifications, not only for his own work, but for every building trade that comes on the job. To do this and do it properly it is necessary that he have a wide learning and a general knowledge of the diversified crafts which he comes in contact with. I believe this convention should go on record and make more specific, Section 73, by giving, after the "qualifications for membership," the jurisdiction which we claim and instruct the incoming President and General Executive Board to enforce that jurisdiction and to not deviate one iota from the lines laid down.

Certainly something *must* be done or it is only a question of a decade or two until the carpenter craft will be such in name only and our membership will gradually disseminate itself and affiliate itself with some special branch, which is simply the child or offspring, so to speak, of the carpentry industry.

The General President then discusses the subject of members transferring from one Local Union to another in the same district, asserting that there is nothing in our constitution to prevent a member, after a six-months' membership, to transfer to any Local Union under our jurisdiction; that a man is a carpenter as long as he works at any one of the branches of our trade specified in Section 73; that all classification of the different branches of our trade, as we now put it on charters, should be eliminated and if any segregation be indulged in to leave this matter at the discretion of the D. C. to which the respective Local Unions owe allegiance.

To other important subjects, under the following headings, the General President also devoted considerable space: "Members Working Without Depositing Clearance Cards," "Apprenticeship, Appeals and Grievances," "Shortage and Embezzlements," etc.; "Consolidation," and others. The numerical standing of our organization is shown in the following paragraph:

—Membership—

Our membership during the past two years has not only kept its balance of 178,503 members, but has slowly but surely gained. At the end of our fiscal year, June 30th last, our books showed a membership in good standing of 200,712. This is indeed an admirable and laudatory showing and the rank and file can be proud of the gains accomplished in the face of such opposition as the "Citizens' Alliance, Employers' Association, the Anti-Boycott Association" and diverse other euphoneous, high-sounding, wind-blasting and union wrecking organizations, which have had for their sole purpose the annihilation of the trade union movement.

The report contains a compiled list of Local Unions, showing the amount of dues charged by them, where it was possible to obtain the information, and the blanks sent to all Local Unions for that purpose were filled out and returned. The average dues according to those researches are about 70 cents per month. Believing that our "dues should be increased the General President offers the following:

—Recommendation—

Therefore I would earnestly recommend that we increase our dues as set forth in Section 64 of the General Constitution to 75c for beneficial members and 50c for semi-beneficial members and apprentices.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

The General Secretary's report is a document of 122 pages.

After reviewing the economical conditions obtaining during the two years past, the General Secretary presents a series of comprehensive and interesting tables showing

the Local Unions organized, lapsed or consolidated each month during the period from July 1, 1908 to June 30, 1910, the Local Union and membership in each state, the location of the various district councils, of which we have 127 altogether, and the annual growth of our organization since its inception in 1881.

Fifty-five pages of the report are occupied by a tabulated list of Local Unions stating their meeting place, meeting night, working hours per day, scale of wages, whether or not a Saturday half-holiday is established and whether or not the Local Union is working under an agreement with the employers. The information contained in this list is very useful, especially to migrating or visiting brothers.

Referring to trade movements, strikes and lockouts, their outcome and costs, the General Secretary makes this statement:

Altogether 300 trade movements, strikes and lockouts occurred during the last two years. Of these 90 per cent. were successful, the demands either being granted immediately or settled by arbitration after strikes of short duration. Nine were still under way at the end of the year, two were lost and the balance compromised.

These disputes cost the General Office the sum of $91,508.20. A detailed statement of same will be found in the report of the General Treasurer.

—Our Benevolent System—

Under this heading the General Secretary enumerates the beneficial features of our organization, viz.: Sick benefit, paid solely by the Local Unions; permanent disability and death benefits paid by the General Office and strike benefits, paid by the Local Unions, district councils and the General Office combined.

In a tabulation of the approved and disapproved claims for benefit it is shown that the total number of approved claims for the two years ending June 30, 1910, was 3,916, these claims amounting in all to $497,747.13.

The total number of disapproved claims for the same period was 341.

—Violations of the General Constitution That Affect a Member's Standing—

Dwelling on this subject the General Secretary points out the serious consequences accruing to the members from violation of our general laws. The subject matter being of the utmost importance and so very closely concerning every individual member and every Local Union, we are here quoting the General Secretary in full:

From time to time in passing on claims we are brought face to face with direct violations of our general laws by Local Unions and local officers. Whether these violations are wilful or not, or are made through carelessness or negligence, we do not know, but one thing is certain, they are made continually and repeatedly. These violations are a serious matter and affect not only the individual member and his standing in the organization, but the entire local union as well. Section 98 of the General Constitution distinctly specifies that "each member will be entitled to all the benefits, rights and privileges of the U. B., as prescribed in this constitution, by strictly adhering to its obligations and by him and his local union obeying the constitution and rules." It is therefore plain that if our laws are not observed, lived up to and obeyed by each and every member and each and every Local Union, neither one nor the other are entitled to any benefits from the U. B., and it is for the protection of both that we call your attention to these matters. The violations referred to are as follows:

1. Partial payment of monthly dues, or, in other words, payment of dues on the installment plan, in violation of Sec. 64 and Sec. 65 of the General Constitution.

2. Exemption of members from payment of dues while sick, in violation of Sec. 64, wherein it is specified that no officer or member shall be exempt from paying dues or assessments, nor shall the same be remitted or cancelled in any manner. The claim is made that members should not be required to pay dues while sick, and that dues should be deducted from the sick benefits allowed, although in some cases the Local Union does not pay sick benefits at all.

3. Exemption of local officers from payment of dues, in violation of Sec. 64, claiming that salary offsets the dues and covers same.

4. Failure to collect one month's dues in advance and proportionate shares for month in which the candidate is admitted to membership, in violation of Sec. 88, wherein it is specified that immediately after initiation he (the candidate) shall pay not less than one months' dues in advance, also the proportionate amount for the current month.

5. Accepting dues after six months have elapsed, in violation of Sec. 108. We wish here to inform you that this violation has caused us unnecessary annoyance, trouble and expense. In several instances we were taken to court to answer why we refused to pay claims after a Local Union had accepted dues after a period of six months. For the information of the delegates present, and our membership in general, we wish to say that, according to Sec. 108 of the General Constitu-

tion, a member owing any sum equal to six months' dues to his Local Union—

(a) Suspends himself from membership altogether.

(b) Without any action whatever on the part of the Local Union.

(c) His name shall be stricken from the books and the roll of membership.

If he wants to return and be readmitted to membership he must—

(a) Make out a new application.

(b) Pay the initiation fee demanded and provided for according to law.

(c) Be initiated as a new member, just the same as if he never belonged before.

6. Accepting dues from fined members before fine has been paid, or appeal taken to the General President, in violation of Sec. 198, which specifies that all fines and assessments legally levied shall be charged by the F. S. to the member from whom due, and shall stand against such person as regular dues, and are payable within thirty days and must be liquidated prior to any dues to entitle him to any privilege, rights or benefits of this U. B.

7. Admitting ex-members of other Local Unions to membership without first getting the consent of the Local Unions to which they formerly belonged, in violation of Sec. 80, which specifies that a person who has been expelled, suspended or rejected in any Local Union of this U. B. shall not be eligible to membership in any other Local Union, except by consent of the Local Union to which he was a member or in which he was rejected.

8. Neglecting to take out clearance card when going to work elsewhere outside the jurisdiction of the Local Union to which a member belongs, in violation of Sec. 131.

9. Failure to deposit clearance card on first meeting night after having secured work, in violation of Sec. 131.

10. Failure to deposit clearance card before it expires, in violation of Sec. 131.

11. Depositing clearance card after it matures without having it renewed, in violation of Sec. 132.

12. Failure of F. S. to enter up payments made, correctly in the member's due book, as well as date when paid, properly attested to, in violation of Sec. 66 and 174.

The General Secretary then enumerates and calls attention to certain conflicting sections in our general constitution relative to the payment of claims. As this is a matter which will be dealt with by the convention, that body will, in all probability, decide the conflicting points so as to leave no doubt as to the intent and meaning of the respective sections.

—Notification of Conflictions of State Laws with the U. B. in the Payment of Death and Disability Benefits—

Under this heading the General Secretary discusses the difficulties confronting our own and all other trade organizations in the State of South Carolina, since the recent passage of a new insurance law, the nature of which will be gathered from the following communication:

"Columbia, S. C., March 11, 1910.

"Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary, Carpenters' and Joiners' Union of America, Indianapolis, Ind..

"Dear Sir—From what I have learned of your order, in that you pay death benefits to members who have been in good standing six months, between the ages of 21 and 50, $100; those who have been members longer than twelve months, $200, and those who are over 50 years of age, a death benefit of $50, that you would come within the insurance laws of this State.

"I would be glad to have you send me full information concerning your order and the methods by which you pay these death benefits. I will then be able to instruct you more fully as to what the laws allow.

"Very truly,

(Signed) "F. H. McMASTER,

"Insurance Commissioner."

To this communication the General Secretary replied:

That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was a voluntary, unincorporated association, doing business practically as a partnership and consequently needs no authority under the law to transact its business; that the courts have held in several instances that such a voluntary organization as ours does not need to be chartered or organized under the corporate law of any State. But that in order to thoroughly understand the laws of the State of South Carolina governing the payment of benefits and our rights under said law, we would come to Columbia, S. C., as soon as possible for the purpose of having a conference with him and explain our method of doing business in the payment of sick, death and disability benefits.

In answer to this the insurance commissioner informed the General Secretary that he had no desire to act hastily in the matter and would be glad to see him whenever he should come to Columbia.

In May of the present year, the General Secretary and General Organizer Featherstone visited Columbia and had a conference with the insurance commissioner. In the course of arguments our representatives explained the objects and workings of our organization and submitted to the commissioner a copy of our general constitution and other documents in an effort to convince him that we do not come within the scope nor under the authority of the insurance

law. Quoting from a report of our representatives to the G. E. B., the situation in the State of South Carolina as regards our organization is as follows:

In reply he (the commissioner) informed us that our organization is more fraternal than otherwise; that the payment of death and disability benefits is only incidental to our other great charitable objects; that we have an initiation with ritualistic ceremonies; that we have a pass word and a method of gaining admission to our meetings; that we have our own form of transacting and conducting business, and that therefore we come under the head of "Fraternal Organizations" and must consequently be governed by the provisions of the act recently passed by the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, for the regulation and control of fraternal benefit associations, copy of which is herewith attached.

Not being classed as an insurance organization and having more than twenty thousand dollars assets over and above liabilities, Mr. McMaster rules we are not required to deposit any amount—$20,000 or less—in the State of South Carolina, nor are we required to supply bond to him for the faithful carrying out of our General Constitution governing the payment of benefits.

All that is necessary is a license to do business within the State. The license costs $25 per year and is procurable from the insurance commissioner.

When asked what that carries with it, he replied:

1. Without a license the organization has no standing in the State of South Carolina and can be prohibited from doing any business whatever and can be put out of business altogether.

2. It must show that it admits members of one race only. (On this question we had quite a lengthy discussion owing to the fact that in the South we charter white men and colored men separately, but all are members of the same organization. This the commissioner waived as we are a solvent body with authority given our General Executive Board to replenish our general fund when same is endangered in any manner by levying an assessment as per Sec. 70 of our General Constitution. He, however, admitted that the present laws of the State require remodeling on this point—of one race only).

3. It must file with the insurance commissioner a copy of its constitution and by-laws.

4. An annual statement of the financial condition of the organization, giving:

(a) Income and from what sources received.
(b) Expenses and for what.
(c) Assets.
(d) Money invested.
(e) Debts owing.

must be filed with the commissioner on December 31st of each year.

5. The appointment of the insurance commissioner of South Carolina as attorney for the organization in said State to accept service in case of suits at law being entered against the organization for refusal to pay benefits.

6. Each organizer, person, agent or representative going into the State of South Carolina to do business for the organization must first be registered with the insurance commissioner by the General Office as the authorized party to do work in that State for the organization, and in this respect we wish to call your attention to the law governing this matter. It is as follows:

"Any person who shall solicit membership in any association not authorized to do business in this State (South Carolina), or who shall solicit membership for or in any manner assist in procuring membership in any such association not authorized as herein provided to do business as herein defined in this State (South Carolina), shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $100 or imprisonment not longer than thirty days.

"Any association or any officer, agent or employee thereof, neglecting or refusing to comply with, or violating any of the provisions of this act, the penalty for which neglect, refusal or violation is not specified in this section, shall be fined not exceeding $100 upon conviction thereof or may be imprisoned not more than thirty days."

Under this law he instructed us not to solicit new members in the State until the law is first complied with, and we hold a license to do business legitimately and in accordance with the law. We informed him that this is a matter for our General Executive Board to deal with, and as that body did not meet until July no definite action could be taken. We also informed him that the entire matter would be placed before our next General Convention, which meets in Des Moines, Ia., on September 19th of the present year. He wanted to know if we could not submit the matter to our Board by correspondence, but as all the blank forms, copy of the bill, as well as the instructions he gave us should have the careful and serious consideration of the Board when that body is in regular session, we made no promises. He, however, instructed us to comply with the law as soon as possible, the sooner the better, and in the meantime not to admit any new members to any of our Local Unions under penalty of violating the law.

This means that our members, local officers, business agents, organizers or any one else cannot do any organizing work in the State of South Carolina until we comply with the law, by taking out a license.

The new insurance law, or act, recently

passed by the South Carolina legislature, for the regulation and control of fraternal benefit associations, which follows the report, is a document occupying over seven pages. Space does not permit us to reproduce it here.

As will be seen in the G. E. B. report, that body has authorized the G. S. to secure a license in the State of South Carolina at a cost of $25.00 per year in order that the U. B. may continue in its work of educating and organizing the craft and do business in that state in a legal manner. In view of the South Carolina situation the G. E. B. at its meeting last July and August also instructed the G. S. to communicate with all other labor organizations similarly affected; also the A. F. of L., to the end that joint action may be taken to have the insurance laws of the various states modified insofar as they apply to labor organizations.

—Back Per Capita Tax—

On this subject the General Secretary has this to say:

Our records show that at the close of the fiscal year, June, 1907, there was due the General Office back per capita tax, unpaid, arising from discrepancies in the monthly Financial Secretaries' reports, of $13,785.50, of which amount $9,380.75 was paid at the end of the fiscal year, June, 1908, and $4,404.75 satisfactorily explained. From June, 1907, up to and including June, 1908, the discrepancies in the reports amounted to $7,825.25, of which amount $5,182.50 was paid and $2,642.65 satisfactorily explained. From June, 1908, up to and including June, 1910, the discrepancies in the reports amounted to $18,384.50, of which amount $14,280.25 has been paid and $4,104.25 satisfactorily explained, making a sum total for those years of $39,995.25 which was due the General Office and of which $28,843.50 has been paid and $11,151.75 satisfactorily explained, showing an average amount of discrepancies in the Financial Secretaries' reports received up to and including June, 1910, of $36.50 per day, and the adjusting of these discrepancies were made possible only through the card-filing system installed in the General Office by authority of the Milwaukee convention.

After discussing the subjects of "Clearance Cards," "Monthly Reports," "Our Journal," "Practical and Technical Education," "Printing The Carpenter," and "Furnishing Supplies to Local Unions and District Councils," the General Secretary takes up the question of "Apprentices," saying in part:

Our Local Unions and District Councils have been and are now asking for some general laws, rules and regulations to govern apprentices. Although this matter was under consideration at our last convention, and although it was admitted that the Chicago system was the best system yet introduced, still it was felt that the convention could not handle this question satisfactorily and do it justice as further information was necessary in order to find out how it was dealt with elsewhere, and therefore the whole matter was referred to our General Executive Board. After having the local laws from many sections dealing with apprentices, the Board decided to leave the entire matter in the hands of our Local Unions to formulate practicable laws governing this system and at the same time that may improve it, if possible, but this does not seem to satisfy our members, and we are again asked to give them some instructions how to handle apprentices. We would therefore suggest that something after the following be adopted at this convention as rules governing apprentices in a general way, same to act as a guide in the future to our Local Unions and District Councils on this all important question.

1. An apprentice shall serve at least a term of four years at the trade between the ages of 17 and 21.

2. He shall be indentured with some good, reliable, union carpenter contractor.

3. He shall join the union immediately as an apprentice—be entitled to semi-beneficial benefits and remain so until he serves his full apprenticeship term and becomes a qualified mechanic at the trade, capable to command the rate of wages established by the union and competent of doing a day's work.

4. The union shall keep strict watch over him during his term of apprenticeship.

5. The employer shall give the apprentice a fair chance to learn the trade instead of putting him to do work that carpenters are not called upon to do at the trade.

6. An apprentice once indentured cannot leave his employer and go to work for another without the consent of his first employer with whom he was indentured unless there is just cause or that such change is made on account of the death of the employer or the relinquishment of business.

7. An apprentice leaving his employer after being indentured, without cause, must return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship in full. Failure to do so on his part shall act as a forfeiture of membership in his Local Union; after that the Local Union shall not recognize him in any manner or consent to him serving his apprenticeship with some other employer.

8. The employer shall see to it that the apprentice is given an opportunity to receive an education that will better fit him for the trade.

9. It is incumbent upon the union and the

employer combined to see to it that the apprentice becomes a full-fledged, qualified, capable and competent mechanic.

—Invitations from Foregn Countries to Attend Conventions—

In the earlier part of the current year, the General Office received two invitations to send delegates to conventions to be held in Europe; one from the National Federation of Building Trades in France to attend the third national convention of that organization in Orleans, and one from the International Union of Woodworkers with headquarters in Germany, to be represented at the International Wood Workers' Congress in Copenhagen. The former invitation, dated, Paris, Feb. 28, and the convention convening March 28, it would have been impossible to respond on such short notice; in both cases, however, the General Officers held that the invitations could not be complied with unless they be authorized to do so by our organization, and replies were sent to that effect.

The General Secretary then presents a statement of money received from all sources and money expended from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1910, covering nine pages. He concludes his report with the following recommendations:

I would respectfully recommend:

1. That Financial Secretaries mail their monthly reports direct to the General Office regularly and on time and not hand them over to the Treasurer to be sent by him with his remittance as is the custom at present. In a great many instances the reports have been mislaid or have gone astray through this method and the Financial Secretary was blamed for it and fined, as per Sec. 175 of the General Constitution, when, in fact, he was not to blame at all.

2. Strikes, lockouts and trade movements should come under the control and supervision of the General President in conjunction with the General Executive Board.

3. The passing on death and disability claims, that is, the approving or disapproving of same, should be part of the duties of the General Treasurer, but payment of same should be made only on order from the General Secretary, countersigned by the General President in conformity with Sec. 40 of the General Constitution.

4. After two years all unimportant documents be destroyed, and after five years all other correspondence.

THE GENERAL TREASURER.

The General Treasurer, in his report, addresses the officers and delegates of the convention in the following terms:

Fellow Workmen—It gives me considerable pleasure and satisfaction in submitting this, my fourth Biennial Report as your General Treasurer, to call your attention to the splendid conditions that are now existing within the jurisdiction of our organization. At no time in our history have we been able to present such a favorable financial report as at present, notwithstanding the great financial panic which we have of late so successfully passed through. The income is excellent and the expense as reasonable as it is possible commensurate with the good work the United Brotherhood has accomplished during the past term. The effects of the late financial panic were felt rather severely by many of our Local Unions and their members with the result that many thousands became delinquent in the payment of their dues even to the extent of becoming suspended. Since then, however, a wave of prosperity has appeared, enabling many to regain their standing in the Brotherhood until now we are above normal conditions.

Our membership on June 30, 1908, was 178,503 in good standing, while our records show that at the end of our fiscal year, June 30, 1910, we had a membership of 200,712—a gain of 22,209. Experience has taught us that to continue to strengthen and hold our numerical standing it is necessary that a large corps of organizers be continually maintained, and while our expense in this department is seemingly large, the results obtained more than offset the cost, showing that it has been money well spent.

We have had quite a number of trade movements during the past term, nearly all of which has been settled satisfactorily. The cost of maintaining these controversies shows a marked decrease over the previous term, although men affected have in nearly every instance been supported financially by the General Executive Board at a sum not in excess of $4.00 per week per member. I fully appreciate that this small sum, while helping in a measure, is insufficient to sustain a member who is so unfortunate as to be affected for any great length of time; still our per capita at its present standing will not permit of a more liberal appropriation. I believe that with an additional payment of 5 cents per capita per member per month an established guaranteed amount of $1.00 per day could be made, which would materially assist in sustaining many of our members whose previous actions in deserting our ranks in the time of conflict has been the means of either a partial or total capitulation on the part of our Local or District Council to their employers.

With the cost of living at its present high standard it is easy to be seen that no member, either single or married, can sustain himself or family during a long period of enforced

idleness on such a small allowance. There are thousands of our members sacrificing the necessaries and comforts of home life each year in an effort to protect themselves and their families from the ravenous attacks of unscrupulous employers and their associates, and a few cents additional each month paid into our treasury would enable us to take care of our striking or locked-out members in a manner creditable to our standing in the labor movement.

In a table here following the General Treasurer enumerates the different banks in which our funds are deposited, the amount in each bank, rate of interest and the surety companies bonding the deposits. It is here to be observed that our finances are distributed in national banks only with a proviso that not more than $50,000 is to be retained in each bank and that wherever possible we exact a surety indemnity bond to protect us in case of bank failure.

Relative to death and disability and our financial responsibility the General Treasurer has this to say:

During the past term our records show that we have paid out for death and disability benefits the extraordinary sum of $497,747.13, and as we grow older our responsibilities in this direction will undoubtedly increase. Many of our locals have at various times submitted for consideration at our different conventions amendments to our laws raising the amount of benefit from that which we now pay without considering the necessity of increasing our per capita tax to meet such an increase. These matters should receive most careful study on the part of this convention before any action is taken toward increasing said benefits, as an increased benefit would materially decrease our general surplus and leave us insufficient funds to meet the demands made upon us for assistance in case of strikes and lockouts. We already pay for beneficial features alone almost 50 per cent. of our net income, and an analysis will show that at 25 cents per member per month it would take a beneficial member sixty-six years and eight months to pay into the General office the amount of $200, which his beneficiary would receive at his demise, saying nothing of the additional $50.00 allowed him for wife funeral benefit and the $400 also allowed for disability benefit.

The remaining twenty-one pages of the General Treasurer's report are occupied by tables showing the total monthly receipts and expenditures from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1910, by a synopsis showing for what purposes money was expended and by a detailed statement of money paid to each Local Union for death and disability benefits during the past two years.

THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

The report of the General Executive Board, a document of forty-three pages, is a summary of the most important matters that came before that body during the two years ending June 30, 1910, and recommendations as it is deemed will prove beneficial to our organization. From this report we quote the following under the heading of "Rules and Laws For Apprentices:"

"After reading considerable correspondence from different localities relative to apprentice laws in vogue in the different cities, and the further fact that a great many localities have no apprentice rules at all, the Board is of the opinion that no mandatory law can be made that would be satisfactory and could be enforced in all localities. Therefore, the Board recommends that each locality formulate laws that are practicable and at the same time will improve the apprenticeship system. That no apprentice be admitted as such who is more than 21 year of age, and that all apprentices be indentured for a term of not less than three years. The G. S. is requested to communicate this action of the Board to the D. C.'s and Local Unions in his next quarterly circular."

—The Establishment of a Home for Members of the U. B. Afflicted with Tuberculosis—

This subject was brought before the Salt Lake City convention in a resolution designated as Resolution No. 72, and referred to the Executive Board to carry out the intent of said resolution.

Your Board took the matter under consideration on January 21, 1909, and decided as follows:

"That inasmuch as the referendum vote just compiled plainly shows that our membership is unwilling to increase its per capita tax, the whole subject matter is filed."

During their two years' term the General Executive Board acted upon 281 trade movements of which 264 were endorsed and seventeen not sanctioned as the reports of the Local Unions requesting sanction showed lack of interest on the part of their membership and want of proper organization.

After a summary of appropriations made by the G. E. B. and the appeals from decisions of the General President and General Secretary, considered, nine pages of the report are devoted to a review of the jurisdiction claims submitted during the above period and the Board's rulings in each case.

Among other important subjects acted upon by the G. E. B. are the following:

—Assessments—

The Board made a report to the last convention as to the legality of assessments, and, no action being taken on same, again submit the question, as many complaints and protests have been received by the Board relative to special assessments being levied by Local Unions for other than recognized trade purposes.

This is becoming rather a serious matter, and the Board recommended that this convention take the question under consideration as to whether a Local Union has the right to assess its members for such purposes or whether assessments should be confined strictly to organization matters.

—Seals—

It has come to the attention of the Board that other than the official seals are used. We recommend that all District Councils and Local Unions secure the official seal of this organization.

—Our Relations with the A. W. W.—

The decision of the A. F. of L. at the Toronto convention in the matter of the consolidation of the Amalgamated Wood Workers with the U. B. was called to the attention of the G. E. P. by the G. P. This matter was referred to a referendum vote of the U. B. on May 13, 1907, and carried by more than a two-thirds majority. The late plan of consolidation authorized by the Toronto convention being practically the same as that previously voted on by the U. B., the Board rules that the vote then taken shall apply in this case, therefore, do not deem it necessary to resubmit the subject matter for referendum the second time.

Under the heading of "Insurance Laws as Applied," the "Payment of Benefits by the U. B.," the G. E. B. discusses the plan for the organizing of an industrial insurance company offered by Mr. George Gerau of Los Angeles, Cal., which, with one deviation, is the same as the one printed in the November, 1909, issue of The Carpenter.

On this matter the G. E. B. comes to the following conclusion:

It is the opinion of the G. E. B. that, should the time arrive when it becomes necessary to change the beneficiary plans of the U. B., that such a change would prove more satisfactory if brought about through our own organization.

In regard to the situation created in the State of South Carolina by the introduction of a new insurance law, the G. E. B. has this to say:

Your Board believes that influences are at work, possibly by the old line life insurance companies, to prevent labor organizations from continuing to pay death and disability benefits, and we are of the opinion that such steps should be taken by the U. B. as will enable us to meet these changed conditions. We would recommend that the G. E. B. be authorized to formulate a plan of paying death and disability benefits that will not conflict with the law of any State, and that if it becomes necessary they be empowered to employ a competent and experienced life insurance actuary and form an insurance company for the sole purpose of paying our death and disability benefits, said company to be governed along the lines laid down for the present Board of Trustees, and to be under the control, guidance and direction of the U. B.

The G. E. B. having in its session held October 9, 1909, referred the matter of affiliation with the Union Label Department of the A. F. of L. to the coming convention, the report of our representatives to the convention of the above department held in Washington, D. C., March 29, 1909 is reproduced and a copy of the constitution of said department is attached.

A complete list of stock on hand at the General Office, furnishings in the building, a summary of cash account for the two years' ending June 30, 1910 and a synopsis of receipts and payments during the same period is also attached to the G. E. B. report.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Board of Trustees is the body who, as per Section 46 (a) to 46 (g), inclusive, of our general constitution, is entrusted with the management and control of our headquarters and real estate in the city of Indianapolis.

Recalling the difficulties the General Officers met with in carrying out the instruction given them by the Niagara Falls convention to purchase ground in Indianapolis and erect thereon a building suitable for headquarters and the difficulties they encountered during the construction of the building, the Board of Trustees says:

Many pieces of property in Indianapolis, with buildings thereon, were offered to us and were carefully inspected by us, but none of them were suitable for our requirements, needs, wants and purposes. After much deliberation and careful consideration it was decided as inadvisable and not to the best interests of the U. B. to purchase an old building with the expectation of converting it into headquarters suitable for the transaction of our business. What we wanted particularly was protection from fire, as expressed on the floor of the Niagara Falls Convention, and to have that we must have a fireproof building. With

that object in view we purchased a plot of ground 60 feet by 120 feet on East Michigan street, corner of Hudson street, Indianapolis, Ind., for $14,000, and, believing that a building not only large enough for our Home Office, but part of which could be rented to others, would prove advantageous and be a paying investment, the G. E. B., by Special Circular, under date of March 18, 1908, asked permission of our membership to expend $30,000 in addition to the $40,000 already appropriated and authorized by referendum vote of our organization. This permission was granted, and we were then in a position to carry out the instructions given us.

Plans were prepared for a three-story and basement building, 60 feet by 100 feet, fireproof, modern and up-to-date in all particulars, the first floor to be occupied by the U. B., the others to be rented. Contracts were entered into, and in June, 1908, ground was broken and work commenced. The building was finished and accepted on June 15, 1909, although we moved in on April 22 and 23, 1909.

During the construction of the building the general contractor took sick and remained in very poor health for several months. He was not able to superintend the work or even visit the job until after its completion. This caused a delay in the progress of the contract. Besides that, he was dilatory in paying his subcontractors, and when the building was finished and ready for occupancy part payments were still due them. In order to secure themselves against loss, they filed liens against the property but as the laws of the State of Indiana hold the general contractor responsible, suits were entered against him and the bonding company for payments still due, to which the Brotherhood was made a party as owner. The suits are still pending in the court. Our lawyer informs us the bonding company will have to make good. The Brotherhood, however, will have to defend itself in each and every case.

The building, as will be remembered, was publically dedicated July 22, 1909, many of our members from all parts of the country participating in the ceremonies. The event, as the Board of Trustees truly says, will go down as a red-letter day in the history of our U. B. our organization being the first international labor organization to own its own official headquarters.

The report concludes with a detailed statement of receipts and expenses for the term ending June 30, 1910, and a summary of cost of headquarters building which amounts to a total of $72,004.39.

* * *

The contemplation and perusal of the "Convention Souvenir," issued by our Des Moines Local Union, was a rare pleasure to us. Without exaggeration we can say, it eclipses most all souvenirs of its kind that ever came before our eyes.

It is presented in a style and general make-up that cannot fail to appeal to, and be highly appreciated by the delegates attending the convention as well as by the brothers who may be fortunate enough to secure a copy.

The souvenir contains interesting articles by our general officers and other able writers. One of the most prominent pages consist of views of the exterior and interior of our general headquarters at Indianapolis. On the following pages we find the half tones of the general officers, the members of the G. E. B., the members of the local management committee, the members of the Iowa State Labor Bureau, the Carpenters' Ladies' Auxiliary, the officers of Des Moines L. U. 106, the officers of Cedar Rapids, Ia., L. U. 308 and numerous views and scenes of the beautiful convention city.

The Souvenir also gives an interesting story of the piece of red cedar shaft of the first mill ever built in Cedar Rapids, from which the gavel is made that was presented to our G. P., Wm. D. Huber, for his use in directing the deliberations of the convention. The Souvenir is certainly a credit to our Des Moines membership.

* * *

In view of those famous decisions by some of our judiciaries, declaring the boycott illegal, it is indeed gratifying to note the decision recently handed down by Judge Manton of Toledo, Ohio, in which he holds exactly the opposite opinion. He decided a case brought against the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance, charged with boycotting a local hotel, against the plaintiff. In deciding the case the judge held with Justice Holmes, now of the United States Supreme Court, but who as a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts gave a dissenting opinion in the case of Velehan vs. Gunter, which was decided against the right of boycott.

Justice Holmes in that case used the following language in his decision, which was followed by Judge Manton:

"If it be true workmen may combine with a view, among other things as they can for their labor, just as capital may combine with a view of getting the greatest possible return, it may be true that when combined they have the same right that combined capital has to support their interests by argument, persuasion and the bestowal and refusal of these advantages which they otherwise lawfully control.

"The fact that the immediate effect of the act by which the benefit to themselves is to be gained to the injury of their antagonist does not necessarily make it unlawful any more than when a great house lowers the price of certain goods with the purpose and with the effect of driving a smaller antagonist out of business."

Judge Manton ruled:

"The right of defendants to publish and make known to the public their grievances, real or imaginary, against the plaintiffs in the manner the evidence shows they acted, is guaranteed by the constitution of the state."

❖ ❖ ❖

According to a report submitted by their directors, last spring's strike of street car men cost the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company more than $2,000,000. The greatest expense of the strike was the cost of hiring and sustaining the strike breakers, amounting to about $300,000. The eight weeks' strike caused such a setback to the company that it had to mortgage its rolling stock and sell the securities that made up its fire insurance fund. As stated by some of the officials of the company, but for the long struggle with the employes, instead of a deficit of more than $2,000,000 there would have been a $1,000,000 surplus.

To Treat a Bruise.

When one has pounded a finger or otherwise bruised oneself, try the effect of water as hot as it can be endured. Hold hand or foot in water and apply hot cloths.

A little turpentine added to the water increases its beneficial effect. Painting with pure turpentine is also excellent. When nothing better is at hand try bandages wrung out of the strongest possible solution of salt and water for sprains and bruises.

Why the People of the United States Should Have a Department of Health.

1. To stop the spread of typhoid fever through drinking sewage-polluted water of interstate streams.

2. To enforce adequate quarantine regulations, so as to keep out of the country plague and other similar pestilences.

3. To supervise interstate common carriers, in so far as without such supervision they prove a menace to the health of the traveling public.

4. To have a central organization of such dignity and importance, that departments of health of states and cities will seek its co-operation and will pay heed to its advice.

5. To gather accurate data on all questions of sanitation throughout the United States.

6. To ascertain the chief causes of preventable disease and unnecessary ill-health.

7. To study conditions and causes of diseases recurring in different parts of the United States.

8. To correlate and assist investigations carried on in many separate and unrelated biological and pathological federal, state and private laboratories.

9. To consolidate and co-ordinate the many separate Government bureaus now engaged in independent health work.

10. To effect economies in the administration of these bureaus.

11. To publish and distribute throughout the country bulletins in relation to human health.

12. To apply our existing knowledge of hygiene to our living conditions.

13. To reduce the death rate.

—The Shoe Workers' Journal.

Rich men meet in the bank, the club house or the parlor. Workingmen, when they confer, gather in the streets. All the organized forces are against them. Capital has the army and navy, and the legislative, executive and judicial departments. When the rich combine it is for an exchange of ideas. When the poor combine, it is conspiracy. If they act in concert and really do something, it is a mob. If they defend themselves, it is treason.—Robert Ingersoll.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
LEONARD FUNK, E 2307 5th Ave., Spokane, Wash.

General Executive Board,
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 4607 Kenmore Ave., Sheridan Park, Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

W. A. COLE, 236 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of First General Vice-President Arthur A. Quinn.

July 20, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board—Greeting:

Inasmuch as I did not submit a report for the quarter ending March 31st, due to the fact that at the time mentioned my entire time was taken up with other important work of our organization, I will, with your permission, review in this report the work in which I have been engaged, not only for the past quarter, but for the past six months.

I have been engaged in the Greater New York District for the entire period covered by this report, working in conjunction with General Organizers Cook, Bush and Young, in a campaign of organizing, the results of which, I think, have seldom, if ever, been surpassed in the history of our organization.

In my last report, I stated that the Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association of New York was about to sign an agreement with the U. B., which would mean the eliminating of the A. W. W. in that city; the members of which body were employed exclusively in the mills controlled by the Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association. Accordingly, the agreement that we had been negotiating for some time with the Manufacturers was signed during the first week of January, which meant the beginning of the unionizing of the mills in this district. By the signing of this agreement, was removed one of the principal, and I might say the only obstacle, to the unionizing of the mills of this section. While the A. W. W. existed in this city, and were a party to the arbitration plan, our members, according to this plan, were compelled to handle material manufactured by members of this organization, with the result that nothing

could be done towards establishing union conditions and properly organizing the numerous mills in this district until this obstacle was removed.

Upon the signing of the agreement with the Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association, we took over the three locals of the A. W. W., located in New York, Brooklyn and Mt. Vernon, numbering about seven hundred men, into the U. B., out of which we formed two locals of the U. B., No. 138, which is located in the Bronx, and No. 214 in Brooklyn. After completing the work of transferring the members of the A. W. W. and getting the locals in running order, we took up the work of organizing the non-union mills that were furnishing trim to this city. Although working on the general trim proposition, as a whole, our efforts were particularly directed to reclaiming the manufacturing of sash, doors and window frames, which, up to the time of signing the agreement, had been practically lost to our men.

When we undertook this work we found that, with few exceptions, practically all of the doors and window frames used in this section were made under non-union conditions. By a few well directed movements, we speedily gained control of the frames, and I am pleased to say that, at this time, the old conditions have been reversed, and that the window frames, that a few months ago were made under non-union conditions, are now almost, without exception, made in union shops and under union conditions. The door question, we found a much more difficult problem, as this branch of the trade had been taken up and specialized by the door companies of the country, particularly by the large non-union concerns of the West. With very few exceptions, all of the mills in this section purchased their doors from these Western door companies, and as the agreement we had made with the mills stated that all trim, including doors, must be manufactured under union conditions, we insisted that the conditions called for in the agreement be complied with, and that all doors must be made under union conditions. In order to make this possible and to make good on our agreement, we found that it would be necessary to organize a door factory, as there was not a door shop in the entire country working under union conditions. It is true that there are a number of union mills throughout the country that manufacture doors, but they manufacture for their own use only and in conjunction with the manufacturing of other trim. They do not manufacture for the trade, with the result that, up to a few months ago, it was practically impossible to purchase a union-made door in the open market. The large non-union door factories of the West, controlled this market absolutely.

We realized that in attempting to organize door shops to compete with these non-union concerns, that we were undertaking a very difficult task; but, thanks to the energy and perserverance of General Organizer Cook, who undertook the work of organizing the door shops and who was compelled to make several trips to Milwaukee in order to accomplish the end in view, an agreement was signed in this city by General President Huber with the first union door shop in the country. Later on, he succeeded in making an agreement with a large manufacturing company of Vermont for the manufacturing of doors exclusively, with the result that we have today two door factories employing union men and manufacturing doors under union conditions for the New York market.

This question af reclaiming the doors and insisting that they be manufactured under decent living conditions is one that sooner or later must be taken up in all the large cities of the country, and through constant agitation we will be able to place the doors back in the shops where they belong. Up until the latter part of March, we had confined our efforts to the boroughs of Manhattan and theBronx. At that time, we took up the work in Brooklyn and issued a call for a mass meeting of all the locals of the city, which was held in the Academy of Music on March 30th. The meeting was very strenuous and the speakers were not all confined to the platform by any means. A brass band was in attendance, furnished by locals Nos. 32 and 147, and many visiting members from outside districts were also in attendance. The

meeting was presided over by Brother Larsen, President of the Borough Committee of Brooklyn, and addressed by General Organizer Cook, Brother John Manning, ex-President of the District Council; Brother Neal, Secretary, D. C., and myself. The conditions existing in the city were discussed and a plan adopted to strengthen the organization; also, a date set (May 2d) when applications for membership would be accepted for a reduced fee.

During the month that intervened an active and persistent agitation was kept up, with the result that on May 2d, twenty-two hundred applications for membership were received in the different locals; the Examining Board was kept busy day and night for several weeks passing on the qualifications of the applicants. A new local was also organized in Flatbush, a suburb of Brooklyn, that now has a membership of over two hundred and eleven hundred dollars in its treasury.

Although much has been accomplished in the work of organization during the past six months, the work is still being pushed as aggressively as ever. General President Huber has assisted in every possible way, as he realized the magnitude of the work in which we were engaged. The District Council and the borough committees of the different boroughs; also the business agents, gave us every possible assistance, with the result that success has crowned our efforts in almost every move we made.

The result of our work, I estimate to be a gain in membership of about three thousand members and the organizing of forty mills that before were working under non-union conditions. This is about the gain in membership and mills, but the real benefit in renewed activity and enthusiasm cannot be estimated.

In addition to the above, I also paid two visits to Asbury Park, N. J., in connection with our work in that city. I also visited Kingston, N. Y., on two different occasions after signing the agreement by Brother Cook and myself with the Palen mill of that city. In May, I made several trips to Trenton, N. J., with a view of assisting our local in cleaning up their District, but owing to the demands made on my time in this city I was unable to remain. Brother Adams, the B. A., was doing excellent work and I have not the least doubt but that he will ultimately succeed in having every carpenter working in his jurisdiction apply for membership in the U. B. I also visited Freehold, N. J., in the early part of last month and succeeded in organizing a local. This local will fill a long-felt want in that section, and I predict for it a bright future.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR A. QUINN,
First General Vice President,
U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Convention Call American Federation of Labor.

The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. has just issued a circular advising all affiliated organizations of the convening of the thirtieth annual convention of the A. F. of L. at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, November 14, 1910, at Northwest Turn and Liederkranz Hall, in the city of St. Louis, Mo.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention, and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage-workers, who are not members of or eligible to membership in other trade unions, are eligible as delegates from federal labor unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention and their names forwarded to the Secretary of the A. F. of L. immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organization has been paid in full to September 30, 1910.

It is to be observed that under the law no grievance can be considered by the convention that has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor will any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously

held conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

Application was filed for reduced rates for the benefit of the delegates attending the convention, but the Central Passenger Association, in whose territory St. Louis is located, refused the application.

Reservation in any of the St. Louis hotels can be made by addressing the Secretary of the Convention Committee, David Kreyling, 3535 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.

The Executive Council's headquarters will be at the Planters Hotel.

Delegates should notify Secretary David Kreyling of the time of their arrival at St. Louis, and over which road they will travel.

The convention, says the circular, will concern itself with eminent important subjects too numerous to mention; therefore the importance of our organizations, and our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the St. Louis convention, November 14, 1910.

Convention Call Building Trades Department A. F. of L.

A call is being sent out by President James Kirby, of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., to all affiliated organizations for the sending of delegates to the third annual convention of said department to convene in the grand parlor, Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., at 10 A. M., Monday morning, November 28, 1910.

Delegates are required to be members in good standing in the union they represent, and per capita tax is to be paid on the full membership to the date of September 1, 1910.

The Southern Hotel has been selected as the official headquarters.

Adjustment of pending jurisdiction claims and determination of matters of unusual importance now before the department, make it imperative for each organization to send a full quota of delegates.

Life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy.—Emerson.

Expulsions.

W. B. Wroten has been expelled by L. U. 339, Fort Worth, Texas, for misappropriation of funds belonging to the Local Union.

W. B. Raymond the ex-financial secretary of L. U. 288, Homestead, Pa., has been expelled for defraudation and embezzlement of local funds.

Richard Fair, a member of L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., was expelled by the L. U. for defrauding brother members.

Rejection of Candidate.

James P. Beatty applied for admission to L. U. 251, Kingston, N. Y., and was rejected three times in succession.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Antigo, Wis.	Murray, Utah.
Woodmer, L. I., N. Y.	St. Stephen, N. B., Can
Phoenixville, Pa.	Calais, Me.
Lebanon, Ind.	Demopolis, Ala.
Oshawa, Ont., Can.	Pittsburg, Tex.
Alderson, Okla.	Virginia, Minn.
Hoisington, Kas.	West Seattle Wash.
Rome, Ga.	

Total, 15 Local Unions.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.	Klamath Falls, Ore.
Altus, Okla.	Memphis, Tenn.
Asherton, Tex	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Ashland Ky.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Austin, Tex	Mulberry, Fla.
Baltimore Md.	New Bedford, Mass.
Bartlesville, Okla.	New Orleans, La.
Battle Creek, Mich.	New York City.
Belleville, Ill.	Norfolk, Va.
Big Springs, Tex.	Owensboro, Ky.
Birmingham, Ala.	Phoenix, Ariz.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.	Sanford, Fla.
Denver, Colo.	Sayre, Pa.
Detroit, Mich.	Seattle, Wash
Edmonton, Alta., Can.	San Francisco, Cal.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	Springfield, Mass.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Houston, Tex.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Johnson City, Tenn.	Washington, D. C.
Kewanee Ill.	Wheeling, W. Va.

The present is the living sum total of the whole past.—Carlyle.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

J. H. Bean.

Since I was heard from last at Charleston, S. C., I visited Augusta, Ga., where I met many proud U. B. Carpenters, who could rejoice to know that they had lost the ten hour work day at that place, and on the first of April had found a nine hour work day with better conditions than had ever been enjoyed before and yet they are not satisfied from the fact, they see so much more is needed to be done to make the city of Augusta what it ought to be, and for that reason they are yet striving and asking for every assistance possible to make Augusta the banner Union city in the state of Georgia. I next visited Atlanta, Ga., the place where every organizer that has ever had a desire to test his ability in organizing work got his full share, if not a little more at this place, and yet great pride and push was the motto of the true and tried unionist.

From Atlanta I came to Selma, Ala., where the boys are watching with great hope for some change in their favor, as work has been dull here for quite a while. As I was trying to reach Jackson, Miss., I was requested by the boys there to spend some time and help them, as some non-union contractors had come to the town and had charge of the best work, but intended to run 10 hours per day. So I called upon some of them and told them that the boys in Selma would rather go to jail than go to work at 6 o'clock in the morning, for when we gained a nine hour work day we had no desire ever to go back, even for more money. Its nine hours with us or none. The reply was I will not try to change your custom. Thank you sir. Then I went to work to more thoroughly organize the boys in L. U. No. 410 and was able to advance the number of members to 33 or 34. Leaving Selma I came to Tuscaloosa, where no one could seemingly get the colored boys interested in trade organization. L. U. 1858 had tried and failed. November, one year ago, I tried and failed. But on Monday night August 15, I was successful in my second attempt to place a new local No. 1806 in the town of Tuscaloosa with 25 members and several others proposed. During that same time I organized the plasters while the bricklayers already had a union, and the painters are preparing to organize. I am now in Meridian, Miss., trying to re-organize the craft as there is more than 25,000 people here and hundreds of carpenters and not a union carpenter to be found in the place. I am safe to say that every contractor in Selma has either joined the union or lined up with our movement.

Poor Men.

Says the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst: "The poor man has rights and they are as sacred as those of the man with the dollars. That is a truth which was not known once, but is known now—known, even if not always nor usually practiced upon. This conviction, like a good deal of the rest of our moral creed, is indulged in as ornament rather than worked as a utility. Society will be a wonderfully fine thing when all men's beliefs are set in operation. Dollars are rather commonly a symptom of cleverness, but by no means necessarily a sign of value. Nineteen rich men out of twenty drop to the par value of average humanity as soon as their bodies are under ground and their property distributed among the expectant heirs. Even an elaborate tombstone or a gilded mausoleum does not hinder a man's becoming commonplace when once the casket has been lowered and the grave filled in."

Six of the great railway systems control over 90 per cent. of all railway mileage, and a half dozen men can fix the freight rates for the whole of the United States.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Boston, Mass., August 23, 1910.

To All American Federation of Labor Unions—Greeting:

We are advised that a circular is being sent to American Federation of Labor Unions, signed by one Tracey and one Erlando, on behalf of a body styling itself as The United Shoe Workers of America, and asking you to withdraw your support from our union stamp, for certain reasons which they allege.

These parties were formerly members of this union and seceded because they could not gain a majority support for their radical views.

They held a so-called convention and condemned time agreements on wages and arbitration contracts, but have since been forced to adopt both.

They seek your support because they realize that only by securing such support can they dignify their movement by the doubtful honor of being considered a dual organization.

Their keen desire to obtain recognition makes them unmindful of truth and unscrupulous of method.

The undated letter they enclosed, signed by President Tobin, was issued several years ago for the purpose of opening negotiations with shoe manufacturers, and was fully explained by President Tobin at the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor last year. There is no manufacturer using the union stamp who does not realize that it has cost him money in increased wages.

As to their statements making alleged comparisons of wages, we would say that under our constitution our local unions in each city have full local autonomy on wage matters. If any American Federation of Labor Union would like information on these allegations we would be pleased to have them correspond with W. F. Goldthwaite, 2 Gilman Place, Haverhill, Mass., Secretary of the Haverhill Joint Council, or H. P. Chesley, 6 Chauncey Court, Lynn, Mass., Secretary of the Lynn Joint Council, and obtain the facts, not from us, but from the local officers of the bodies who have the final say in these matters.

Our present union has been far the most useful, permanent and financially strong union the shoeworkers ever had.

We hold up our head with pride in our record for the last eleven years.

These men, like all minority and seceding factions, seek to divide and destroy what they could not control.

They seek to destroy our union stamp, because in doing so they hope to destroy a far better union than they can ever build. They have threatened to boycott all union labels.

We think you will agree that labor has too often been divided against itself, and that secession and split movements should not be encouraged, and more especially should attacks upon union labels be repulsed in whatsoever guise they may be presented.

We are trade unionists, following the methods and policies which we have found best adapted to the needs of our craft.

We respect the right of all other trades to likewise lay out their own course and to follow it, without any attempted interference from us.

If any of the crafts have soreheads who have defamed the organization of their craft they will receive no encouragement from us, and we trust you will not allow yourselves to be influenced by the few soreheads in our trade.

In thanking you for the support you have rendered our union stamp in the past, we wish to say that we have deserved it,

we deserve it now, and we are bound to deserve it in the future.

Fraternally,
BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION,
By the General Executive Board,
C. L. BAINE, Secretary.

Union Label Trades Department A. F. of L.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7, 1910.

To the Officers of National and International Unions—Greeting:

I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union have for the past two years been operating a moving picture machine in displaying the various labels, store cards, and buttons adopted by various organizations in interest. Together with displaying the labels and the manner in which they are used explained by a lecturer, an interesting entertainment is also given.

During the time the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union have maintained this show the entertainment and lectures have been given in over six hundred cities throughout the United States and the attendance has been large and gratifying. I have been informed by the officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union that they contemplate starting this show out again about the first of October.

The Boot and Shoe Workers pay the entire expense of maintaining this outfit and all they ask is that the Central Labor Unions shall furnish a suitable hall and the necessary amount of local advertising.

My purpose in writing you is to request that you bring this subject-matter to the attention of your members, either through your official journal, or such other means of communication as you may deem best, and ask that their delegates bring the matter before their Central Labor Union and endeavor to have arrangements made whereby this opportunity of acquainting the people with the question of union labels can be taken advantage of. A splendid chance is given to further the interests of union labels, store cards, and buttons through the courtesy of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union to Central Labor Unions throughout the country, and such a generous proposition should be duly appreciated.

Thanking you in advance for bringing this matter to the attention of the members of your local unions, and with best wishes, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
THOMAS F. TRACY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The Laboring Man's Interest In Oleomargarine Legislation.

St. Paul, Minn., July 30, 1910.

Editor The Carpenter:

During the last few weeks of the session of Congress just closed, a determined effort was made to interest the different labor organizations in the attempt to secure the repeal of the Grout law which imposes a revenue tax of ten cents per pound on artificially colored oleomargarine. The parties behind the movement, some of whom are members of Congress, either ignorantly or wilfully misrepresented the requirements of the present law and the result its enforcement has upon the present price of butter.

Believing that your readers are interested in learning the truth regarding this matter the writer requests this space for the purpose of briefly stating the facts.

The Grout law imposes a tax of ten cents per pound on artificially colored oleomargarine and 1-4 cent per pound on uncolored oleomargarine. Less than three per cent of the oleomargarine produced in the country last year was tax paid at ten cents per pound. The other ninety-seven per cent was tax paid at one-fourth cents per pound. This is sufficient evidence that the ten cents tax has nothing to do with the price of butter.

The ingenuity of the oleomargarine manufacturers has enabled them to produce yellow oleomargarine without the use of artificial coloring matter. The result is that a large percentage of the oleomargarine sold is yellow but is taxed only at the rate of one-fourth of a cent per pound.

Oleomargarine manufacturers refer to their product as the "poor man's butter" and seek to influence the laboring man with

that argument. The laboring man is just as much interested in knowing that he is purchasing butter when he calls for butter as any other man on earth, and this attempt to arouse his antagonism to protective legislation is nothing less than an insinuation of ignorance on his part.

The man who chooses to purchase a cheap substitute for butter is entitled to that privilege but he should be able to purchase it at a butter substitute price. He should remember that yellow oleomargarine is always sold at a price nearly equal to butter, while natural colored oleomargarine is sold at a much less price. He should also remember that only three per cent of the oleomargarine manufactured last year was taxed at ten cents per pound and that the repeal of the present law cannot possibly result in lowering either the price of oleomargarine or butter. It can result only in the decrease in the manufacture of natural colored oleomargarine, which is the only kind that is sold at oleomargarine prices, and which by any course of reasoning can be termed the "poor man's butter."

The writer is of the opinion that the laboring people of this country are not so ignorant as to be misled by such misrepresentations as have been made by those who are interested in perpetuating a fraud upon the consumers of the country and that when they are familiar with the facts they will resent the imputation which is contained in such an attempt to gain their influence.

The consumer of oleomargarine and the consumer of butter are both entitled to protection, both in the choice and in the price of the article they choose to purchase.

Thanking you for the opportunity to place this matter before your readers, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,
The National Dairy Union,
E. K. SLATER,
Secretary.

The Use of the Union Label.

Editor The Carpenter:

In reading the July issue of The Carpenter, it gives me pleasure to know that I have been instrumental in drawing the attention of some of our members to the use of the union label, the emblem of freedom, wisdom, and nobility of the labor movement, and I trust that I may at this writing be able to interest many others who have never given the mighty power of the union label a thought. Let me say at this time that the union label question is an individual question, and it is up to the individual to determine in his own mind whether he shall support, and assist the employer who in turn employes, and assists him by employing union labor and placing upon the market the goods made by union men, and under union conditions, whether he shall support and assist the employer whose object is to quench the light of the toiling masses, and place upon the market the products of the scab, that has been manufactured under non-union conditions, and at starvation prices. While I am, however, free to admit that a large number of our members, and also the members of other crafts who call themselves good union men and women, and they are in a sense, but let us come back to the main question, are we true to ourselves, or to our organization, we forget that we have a duty to perform outside of our own craft, and pardon me when I say they are selfish. When a man or woman joins a labor organization, they do so for the purpose of protecting the interests of his fellow men as well as his own and not for the purpose of bettering his own condition, and in order to fulfill his obligation, and his duty towards his fellow men he should do all in his power to assist him, and demand the union label of his craft on the goods he buys, and if all the working people in the country would do this, and prove true to themselves and their organization, and the labor movement, there would not be found a non-union product on the market, and why? Because there would be no sale for them, and we would force the goods made by union men upon the market, and cause to be removed from the market the products of the (Scab) and strikebreaker, the destroyer of the peace and happiness of the cottage fireside, and in order to do this we must be united, and work together for the benefit of all concerned, and we are bound to win. Let us remember the famous words of Lincoln in his famous debate with Stephen A. Douglass, in the contest for the United States senatorship of Illinois, when he said a house

divided against itself cannot stand. Therefore let us stand side by side for one common purpose, and defend those rights that we are justly entitled to, and better the condition of the great toiling masses.

Let me say in conclusion that I desire to congratulate Brother W. Reinke, Secretary of the D. C. of Cincinnati, and also the brother member of Local Union 796 of Rock Island, Ill, for the union label spirit that seems to be sleeping under their shirts, and if all our members would wake up that union spirit that is quietly sleeping under their shirts and make a demand upon the hardware dealers for tools with the union label thereon, and refuse to buy a tool without it the dealer would soon get busy with the manufacturer, who would soon get busy with organized labor and supply the dealer with union made tools.

And last, but not least let us all unite and promote the use of our U. B. label, and do what we can to promote the use of the label of other crafts.

Fraternally yours,

A. R. WYATT,

Newark, N. J.

Push the Union Label.

Editor The Carpenter:

I am much interested in the discussion now on in regard to the union label, and would ask your indulgence to apply specifically some of the ideas advanced by writers on this subject. We should all be encouraged by the splendid victory won in the Buck stove and range case. This is an indication of what can be done in the line of enforcing the use of the union label even when the opposing force is well organized and backed by unlimited money. The victory in this case, however, should not make us lose sight of a similar fight not yet won, although progress is being made—another case of fighting a splendidly organized and financed foe—and that is the case of the hatters. The forces fighting the hatters are just as amenable to the discipline of vanishing profits as any other concern, and although we may not boycott any business, there is no law nor even judicial opinion that will prevent us from demanding that the hatters' union label shall be in every hat that we buy. And not only is it essential that the label be there, but it is also necessary that in buying we make it plainly known to the dealer that we buy no hat, whatever the price or quality, except it bears the guarantee that the manufacturer has granted decent wages and working conditions to the employes. In other words, advertise the label! Don't look furtively under the sweat band when the salesman isn't looking. Ask him if it is there and make him show it to you.

The reason I speak specifically of the hatters' fight is that the forces of a great organization of union busters has been centered on this organization, and in this case there has arisen several novel phases of "labor jurisprudence" or court-made law. As the opposition has made a special fight on the hatters, let us make a special effort in their defense. When we win this battle we will have gone a long way toward demonstrating that million dollar campaign funds and subservient courts and all the power of a subsidized press cannot overcome the potent force of the purchasing power of the organized workers. We must continue the fight all along the line, but a special effort should be made to repel the special attacks of the enemy. Remember, brothers, every time you buy a hat you put yourself either for or against a sorely pressed band of brothers fighting against desperate odds. The victory is in sight, but there must be no let up until the opposition is so thoroughly whipped that there can be no question.

Fraternally yours,

W. B. DALY, Pres. L. U. 279.

South Omaha, Neb.

From Little Rock, Ark.

Editor The Carpenter:

As we recently had a General Officer with us we feel it our duty to state, through the columns of the journal that he was of great help to us on the occasion of his visit by giving us valuable advice along general lines of work, and as he has not made mention in The Carpenter of the situation in our city, as he found it, we will ourselves let the brothers of the U. B. know what we are trying to do and what we won't.

On or about January 1 last the member-

ship of our Local Union, No. 650, was something like one hundred strong. For two years we had been laboring under difficulties and had to go through a hard struggle, as living expenses were steadily advancing while our wages and general working conditions remained stagnant. At the time hereabove mentioned, we came to the conclusion that something had to be done in the way of maintaining our standing as an organization and to bring up our wages to a standard more commensurate with the increased cost of living.

Going to work intelligently, we investigated existing trade conditions and found that a large number of the craft were on the outside; a matter that heretofore we had failed to give due consideration, and, realizing that as long as this state of affairs obtained success would be impossible, our first step was to thoroughly organize the town. As a result of our efforts in this direction, some time in April, we organized a new Local Union with a good number of efficient mechanics, and we were then in a position to institute a District Council, thereby getting in line for success.

At present we have a membership of 250 and are taking in new members every week. With circumspection and wise management we will doubtless be able to raise our wage scale from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour and secure the Saturday half holiday in the near future.

We never had any trouble of any account with our employers; our relations have been most cordial, for if you get the men to fall in line the bosses will have to. And as we have succeeded in winning the journeyman and got him in line, I would say to the brothers: Let us have peace among us, let us lay aside all grievances and let us lend a helping hand to the brother member who may be in need. This is bound to bring happiness to our homes and will assure the success of our organization. Also let us cultivate a good feeling towards the employer as long as he is doing what is fair and right by us; you owe it to yourself to be a man of honor; if you are merely working for the dimes to lay in store, you are not helping in the elevation of the craft nor in the furtherance and maintenance of our cause, which should be the maxim with every member of our entire brotherhood. Have a pleasant word or a smile for each and everyone of your fellow members, be ready, be up and doing and success will be ours.

Fraternally yours,

J. L. PETRAY,

Little Rock, Ark., D. C.

Caisson Sinking in Record Time.

The sinking of the foundations for the mammoth municipal building which is in process of construction, opposite the Manhattan entrance of the Brooklyn bridge, has involved a number of interesting engineering problems and at the same time has afforded opportunity for the contractors to establish a new record in the sinking of caissons. In the course of the work a caisson for one of the column piers was sunk through sand to bed rock at a depth of 112 feet 1 inch below water level, without accident or casualty of any kind. The caisson was of concrete, with a reinforced cutting edge and supporting a concrete shaft 10 feet 9 inches in diameter, which was cast before sinking. The construction of the caisson was commenced April 15, and the bottom was passed May 16. While under the maximum pressure of forty-seven pounds, the work was executed by twenty five-men shifts working about forty minutes each, with a very long time for decompression and an interval of four hours between the two shifts each man worked daily. The men were under very strict physical and medical supervision, improved sanitary and hospital appliances were on hand and a competent physician was in constant attendance, and not even a single case of the bends occurred. This is believed to be the deepest pneumatic caisson ever sunk, and is expected to be the maximum for this building, which will have 106 caissons, over half of which have been sunk. The work is being executed under the direction of the department of bridges, F. W. Perry, engineer in charge, and the Foundation Company of New York City has the contract for the substructure.—Building Age.

Consumption is a curable and preventable disease, yet 100,000 persons die of it every year in the United States.

NEWS NOTES FROM LOCAL UNIONS

Rock Island, Ill.—The situation in the building industry at the present time, in conjunction with the strike in Davenport, warrants us to ask our brethren carpenters to stay away from the Tri-City district (Davenport, Ia., Rock Island and Moline, Ill.,) during the fall and winter months and until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Birmingham, Ala.—Trade being very dull here at this time, and efforts being made by means of fake reports in the newspapers to make this city appear prosperous, we are sending dodgers over the country warning all carpenters to stay away from this city. Most of our home men are walking the streets, and any newcomer will have to join them in a vain hunt for a job.

❖ ❖ ❖

Helena, Mont.—As a result of extensive advertising for men by certain contracting firms in this city a great number of carpenters have come here in the last six weeks looking for work, which is impossible to obtain. Hence, in the interest of migrating brothers we would sound this warning note and advise them when leaving their home locality to wend their way into some other direction and keep shy of Helena, Mont.

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Muskogee, Okla.—We desire to hereby notify all traveling brothers that there is no demand here whatever for carpenters at this time, and we would advise them to stay away until further notice. We asked for a raise of 5 cents per hour last April and gained our point without any trouble; everything went along smoothly until lately, when work almost entirely gave out. Many of our own men are idle and we cannot tell when they will be fortunate enough to again secure employment.

Fargo, N. D.—While trade conditions in this city have been fairly good during the past summer months, from now on until spring there is little prospect for much work. Most of our men are working, but we would nevertheless advise transient brothers to remain away from here at the present time and until we are able to report improvement of trade conditions. We have gained greatly in membership during the past six months, to the extent that at this time there are but few of the craft outside our ranks, union men enjoying much better conditions than non-union.

❖ ❖ ❖

San Diego, Cal.—For their own benefit we would advise migrating brothers to avoid this city, as trade conditions obtaining here are such that a great number of recent arrivals, brought here by wildcat advertisements, are walking the streets and in some cases have sold their tools in order to raise money to take them out of town. While it is true we are doing some building, the real estate gamblers are taking advantage of the fact by adding, and even multiplying the cost of building, and they are luring our Eastern brothers into coming here and use them, if possible, to destroy the working conditions established by our persistent efforts.

The fact that we have voted $1,000,000 of bonds for the erection of fair buildings and improvements on the public park should in no way attract the attention of anyone, as the park contains 1,400 acres, and one-half of the million dollars is to be used on the beautifying of it alone. The bonds were carried in the election on the promise of the fair directors that only home labor be employed on the construction of the buildings. Hence, a man must be a resident in the state and city long enough to become a citizen before he can obtain work on the jobs where public money is being expended.

We do not send out this warning through selfish motives; it is sent out in a sense of obligation to the members of the U. B. in making known the facts in the local situation. We are always glad to welcome our Eastern brothers to our God-blessed country when work is plentiful and conditions good, but at present we are compelled to ask them to kindly avoid this city.

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Information Wanted.

Frank Sutton, a carpenter by trade, a short time ago came to Tiffin, Ohio, claiming to be a member of a local union in Bowling Green, Ohio. He had neither due-book nor password, stated that he was six months in arrears, could not give the number of the local union to which he claimed to belong nor name the place which he calls his home. His action having aroused the suspicion of Local Union 243, its members are anxious to learn whether or not he is a union man and to what local union and in what locality he belongs. He is about fifty years of age, tall and rough-featured. Any local union or brother member who can give any information about this Frank Sutton will please communicate with

A. WEIGEL, R. S. L. U. 243.
113 Madison St., Tiffin, Ohio.

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Beware of Him.

Norristown, Pa.—All carpenters, union and non-union, are warned to beware of one James McGovern. Being in possession of a membership card and a working card, both issued by Local Union 897 of this city, and claiming to be a representative of our organization, he is going about in our district collecting proposition fee from prospective members and defrauding them of the amount. Any member or reader who should happen to witness or learn of the fraudulent transactions of said James McGovern and can trace him is requested to immediately notify the undersigned R. S. of L. U. 897,

ELWOOD C. MAIRS,
1515 Arch St., Norristown, Pa.

The average yearly wage of the individual workers employed in the manufactories of the United States is $439—less than $1.50 a day.

Color Scheme in Schoolhouse Construction.

The completion of the Frederick Douglas schoolhouse in Cincinnati, Ohio, is being awaited with considerable interest by builders in that section because of the novelty in effect which is being attempted. A color scheme in a public building is said to be something of a rarity in the State of Ohio; hence the curiosity on the part of the members of the building fraternity. The school building is to be a three-story structure of stucco and brick. The stucco will be buff, the terra cotta a warm brown and the brick a mixture of red and browns set in a very thick joint in a pattern, so that the brick will have the appearance of an inlay. The tile in the tower over the archways will be in terra cotta color, and will be scattered over the walls to give weather effect. The tile showing over the towers and the middle section will be a dull, variegated green. Finally, in appropriate places over the structure will be bright spots of purple, green, brilliant red and other gay colors in Rookwood tile to relieve the general gray. The design of the structure will be in the Spanish renaissance style of architecture—something rather new in Cincinnati, though of long standing in the West.—Building Age.

The Last Hour.

Suppose, beloved, that the gods should say:
"You shall have just one hour of joy to spend.
You two, together; then shall come the end
Henceforward each must walk alone for aye."
What would we do with that last little hour?
Fond words of parting would we strive to speak.
Crowd phrases faster on our lips and seek
For messages of comfort and of power?
I think our hearts would be so full of pain
We should not speak at all. But you would press
My hands close, close in yours, and you would gaze
Down deep into my eyes. Thus we should bless
Each other silently, and go our ways—
But oh, to think we could not meet again.

—Jessie Christian Brown.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

Building Healthy Homes.

(By D. L. Stoddard.)

The carpenter, who is the real home builder, is the one who above all others should be interested in building healthy homes. He should be interested so he may know how to build, advise others, and so his own home may be healthy.

The carpenter who takes interest in this matter will find by a little investigation, that many of the carpenter's family, in particular, as well as the human family in general, suffer much from lung trouble, which might be nearly wiped out entirely if we were always in the open air or live in well aired, healthy buildings. That terrible suffering rheumatism might also be nearly eliminated if we would give the proper study to the arrangement of our sleeping and living rooms, which of course, includes the dining room. In other words, the conditions under which we sleep and eat nearly settle the entire question how we shall suffer or how we shall not suffer from that terrible rheumatic pain. But it's not my intention to tell all about disease or how to prevent and cure it, for it would require a far wiser man than I. Nor do I pretend to tell all about building healthy homes in this article. I am speaking with an endeavor to bring out enough to get some of the most interested to thinking, and I hope they will write on this subject, and get the thought started all along the line. It is a grand subject, as there is nothing in this world equal to health, and especially the carpenter should be interested in it, because he can never expect to accumulate much of anything else but health.

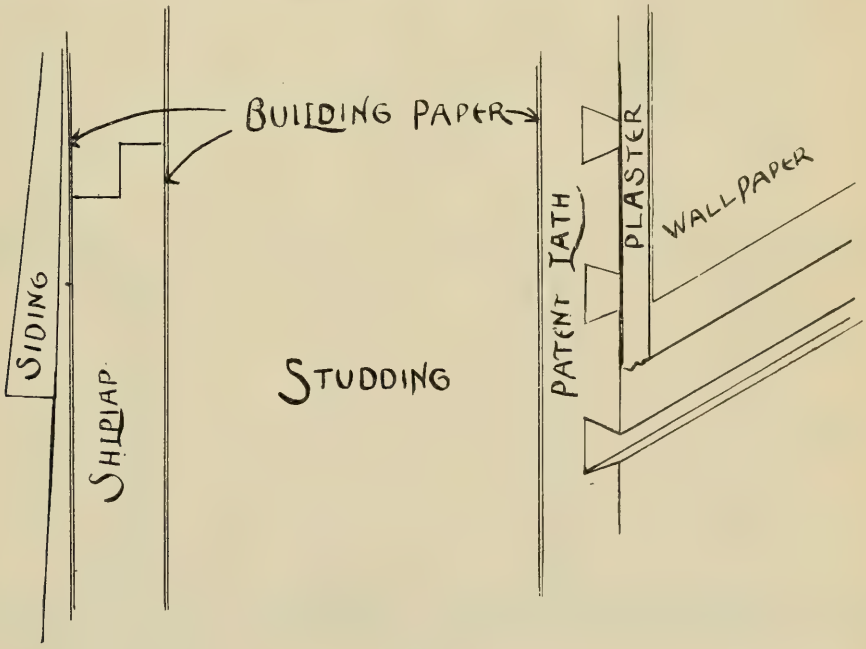


Fig. 1.

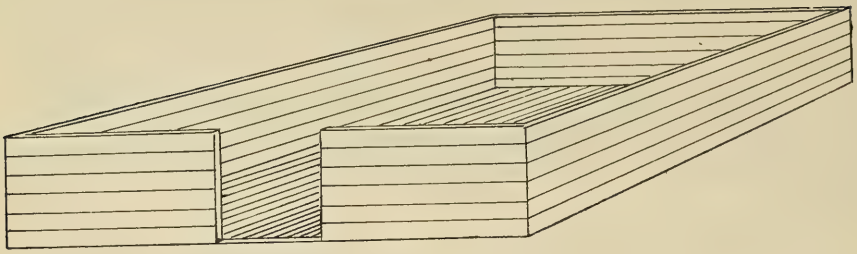


Fig. 2.

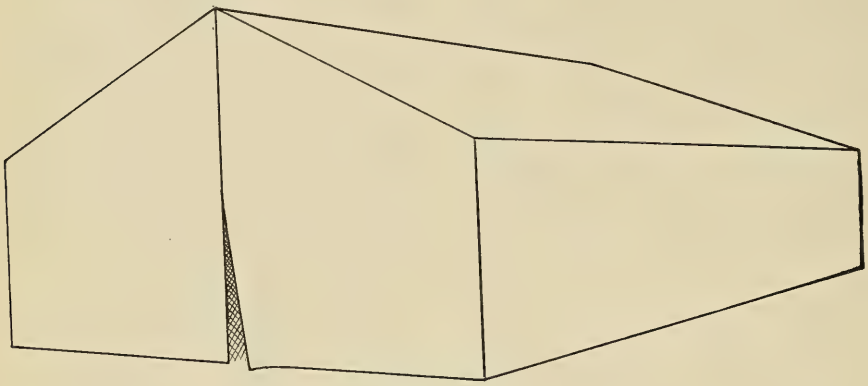


Fig. 3.

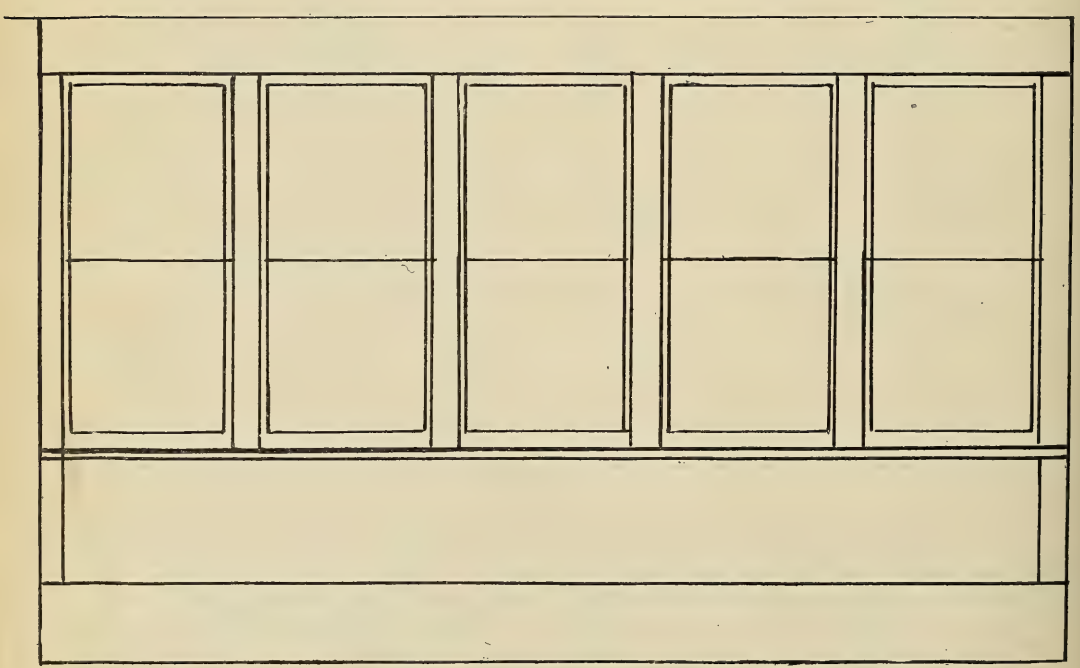


Fig. 4.

Fig. 1. Shows a very good wall for a house. I built one along those lines at my own home as well as many other homes. Build one that has siding for the outside and shiplap for lining, and patent lath on the inside, and a few thicknesses of building paper, then plaster and wall paper on the inside and you have a pretty warm wall.

Fig. 2. Shows another complete wall of a home. In this case I have tried to briefly present a wall about four feet high with flooring or shiplap on the in and outside and on the floor.

Fig. 3. Shows the building complete. I have lived for weeks content, happy and healthy in a home like this, and I have known friends and relatives who have lived for years in similar homes, and though almost snowed under were comfortable, robust and healthy, and their wall was not a double wall of smooth boards either, only a single wall of rough boards.

But while a tent makes a healthy home, especially at certain times and under certain conditions, it is not at all the kind of a permanent home we American people are desiring, we want and should have something better.

The wall I illustrated in the first cut is a good one, and if it has plenty of windows for light and ventilation it will make a healthy home, provided you will open up the windows and allow the fresh air to get in.

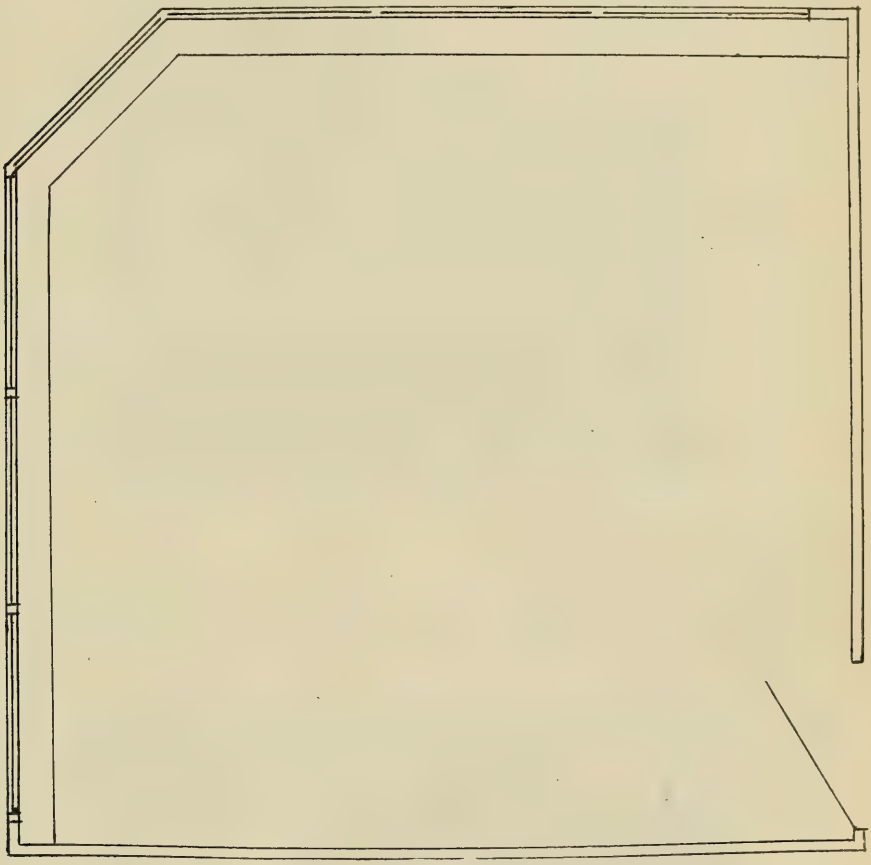


Fig. 5.

Fig. 4 shows a very good plan for a sun room, which every home should have, yes, "get the sun shine in." Take any corner on a house that on one side faces south and have it full of windows and it will make a nice room for the health-giving sun to shine in. A nice wide window stool

all around makes a nice place to set plants on and make the room cheerful while you lay back and lounge in the warm, healthy sunshine.

Fig. 5. Shows another very cheap or quite expensive, just as desired, sun room; this time I show the elevation and show especially, if the rear of the home is at the south, how cheap and cozy a sun room could be made possibly out of some old second-hand sash, and you might say without scarcely any expense at all. Just a row of single sash will let the sun in.

You never will know the value of one of these sun rooms to a home until you have one.

Another room that a carpenter could build for himself, or for any one else for that matter, for a little or nothing, or at a great expense as the owner desires, would be a kind of a gymnastic room; just any kind of a room fixed up a little for physical exercises.

Some carpenters may say, I get all the physical exercises I need every day, which is quite true; he often gets entirely too much, and yet in another way there never was even a carpenter but who could be greatly benefited by the proper physical exercises. Go to a proper room and strip down and exercise and be rubbed down and will feel like a new man. Your wife and boy and girl will receive far more benefit from such a room than you do, and the other families in the house will get even more benefit than your family for the simple reason that they do not get as much exercise as your family does and therefore needs the exercising room far more than you do.

Practical Architecture and Drawing.

(By Prof. A. Edward Rhodes.)

Lesson VII. Reading Drawings.

If you have studied well what our last lesson taught about reading drawings, you will be ready to study an actual plan. Fig. 1, is the photograph of a house, and Fig. 2 and 3, plate 13, are sectional or floor plans. Suppose that the entire upper part above the middle of the windows of the first story is cut away, then all the rooms can be seen, if one is looking directly down from a flying machine on the uncovered portion, also every door, window, wall, partition, stud, etc. To show all these various parts on the drawing is unnecessary and confusing. Any practical builder when he is asked to figure the cost of a frame house knows that all the walls are to consist of studding, lath, plaster, sheathing, clapboards, etc. Besides, no plan is given without a specification which tells about the different materials to be used in the building.

There are several ways for representing the walls of a house, one that I generally use is to draw the outline of the thickness of the walls and then fill in the actual wall solid, with openings for doors and windows. A very good plan is to show the plastered partition walls cross-hatched, and the outside walls solid. Compare the drawings Figs. 2 and 3 with the photograph and note positions of the various windows and doors on the plans. Beginning at the bottom of the first floor, there will be found three rectangles, these are the front steps leading to the porch which is 8'-0'' wide and extends all the way across the front and leads to a side porch and to the dining room door, also to steps off the porch in the rear. The porch floors are lower than the floor of the house, as is indicated by the lines representing sills at both the front and dining-room doors. Entering the front door the stairs are to the right, the living room to the left through an arched opening, and the kitchen is reached through the main hall, which has a turn, thus hiding the kitchen door, a feature desired by many. The dining room may be entered through the sliding door, which because of its position, allows practically all of one side of the house to be thrown into one room. The kitchen pantry is under the stair landing, and is passed through to enter the cellar, this is not as objectionable as may appear, because there is an outside bulkhead cellar entrance at the rear of the house. The dresser or cupboard is well located between the pantry and dining room. Both the winter and summer kitchens have hot and cold water and flues for the stove.

The second floor plan shows that there

is a hall leading from the stairs to the bath and to the three bed rooms, and also to the sewing room, from which stairs lead to the attic, which in this case is unfinished, excepting the floor, which is laid for storage purposes. It would be an easy matter to finish two good, large rooms under the roof of this house. It will be noticed that each bed room has a large closet, the bath room is fitted with a medicine cabinet, and that there is a porch over the summer kitchen. The floor of this porch should be covered with canvas, when it becomes a real luxury and pleasure to the housewife.

This Glynrich house has been built with slight interior variations many times at prices varying from $1,600, without heating, plumbing or light, and using a cheap grade of lumber, and, of course, in the suburban districts, where the work was done by country contractors, who can do cheaper work than the city contractor. The highest price would be for No. 1 grade materials, hardwood finish, etc., and has been $2,850 complete in every detail with hot

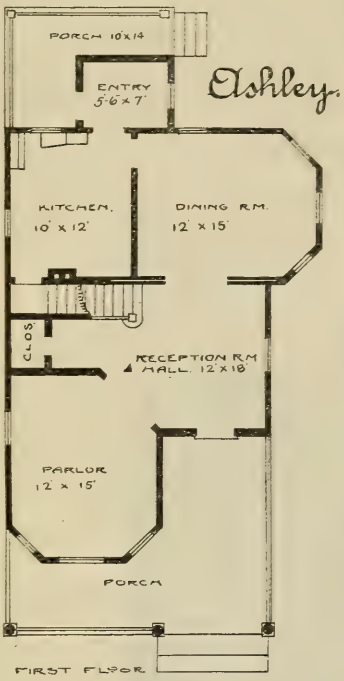


FIG 5

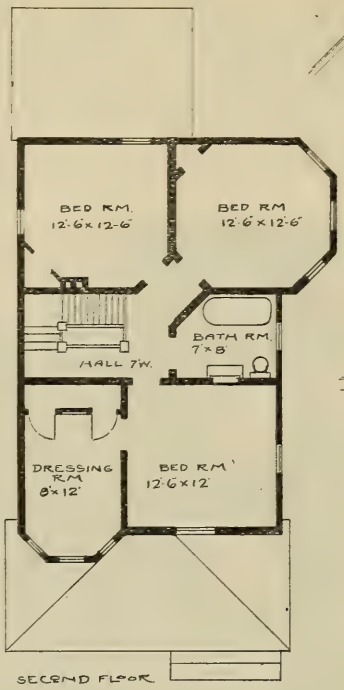
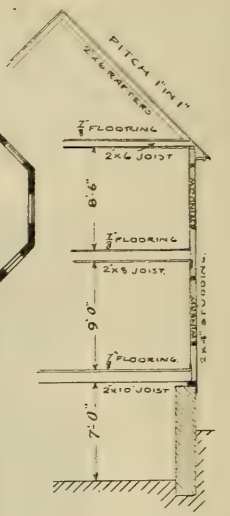


FIG. 6.



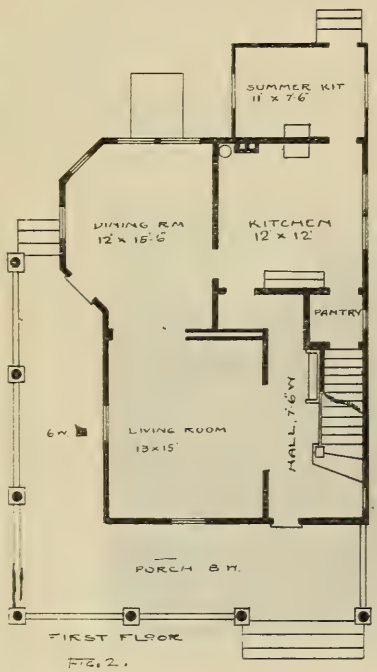


FIG. 2.

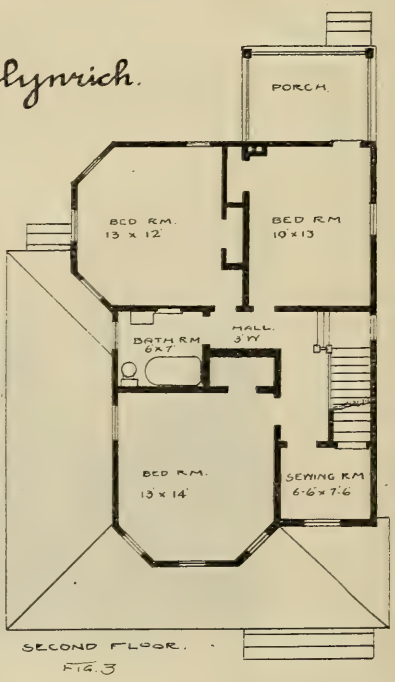


FIG. 3

air heat, electric light and modern plumbing.

The doorways between the various rooms are represented by an open space, although doors are to be hung in each. This plan of not drawing a line to represent the door is frequently adopted by some draftsmen. In the dressing room, figure 6, the closet doors are represented by a line and dotted arch. I often put this kind of closet in the guest room and it always is one of the most admired features of a new home. Where the cost is a consideration I make it of three doors by removing the top panels and substituting mirrors. Figure 4 is a photograph of the Ashley house figures 5 and 6. In this house you enter a large reception hall from the front porch. This hall is between the parlor and dining room and the stairs lead from it. The cellar stairs are under these stairs and are entered from the kitchen. Under the main stair landing is a closet with a door opening into the reception hall. The kitchen has a dresser, and sink with drain board. The kitchen is entered from the rear through an entry, or if preferred the entry may be used as a pantry. Under certain conditions the steps from the back porch are not well placed. The second floor plan shows four rooms, bath and hall, ample closet room, especially when the attic is used for storage, as is evident may be done by an examination of the section view, figure 7. This view shows the depth of the cellar, height of ceilings, pitch of roof, sizes of joist, etc. This house as shown in the photograph was built for about $2,400, with chestnut trim in parlor, reception hall and dining room, pine floors, hot air heat and modern plumbing. With slight changes it can be built for less.

To make drawings of these floor plans: First lay off, to a scale of one-quarter inch to one foot the outline of the outside of the main walls, then lay off the thickness of the walls inside of the outline. Draw the partitions, stairs, door and windows. Add details.

Send drawings to me with enough postage for their return and I will correct them and make such suggestions as may seem necessary for your improvement.

(To be continued.)

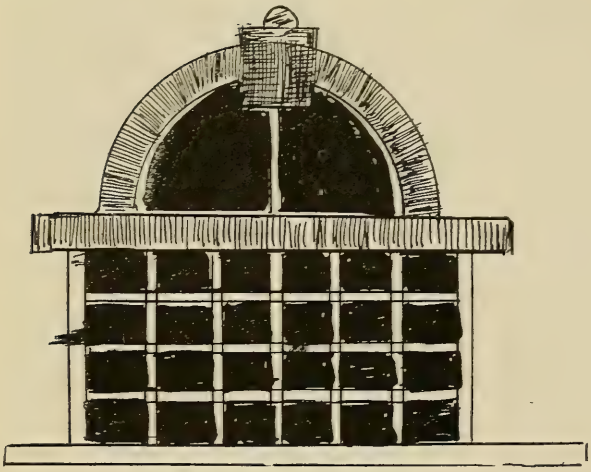
Window Designs.

(By Geo. Rice.)

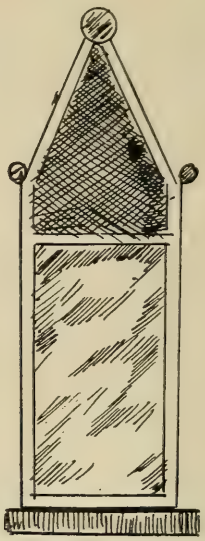
Since the employment of concrete has become more general in architectual work, there have been some unique patterns designed for windows of residences and public buildings. The use of concrete in window structure began almost as soon as cement became popular as a material for concrete block manufacture. Many of the manufacturers of concrete blocks have established departments in their works in which the time and energy of the employes are given entirely to the designing and making of window designs. This line of work has proven quite profitable to many. There is a rich field in this direction. The combination concrete, metal and wood window frames are wanted in many places for business reasons. The writer noticed some of the artistic windows utilized in connection with advertising wares in commercial houses. Some of the windows are finely fitted up with colored glasses for the reflecting of electrical or gas lights. Different hues are exhibited in the window coloring. Then there are powerfully constructed concrete frames for use in banks where the object is to resemble strength. There are lines of concrete frames calculated for setting up in bungalows. There are special frames for the palace and frames for the poor man's house. Even the stables of the rich and well-to-do people have types of the concrete and wood frames in service. The annexed illustrations show some of the styles of frames along this line.

The Imperial style of frame is shown in Fig. 1. This design is used in residences representing wealth. The homes of our ancestors had frames for window service after this order, although created principally of wood stock and glass. I saw some of the imperials fitted into the walls of city and private garages. The imperial is a beautiful window to look upon when it is properly shaped and finished.

The Venice style of frame is shown in Fig. 2. This form of window we find in service in chapels. The window is also applicable to places where there is not much rood in width. The frames are seen



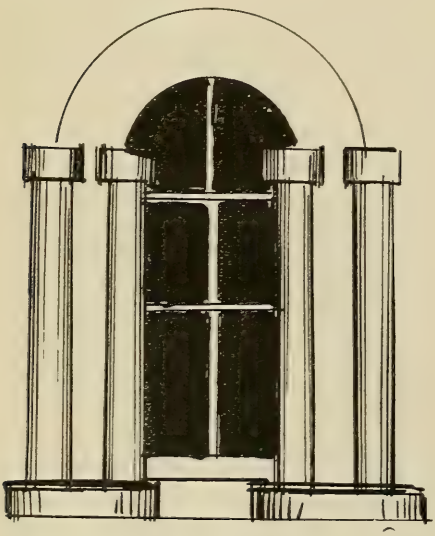
1 IMPERIAL



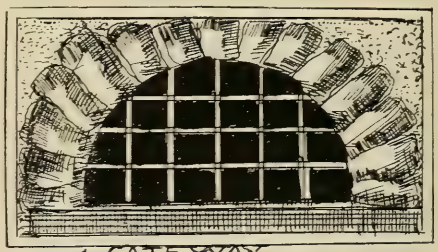
2 VENICE

manufactured from metal, wood and concrete. The heavy concrete pillars shown in Fig. 3 are typical of the window of the bank. There are numerous country banks constructed in these days of concrete. The building proper is of the cement-made blocks. The posts are of the concrete and when the window frames are created, the designer in concrete usually seeks to get an effect to impress itself upon the people. Everything about the building presents a semblance of resisting power when the windows are patterned after the style exhibited in the cut.

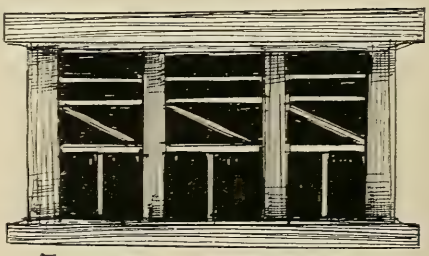
The leading country folks are striving to keep up with the ways of the city by



3 BANK.



4 GATEWAY

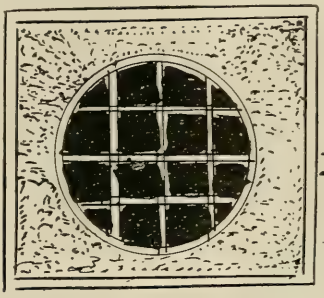


5 WALL WINDOW

providing ponderous concrete gateways at the entrances of their homes. Therefore, if you travel through the land, you will locate many examples of gateway tops like that shown in Fig 4. This is the upper part of the entrance to the grounds. The lower part consists of concrete posts and walls.

The wall may not extend across the entire front of the estate, but the great gateway will be there. The object is to get into line with the English land owners who have guarded gates at the entrances, while anyone can step over the low fence rails protecting the other points of the place. There is something grand in a striking entrance. Some of the rich people of the country places have gone so far as to have a sentry at the gate. The watchman receives your card and telephones to the house about the details. Finally the gate is elevated and you may drive in beneath the great gateway heading.

Another thing that has come into service to liberal degree since the application of concrete to this line of work, is the wall window, such as is shown in Fig. 5. The wall window is usually a window which has been cut through the wall and installed as an afterthought. The wall window is often along the stairs in the hall. Sometimes the wall window goes in a chamber or library.



6 DOME

Finally there is the dome window. The dome window is on top. There are houses erected in which the front hall has the roof for its top. In this roof the dome is placed. The dome is made of a concrete block with the center open and grated for heavy lights as in Fig. 6. The dome admits light from above. The dome can be placed into position in any upper tier. It is quite a useful article.

"The Knocker."

Throw your hammer into the tool chest,
Don't hide the square likewise;
Anyone can be a knocker—
Anyone can criticise.
Cultivate a style that's winning,
Crack it 'tho it hurts to smile—
'Twill be hard at the beginning,
But boost it for a little while.
Let the blacksmith do the pounding,
He's the one who gets the pay;
You don't get a cent for hounding,
Saint or sinner night and day.
And for good old satisfaction,
Drop a kind word into the slot;
I will bet that you'll get action
For your efforts on the spot.
'Cause the old machine's a-working
Making mirth where there's a frown,
Find the place to set her humming,
For the boy that's way, way down;
And the next day will seem much brighter.
If you'll kindle friendship's flame,
And make the burden little lighter,
For the lad behind the game;
So send your grunts out on vacation,
Give your ugliness a shock,
Throw the hammer back into the tool chest,
Lock it up and lose the lock.

—Fred Parker Ham.

Profit is unpaid labor. Between 1895 and 1900 the Carnegie Steel Works realized $130,000,000 in profits. In 1901 alone they cleared $40,000,000. The annual profits of American railroads are approximately $30,000,000. In 1902 the Standard Oil Company paid 45 per cent. dividends on its invested capital.

Prejudice is the child of ignorance.—Hazlitt.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Die Berichte unserer Generalbeamten an die Des Moines Konvention.

Die Berichte unserer Generalbeamten an die geengwärtig in Des Moines, Jowa, tagende Konvention enthalten eine solche Fälle wertvoller Information, daß wir es ernstlich bedauern, Raummangels halber, an dieser Stelle nur die allerwichtigsten Punkte hervorheben zu können. Dagegen haben wir auf den englischen Seiten den Inhalt der Berichte eingehend besprochen und zahlreiche Daten und Citale gebracht, die hoffentlich recht vielen unserer deutschredenden Mitglieder verständlich und zur Nutzanwendung zugänglich sein werden.

Der Bericht des General-Präsidenten umfaßt 34 Seiten. In seiner Einleitung, sich auf die Ziele und Zwecke der Arbeiterbewegung dieses Landes beziehend, sagt er unter anderem: „Es gibt kein Unrecht das wir uns nicht bemühen gut zu machen, keine Beschwerde die wir unbeachtet lassen, keinen Zwiespalt den wir nicht zu beseitigen suchen; aber so lange wir Ursache zu Beschwerden haben und unsere heiligsten Rechte vergewaltigt werden, wird uns das Publikum das Unternehmertum und die Presse in den Reihen der Kämpfer für die Interessen der Schwachen und Unterdrückten finden." Unter diesen Rechten, sagt der General-Präsident, verstehen wir Preß- und Redefreiheit und das Recht zu boykotten. Er verdammt die willkührliche Auslegung der Gesetze seitens der Richter und deren Willfährigkeit in der sie den Unternehmern Einhaltsbefehle gegen Arbeiterorganisationen bewilligen die dazu bestimmt sind letztere unschädlich zu machen „Der Boykott," sagt er, „das Recht der Arbeiter, gegen Nicht-Unionwaare in Wort und Schrift Stellung zu nehmen, dürfen wir uns unter keinen Umständen entreißen lassen." Einige Prozesse, in denen Nicht-Unionfirmen um permanente Einhaltsbefehle gegen unsere Brüderschaft nachsuchen, wie beispielsweise im Irving & Casson Fall, sind noch in der Schwebe mit Aussicht dieselben zu gewinnen.

Ein an den Ver. Staaten Kongreß gerichtetes, wiederholtes Gesuch das Achtstundengesetz dahin zu verbessern, daß bei allen Regierungsarbeiten, seien diese direkt oder unter Kontrakt auszuführen, der achtstündige Arbeitstag eingehalten werde, fand keine Berücksichtigung.

Der General-Präsident macht verschiedene Empfehlungen bezüglich Regelung und Beschränkung der Kinderarbeit. Er gibt seiner Ansicht Ausdruck über Jurisdiktionsstreitigkeiten, Abgangskarten, Uebertragung der Mitgliedschaft, über das Lehrlingswesen und andere Fragen die im Laufe der letzten zwei Jahre unsere Organisation beschäftigten.

Unsere gutstehende Mitgliederzahl, laut Bericht, betrug am 30. Juni 1910, 200,712, eine Zunahme von über 12,000 in den letzten zwei Jahren.

Zum Schlusse empfiehlt der General-Präsident eine einheitliche monatliche Beitragsgebühr für's ganze Land im Betrage von 75 Cents.

Der Bericht des General-Sekretärs ist ein Dokument von 122 Seiten. Derselbe gibt eine tabellarische Uebersicht über, seit 1. Juli 1908 bis 30. Juni 1910 eingegangene und verschmolzene Lokal-Unionen, über die Orte an denen Distrikt-Councils bestehen, 127 im ganzen, sowie über das Wachstum unserer Brüderschaft seit ihrer Gründung im Jahre 1881.

Fünfundfünfzig Seiten des Berichtes enthalten Tabellen in welchen die Versammlungsabende und Versammlungsplätze der Lokal-Unionen, die Arbeitsstunden und Lohnskale aufgeführt sind; desgleichen ist zu ersehen ob ein Vertrag mit den Arbeitgebern besteht oder nicht.

Die Zahl der Gewerksforderungen während der zwei Jahre betrug rund 300 von denen 9 Prozent erfolgreich waren. An 9 Orten waren am 30. Juni d. J. noch Ausstände im Gange; zwei solcher gingen verloren während die übrigen der 10 Prozent durch Kompromisse geschlichtet wurden. Die der General-Offize durch Ausstände und Aussperrungen entstandenen Unkosten betrugen $91,508.20.

Im Laufe der, mit dem 30. Juni 1910 endenten zwei Jahre, wurden 3,916 Benefitforderungen im Betrage von $497,747.13 ausbezahlt und 341 solcher Forderungen wurden abgewiesen.

Unter einer besonderen Rubrick macht der General-Sekretär auf solche Konstitutionsverletzungen aufmerksam die den Stand eines Mitgliedes in der Organisation, vielmehr dessen Anspruch auf Benefit, für das Mitglied nachteilig, beeinflußen. Solche Verletzungen sind:

1. Abschlagszahlung auf monatliche Beiträge, unter Verletzung der Sekt. 64.
3. Erlassung der Beiträge im Falle

kranker Mitglieder unter Verletzung derselben Sektion.

3. Erlassung der Beiträge an Lokalbeamte weil sie keinen Gehalt beziehen, Verletzung wie oben.

4. Nichtkollektiren eines oder teilweisen Monatsbeitrages bei der Aufnahme eines Mitgliedes unter Verletzung der Sektion 88.

5. Entgegennahme von Beiträgen eines Mitgliedes das mehr denn 6 Monate Beitrag schuldet, gestrichen sein sollte und nur als neues Mitglied wieder aufzunehmen ist wie Sektion 108 vorschreibt.

6. Entgegennahme von Beiträgen ehe Strafgelder entrichtet, welche laut Sektion 198 einzukassiren sind ehe Beiträge entgegengenommen werden können.

7. Aufnahme ehemaliger Mitglieder einer anderen Lokal-Union ohne vorher hierzu die Zustimmung der betreffenden Lokal-Union eingeholt zu haben, unter Verletzung der Sektion 80.

8. Aufnahme von Arbeit an einem Orte außerhalb des Wirkungskreises der Lokal-Unoin der das Mitglied angehört, ohne eine Abgangskarte (clearance card) erlangt zu haben, unter Verletzung der Sektion 131.

9. Nichtdeponiren der Abgangskarte in der ersten Versammlung der Lokal-Union am Orte wo ein fremdes Mitglied in Arbeit tritt unter Verletzung der Sektion 131.

10. Nichtdeponiren der Abganskarte ehe dieselbe abgelaufen unter Verletzung wie oben.

11. Deponiren der Abgangskarte nachdem dieselbe abgelaufen und Nichterneuerung derselben unter Verletzung der Sektion 132.

12. Versäumnis des Finanz-Sekretärs die Beitragszahlungen, unter Angabe des Datums, im Mitgliedsbuche einzutragen wie dies in Sektion 66 und Sektion 174 vorgeschrieben ist.

Der General-Sekretär berichtet nun über die Versicherungsgesetze mehrerer Staaten, besonders Süd Carolinas, welche es uns unmöglich machen Benefit an Mitglieder in diesen Staaten auszuzahlen, es sei denn, daß wir die vorgeschriebene Lizensgebühr entrichten und uns anderweitig den Bestimmungen dieser Gesetze unterwerfen. Er macht in dieser Beziehung verschiedene Empfehlungen.

Bezüglich rückständiger Kopfsteuer sagt der G. S. daß es durch die vor einigen Jahren in der General-Offize eingeführte Kontrolle über jedes einzelne Mitglied der Organisation, möglich gemacht wurde dieselbe einzutreiben.

Der General-Sekretär unterbreitet der Konbention eine Gesetzesvorlage für Lehrlinge. Er berichtet über eine Einladung zur Beschickung eines Kongresses der Baugewerke in Frankreich und einer solchen zur Beschickung des Internationalen Holzarbeiter-Kongresses in Kopenhagen. Den Einladungen, sagt der G. S., konnte nicht entsprochen werden weil im ersteren Falle die Zeit zu kurz und in beiden Fällen weil unsere eigne Konbention bevorstand und ferner, weil die Generalbeamten es für notwendig hielten die Zustimmung einer Konvention oder der Gesammt-Mitgliedschaft zu einer solchen Beschickung einzuholen.

Der General-Schatzmeisters verbreitet sich in seinem Bericht über den gegenwärtigen Stand unserer Brüderschaft den er als äußerst günstig bezeichnet und erklärt die Erhöhung der Kopfsteuer um 5 Cents per Monat als eine Notwendigkeit um ausstehenden Mitgliedern eine höhere, den erhöhten Lebensmittelpreisen mehr angemessene, Unterstützung gewähren zu können.

Ueber Einnahmen und Ausgaben während der zwei Jahre unterbreitet der G. Sch. ausführlichen Bericht. Die an die Lokal-Unionen an Strike-Unterstützung, Sterbe- und Unfall-Benefit ausgezahlten Beträge sind in einer Liste aufgeführt, ebenso die verschiedenen Banken in denen die, den General-Fond bildenden Gelder, deponirt sind, unter Angabe der betreffenden Summen.

Der Bericht des General-Exekutiv-Boards umfaßt 43 Seiten und enthält eine Uebersicht über die, während der zwei Jahre vom Board getroffene Maßnahmen, Verfügungen und Entscheidungen.

In Erwägung der notwendigen Schritte um dem neuen Versicherungsgesetze im Staate South Carolina Rechnung tragen und unseren Mitgliedern dieses Staates, das von unserer Organisation gewährte Benefit erhalten zu können, wurde der G. S. beauftragt in South Carolina die vorgeschriebene Versicherungs-Lizens für den Betrag von $25.00 per Jahr zu erlangen, und sich mit anderen Arbeiterorganisationen und der A. F. of L. behufs einer Bewegung zur Aenderung der Versicherungsgesetze dieses Staates, im Interesse dieser Arbeiterorganisationen in Verbindung zu setzen.

Dem Board wurden im Laufe der zwei Jahre 281 Gewerksforderungen zur Genehmigunge unterbreitet von den 264 genehmigt, und 17 nicht sanktionirt wurden, teils weil die Mitglieder der betreffenden Lokalität nicht das nötige Interesse für die Forderung bekundeten, teils wegen mangelhafter Organisation.

Der Bericht enthält eine vollständige Liste des Inventars der General-Offize und eine Zusammenstellung der Einnahmen und Ausgaben derselben während den, am 30. Juni 1910 endenten zwei Jahren.

Der Board of Trustees schildert in seinem Berichte die Schwierigkeiten die sich ihm bei dem Ankaufe des geeigneten Grundeigentums, sowie bei der Errichtung

unseres Hauptquartier-Gebäudes in den Weg stellten, die aber schließlich alle überwunden wurden. Der Bericht schließt mit einem Finanzbericht laut dessen sich die Gesammt-Baukosten dieses dreistöckigen Gebäudes mit Basement auf $72,004.39 beliefen. Den ersten Stock hat unsere General-Offize inne, die Räume des zweiten Stockes sind an zwei andere Gewerksorganisationen vermietet, während der dritte Stock noch vakant ist.

Resultate der Arbeitslosen-Versicherung in Deutschland.

(Von A. Heins.)

In einer frühem Correspondenz beschrieb ich die in Deutschland gemachten Versuche, die Arbeiter gegen die Unsicherheit ihrer Existenz, hervorgerufen durch Arbeitslosigkeit, zu schützen.

Obwohl bis Dato noch keinerlei Schritte in dieser Beziehung im deutschen Reichstage unternommen worden, vielmehr die Initiative stets von diversen Munizipalitäten ausging, so liegt doch der Gedanke nahe, eine einheitliche Versicherung für das ganze Reich zu schaffen; immerhin mag es den Mitgliedern des Brüderschaft in den Ver. Staaten interessant genug erscheinen, um etwas über das in besagten Städten Erreichte zu erfahren, deßhalb will ich hier einen Auszug aus einer Nummer des „Reichs-Arbeitsblattes" mittheilen; was dieser Uebersicht besondern Werth verleiht, ist der Umstand, daß die im Arbeitsblatt gegebenen Zahlen sich auf das Jahr 1908—1909, also eines recht intensiven Krisisjahres, beziehen, das von Gegnern dieser Art von Versicherung stets als Grund ihrer Ablehnung vorgehalten wurde, mit der Behaupting, besagte Versicherung halte einem oder mehreren Jahren wirthschaftlichen Niederganges nicht stand, vielmehr würden solche Krisis-Perioden den unvermeidlichen Bankerott derselben herbeiführen; dieser Vorwurf wird aber, selbst bei diesem noch immerhin bescheidenen ersten Versuche, doch entschieden durch die erreichten Resultate widerlegt. Leider haben erst sehr wenige Städte eine solche Versicherung, nämlich Köln, Straßburg im Elsaß, Schiltigheim, Bischheim, Erlangen und Mühlhausen im E. Einige andere Städte, wie Nürnberg, Mainz und Frankfort a. M., haben diese Frage wohl auf die Tagesordnung ihres Stadtrathes gesetzt, doch ist sie bei ihnen noch nicht spruchreif geworden.

Um ein Bild von der praktischen Bedeutung der städtischen Arbeitslosen-Versicherung zu erhalten, sei angeführt, daß die Versicherung in ihrem letzten Geschäftsjahre Unterstützungen geleistet haben, in Köln für 37,970 Tage, in Straßburg für 4,989 Tage, und in Erlangen innerhalb 9 Montate für 1,892 Tage, also, wie man sieht, recht bescheidene Versuche, die dennoch zu beachtenswerthen Resultaten geführt haben.

Die Versicherung in Köln hat 1,957 Theilnehmer, der Versicherung in Straßburg haben sich 28 Verbände mit ungefähr 5,000 Mitglieder angeschlossen, die ebenfalls eine Arbeitslosen-Versicherung haben, denen die Stadt einen Zuschuß von 50 Prozent gewährt. Jedoch hatten diese Arbeiterverbände 10,608 Tage Unterstützung gewährt, während der städische Zuschuß nur ungefähr auf 5,000 Tage berechnet war. Dieser Unterschied in der gewährten Unterstützung zwischen Stadt und Verband ist darauf zurückzuführen, daß erstlich die Stadt nur solchen Verbandsmitgliedern Unterstützung gewährt, die in der Stadt wohnen, während viele Verbandsmitglieder, besonders im Baufach, in den umliegenden Dörfern ihren Wohnsitz haben, ferner ihre zu gewährende Unterstützung von einer mindestens einjährigen Mitgliedschaft abhängig machen. Zum Vergleiche mit den Zahlen in Köln wollen wir uns aber an die von den Verbänden geleistete Unterstützung halten, woraus sich denn ergibt, daß obwohl in Straßburg mehr als zwei Mal so viel Versicherte sind, als in Köln, dennoch nur etwa ein Drittel der Tage zwecks Unterstützung kommen, wie in Straßburg; mithin ist in Köln die Zahl der Unterstützungstage im Verhältnisse zu der Zahl der Versicherten fünf bis sechsmal so groß als in Straßburg.

Der Grund hierfür liegt darin, daß die Kölner Versicherung eine freiwillige ist, während in Straßburg die Gewerkschaften dieselbe für alle ihre Mitglieder obligatorisch machen; demnach hat die Versicherung in Köln den Mangel einer jeden derartigen freiwilligen Versicherung, daß sich an sie in erster Linie die schlechten Risikos wenden. Sie stellt sich dann im Wesentlichen als eine Versicherung der baugewerblichen Arbeiter für Winter dar; so kommt es dann, daß die Zahl der Unterstützungstage im Vergleiche zur Mitgliederzahl bedeutend höher ist, als bei einer Versicherung, die alle Categorien von Arbeitern umfaßt.

Auf der andere Seite ist in Straßburg die Zahl der Unterstützungstage im Vergleich zu der Zahl der Versicherten bedeutend kleiner als bei einer Versicherung aller Arbeiter, da ja nur gewerkschaftlich organisirte Arbeiter in Betracht kommen, und von diesen nur solche, die keineswegs größerer Arbeitslosigkeit ausgesetzt sind. Am stärksten an der Versicherung betheiligt waren die Verbände der Metallarbeiter, Buchdrucker, Holzarbeiter, Transportarbeiter, Gemeinde und Staatsarbeiter, Handlungsgehilfen, Zimmerer und Fabrikarbeiter. Berechnet ist die Versicherung hauptsächlich auf die gelernten Arbeiter, mit Ausnahme der Maurer und Steinhauer, demnach erstreckt sich die Versicherung, außer den Zimmerern, auf diejenigen, die von der Arbeitslosigkeit am meisten betroffen sind, nämlich Bauhandwerker im allgemeinen, und namentlich die Ungelernten (unskilled hands).

In Köln waren etwa drei Viertel der Versicherten gelernte Arbeiter, die 45 Pf. per Woche Beitrag zahlten; ein Viertel der Versicherten waren ungelernte Arbeiter, die nur 35 Pf. per Woche zu zahlen haben. Ungefähr im selben Verhältnis steht die Zahl der Unterstützungstage mit 2 Mark pro Tag, für gelernte Arbeiter, während jene ungelernten nur 1 Mark pro Tag erhalten. Die Unterstützung von 2 M. pro Tag wird vom dritten Tage der Arbeitslosigkeit gerechnet, und für höchstens 20 aufeinanderfolgende Tage ausgezahlt, während die ungelernten Arbeiter ihre Unterstützung für 28 aufeinanderfolgende Tage erhalten. Die gesammte Auszahlung für Köln belief sich auf 61,934 M., wovon die Versicherten 26,439 M. aufbrachten, also 42 Prozent. Mithin belief sich der von der Stadt geleistete Beitrag auf 34,000 M., von dem etwa 2,300 M. von Ehrenmitgliedern beigesteuert wurden. Da letzterer Beitrag jedoch von Jahr zu Jahr geringer wird, hat wohl der Stadtrath eine größere Summe für die Versicherung zu bewilligen, soll das Unternehmen nicht ernstlich gefährdet werden.

Der Stadt Straßburg hingegen kommt diese Versicherung viel billiger zu stehen. Ihr Zuschuß betrug nur 3,507 M. Jeder Nothstandsarbeiter kostet ihr jährlich durchschnittlich 52 M. Zuschuß, dagegen jeder versicherte Arbeiter 13 M. Diese geringe Ausgabe für die Arbeitslosen-Versicherung in Straßburg ist darauf zurückzuführen, daß die Gewerkschaftskasse zwei Drittel, die Stadt aber nur ein Drittel der Kosten trägt, wogegen sie in Köln mehr als die Hälfte der Kosten aufbringen muß. Die Vorzüge der Genter Versicherung, die in besserer Controlle von Grund und Dauer der Arbeitslosigkeit besteht, haben sich auch zum Theil in Straßburg bewährt, auch ist hier noch ein Vortheil in der Verbindung der Versicherung mit dem städtischen Arbeitsnachweisbürau zu verzeichnen. Daß die Einrichtung das volle Vertrauen der Betheiligten genießt, geht daraus hervor, daß die vorgesehene Schiedsgerichtcommission in keinem einzigen Falle angerufen wurde.

In Erlangen ist die Versicherung ausdrücklich auf gelernte Arbeiter beschränkt. Dann wird Unterstützung erst nach dreijährigen Aufenthalte in der Stadt gewährt, statt wie in Straßburg schon nach einjährigem Bewohnen, während Unverheirathete Heimathberechtigung haben müssen. Ferner ist die gewährte Unterstützung geringer wie in Straßburg, aber die Zahl der Versicherten im Verhältnisse größer. Unterstützt werden jedoch alle Betheiligten, gleichviel ob sie einer Gewerkschaft angehören oder nicht. Unterstützt wurden im Jahre 1909 57 Organisirte und 28 nichtorganisirte Arbeiter. Die Zuschüsse der Stadt betrugen 1,200 M.; eine geringe Summe, wird man sagen, man bedenke aber, daß die Stadt Erlangen nur 24,000 Einwohner hat.

Mögen die in Köln gemachten Erfahrungen weniger ermunternd sein. Straßburg und Erlangen haben aber den Beweis geliefert, daß in größeren und kleineren Städten der Anfang zu einer Versicherung gegen Arbeitslosigkeit sehr wohl gemacht werden kann. Diese Anfänge sind im Interesse der Arbeitslosen nothwendig, zugleich aber auch als Vorarbeiten für die staatliche Arbeitslosen-Versicherung zu begrüßen.

Zum Schlusse möchte ich noch bemerken, daß das, was in Deutschland, trotz dem enorm hohen Militärbüdget und der riesigen Staats und Reichsschulden, dennoch von den organisirten Arbeiter angestrebt wird, sehr wohl und mit größerer Leichtigkeit von den organisirten Arbeitern Amerikas erreicht werden kann.

Sawing Straight Strips.

For sawing lumber into narrow straight strips for moldings and similar work it is very important that the board be guided past the saw in such a way that it will follow a straight line. For this purpose the sawtable should be twice as long as the longest board to be worked up, and a guide should extend the entire length of the table. The board is then placed against the guide with the hollow side toward the latter, so that it is supported at its extreme ends or at least at points as far apart as possible. In this way any irregularity in the edge of the lumber is corrected at the first cut. After having trued the edge in this way the stock may go onto an ordinary power feed rip saw with a comparatively short guide. The short guide working against a true face will cut the successive strips of equal width, that is, parallel from end to end.

Some mills have used a carriage supported on rollers upon which the board was clamped while it was passed before the saw to joint the edge, but the objections to this method are, first, that it takes time to clamp the board, and second, the carriage must be returned to the feed end before another board can be started past the saw; while where the long stationary guide is used, one board can accurately follow another.—Wood Craft.

A multi-millionaire recently had a home built in New York City which cost him $4,000,000. It would take a laboring man earning $4 a day three thousand three hundred years to receive that amount in wages.

DEPARTEMENT FRANCAIS

La Solidarite Patronale

(Par Alphonse H. Henryot.)

A plusieurs reprises j'avais essayé de démontrer la nécessité d'une organisation internationale de travailleurs, me basant sur la solidarité patronale de tous pays. Un fait qui vient de se produire récement à Paris m'engage à revenir sur cette question.

Il s'agit d'une grève des ouvriers et ouvrières de la maison Sanyas et Papot à Paris. Les conditions de travail dans cette chiourme étaient devenue tels, que la grève suivit de près le renvoi, par les patrons, du comité chargé de leurs porter les réclamations des ouvriers. Malgré que la plupart des grèvistes n'appartenaient à aucune espèce d'organisation, ils quittèrent les ateliers au nombre de plus de 250, ne laissant que quelques "black legs" à l'atelier. Ces derniers étaient escortés matin et soir par des agents de police, ce qui n'empêchait pas une foule de 2 à 3 mille personnes d'assister à ce spectacle.

Le soir du lundi, 13 juin un grand nombre d'habitants du faubourg St. Antoine s'était comme d'habitude, réuni aux abords du dit atelier, lorsque les agents de police se ruèrent sur les spectateurs et un malheureux ébéniste qui ne pouvait s'echapper à temps, fut litéralement assommé à coups de sabre par un agent de la police; il en mourut au bout de quelques jours.

Son enterrement eut lieu l'après-midi du 26 juin, et malgré que le cortège dura depuis 3 heure de l'après-midi jusqu' au soir vers 7 heure, l'ordre ne fut pas troublé! Mais en rentrant dans le faubourg, les assistants aux funerailles furent attaqués par les mêmes policiers, et ce, sans aucune provocation de la part des ouvriers, qui voulaient rentrer tranquillement chez eux. Une melée affreuse s'ensuivit; la police attaquait les ouvriers à coups de sabre, des coups de revolvers furent tirés sur la foule et après plus d'une heure de combat, environ 200 manifestants étaient couché par terre ou emmenés à l'hopital voisin. Le massacre encourageait l'offensive patronale et voici la décision que leur organisation adopta à l'unanimité des le lendemain:

Ordre Du Jour.

Les groupes des fabricants de la Chambre syndicale de l'emeublement, réunis en assemblée générale le mercredi 18 mai 1910, pour délibérer sur les mesures à prendre rendues nécessaires par la mise à l'index de la maison Sunyas et Popot, ont pris à l'unanimité les décisions suivantes, auquelles devront se conformer tous les collégues qui n'assistèrent pas à la séance:

1. Résolution—Il ne devra être procédé à aucune embauchage d'ouvrier à quelque catégorie de l'emeublement qu'il appartienne jusqu'à ce que l'index mis sur la maison Sanyas et Popot soit levé.

2. Résolution—Tous les membre de la Chambre syndicale s'engagent à remercier ceux des ouvriers engagés dans leur maison depuis le 8 mai qui auraient fait partie du personnel en grève de la maison Sanyas et Popot.

3. Resolution—Par esprit de solidarité, les membres de la Chambre s'engagent à terminer dans leurs ateliers, les travaux en cours de la maison Sanyas et Popot, et ce au prix de déboursé de main-d'oeuvre.

Le Président: F. Pérol.

Voilà bien une bonne preuve de solidarité patronale, au point de vue local et national.

Parlons donc à présent de leur solidarité au point de vue interlocal et international:

A l'occasion de la construction des bâtiments de l'exposition universelle de Bruxelles, plusieurs entrepreneurs étrangers, parmi eux des Allemands, et des Norvegiens, eurent des difficultés avec leurs ouvriers. Tantôt les patrons refusèrent de payer les salaires contractés avant le départ de leurs ouvriers pour un pays étranger, tantôt ils les chiquanèrent pour la nouriture et la pension qu'ils avaient consentis à leur fournir.

Lasse de se disputer avec leurs ouvriers, qui réfusèrent de se laisser voler de la sorte, ils firent appel à la solidarité partronale belge, qui ne leur fit pas défaut. Les exploiteurs belge terminèrent les travaux en

suspend, employant pour cela des blacklegs de tous pays, qui à cette époque, pullulaient à Bruxelles, et, quoique avec de grand retards, les constructions furent terminés, et bon nombre d'ouvriers allemands et scandinaves furent ainsi roulés par les roublards combinés.

Aussi, une si belle alliance ne pouvait pas se dessoudre après avoir obtenue de si beaux résultats. Lors d'un banquet que ces Messieurs organisèrent après l'ouverture de la dernière section de l'exposition, et sur l'initiative des patrons allemands, une grande alliance internationale de patrons entrepreneures de construction de divers pays fut définitivement fondée.

Pour celui qui est au courant des choses, cette nouvelle fondation n'a rien de nouveau ni de surprenant. Les patrons entrepreneurs d'Allemagne n'ont pas seulement une organisation fort étendue entre les exploiteurs des divers Royaumes et Grands Duchés de l'Empire, ils sont, par traités spéciaux, liés fortement avec ceux de l'Autriche-Hongrie et de la Suisse.

Il n'y a que quelques jours d'écoulés depuis la promulgation d'un traité entre les grandes brasseries de l'Allemagne et de la Suisse. Les brasseurs suisse ont poussés leurs ouvriers à faire grève, les travailleurs suisses ont fait cause commune avec les camarades des brasseries, et ont proclamés le boycott contre la bière suisse; sur ce, les patrons brasseurs allemands ont décidés de ne point fournir de bière aux marchands suisses récalcitrants, de sorte que si les habitants réfusent de boire de la bière suisse, ils ne pourront boire de bière allemande. Voilà, malgré une perte materielle probable, une action de solidarité que les ouvriers à leur tour devront imiter; pour Messieurs les patrons il n'y a pas de nationalité, point de frontière, pas plus que de l'amour de la patrie qui compt quand leur intérêt corporative est en danger.

Ils ne se traitent pas entre eux de "bloody foreigners," ou de "dam dutch," etc., ils s'entendent comme larrons en foire quand il s'agit de mâter la classe ouvrière. Si par contre les travailleurs s'avisent de s'entendre au point de vue international, on les traitera de "sans patrie de communards et d'anarchistes." On est allé jusqu'à faire des lois contre l'union internationale prolétarienne, et bon nombre de nos précurseurs dans le movement ouvrière ont vu l'intérieur des prisons rien que pour avoir fait ce que la classe capitaliste fait aujourd hui partout et dans tous les pays, depuis les portes de la bourse jusqu'aux congrès de médecins; depuis la conférence pour la paix universelle jusqu'à la convention postale ou monétaire, depuis le "beef trust" et le "standard oil" jusqu'à la Compagnie internationale de Navigation.

Je suis loin de trouver à blâmer ces combinaisons internationales, bien au contraire, je les considère comme les précurseurs, les avantcoureurs d'une ère nouvelle, d'une société nouvelle, qui, après avoir abolie les frontières géopraghiques, remplacera les Etats Unis d'Amerique ou d'Europe par une Fédération générale de tous les pays civilisés; certes, mais en attendant, ne nous laissons point berner par les marchands de patriotisme qui nous traitent de criminels pour avoir tendue une main fraternelle à nos camarades d'outre-mer, ou aux frères de l'autre coté des grands lacs.

A mesure que les grands moyens de transport, les nouvelles facilités de correspondance abrègent les distances et rapprochent les intérêts capitalistes, les travailleurs à leur tour devront profiter de ces progrès et cesser de se regarder comme des chiens de fayence au pied d'une cheminnée, ils devront à leur tour s'unir dans le but de défendre les intérêts de leur classe, qui d'ailleurs sont les intérêts de tous le monde; et avec le chausonnier français, le grand Béranger, je dirais "Point ne sera paix sur terre, à moins d'abolir les frontières."

Let Not Your Heart Be Troubled.

"Let not your heart be troubled." Undismayed
Be brave beneath a fair or stormy sky;
A Father's love, a wise All-seeing eye
Is in command, then why are we afraid?
If lust of greed and justice long delayed
Oppress the poor and mock their children's cry—
All deeds bear fruit—the harvest time is nigh;
In looking back we see the progress made.

When war and strife and panic shall appear
And troubled scenes the people's minds engage,
With hearts at peace while worldly passions rage,
O, learn that God is just and feel no fear;
Be not afraid. The God of righteousness
Is just to all and merciful to bless.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

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No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
13459	George Kueton	10	$200.00
13460	Mrs. Malena Beaupre	43	50.00
13461	Mrs. Louise Bingham	43	50.00
13462	Henry Van Horn	45	200.00
13463	P. E. McCaffery	1835	200.00
13464	P. A Raftis	98	200.00
13465	Mrs. Caroline W. Olson	100	50.00
13466	Mrs. Ouretta Dandelin	146	50.00
13467	Mrs. Gracie L. Cook	201	50.00
13468	Mrs Margaret Croker	247	50.00
13469	Israel Ausbach	263	50.00
13470	Arthur Habinay	309	200.00
13471	Mrs. Hattie L. Snow	310	50.00
13472	Anson B. Dutcher	474	50.00
13473	T. H. Wilson Cord	660	50.00
13474	Mrs. Ida May Robarts	808	25.00
13475	Louis Felske	1748	200.00
13476	Mrs. Frances Denton	90	50.00
13477	Milton Faux (dis.)	129	400.00
13478	Mrs. Mary Patterson	171	50.00
13479	A J Booth (bal.)	255	127.00
13480	Mrs Louise M. Kelly	349	50.00
13481	Mrs. Agnes Roy	1125	50.00
13482	Ongel Piatza (bal.)	44	62.25
13483	G. H. Hendon	103	200.00
13484	Carl E. Erickson	141	200.00
13485	Charles Di Simone	387	200.00
13486	Max Koehler	440	200.00
13487	Max Apelt	1784	200.00
13488	Mrs. Bridget Norboe	10	50.00
13489	Mrs. Friderika Linden	10	50.00
13490	G. Kersting	19	200.00
13491	John M. Gillis	33	200.00
13492	George Berron	47	200.00
13493	Wm. H. Showalter	104	200.00
13494	Anton Krumenaker	230	50.00
13495	Frank A. Watson	273	200.00
13496	Anthony Webber	273	200.00
13497	Mrs. Mamie Brooks	329	50.00
13498	E. C. Quinn	329	200.00
13499	Mrs. Louisa Saegert	464	50.00
13500	Stephen Sowish	1786	200.00
13501	Mrs. Helena Vogt	13	50.00
13502	Mrs. Louise M. Ludlam	117	50.00
13503	Mrs. Lottie S. Page	132	50.00
13504	Mrs. Emeline H. Zeising	423	50.00
13505	Ransom W. Manley, Sr.	683	200.00
13506	Austin W. Adams	877	50.00
13507	Joseph P. Lenehan	1035	200.00
13508	G. W. Enfield	1433	50.00
13509	George H. Baltruscha	1841	100.00
13510	Mrs. Iowa L. Graham	1874	50.00
13511	Mrs. Ellen Lindquist	36	50.00
13512	Mrs. Katherina Volf	39	50.00
13513	John E. B. Tanner	83	200.00
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13530	Mrs. Luella J. Maze	16	50.00
13531	Thomas McClellan	78	200.00
13532	George Powderly	220	200.00
13533	Geo. Wassmer	30	200.00
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13539	Anton Lorenz	1548	200.00
13540	Mrs. Laura B. Skinner	660	50.00
13541	Ivey White	1628	200.00
13542	Mrs. Lucretia Hartshorn	1654	50.00
13543	Jeremiah McAuliffe	10	200.00
13544	Geo. W. Jenkins	75	200.00
13545	Wm. Strub	148	200.00
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13547	Guy B. Taylor	198	200.00
13548	John A. Sandberg	528	50.00
13549	Earl W. Wood	528	200.00
13550	Mrs. H. Rudolph	260	50.00
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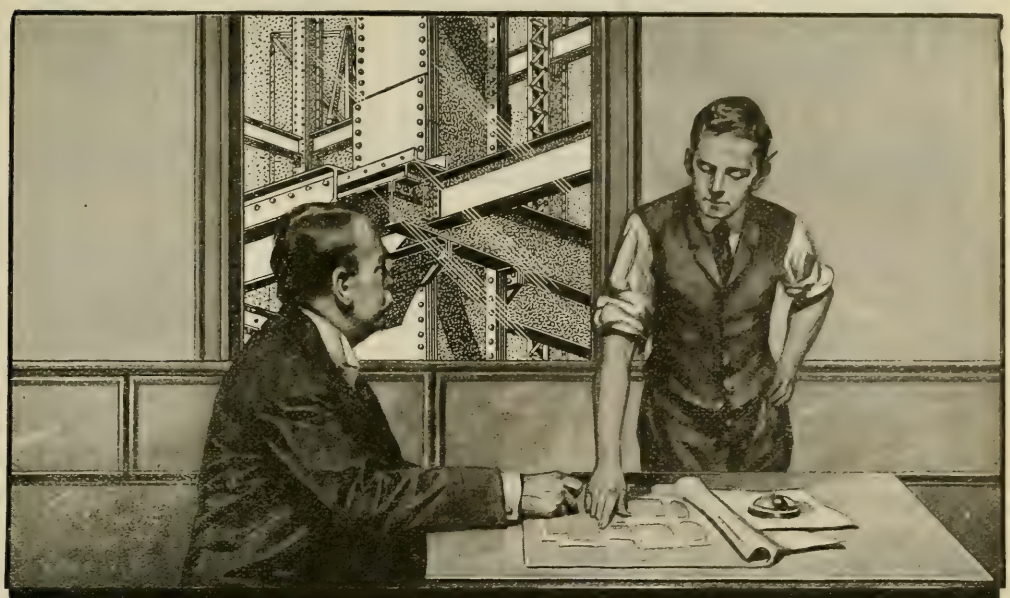
13555	Wm. McCormick	423	200.00
13556	Conrad Koon	453	50.00
	Total		**$12,414.25**



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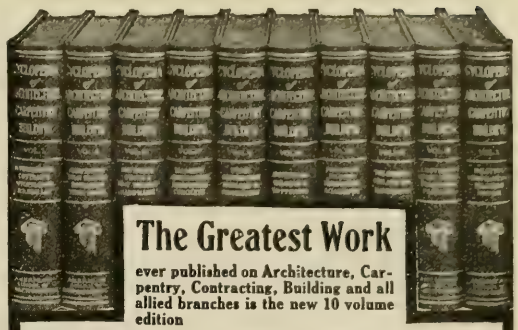

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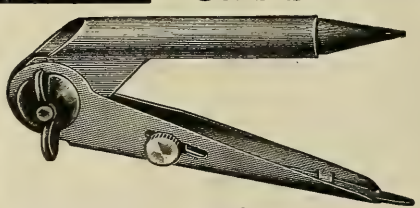

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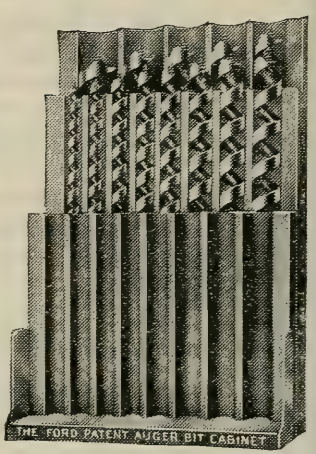

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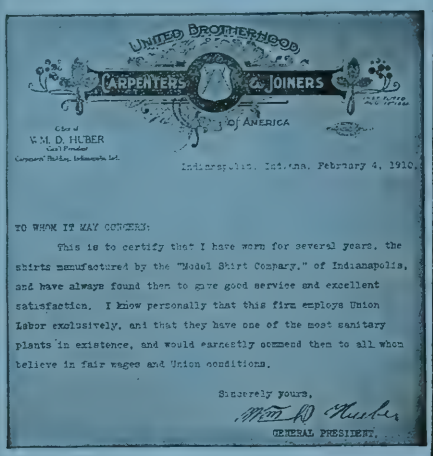

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Weak, weary and worn,
With heart bruised and torn,
Deny being sad—
Just play you are glad,
And expect some good to befall you.

If bad luck's your share,
Few people would care,
Then try this awhile—
Give trouble a smile,
And when you feel badly don't show it;
Look for the smooth side—
Life's rough edges hide,
For though the heart break
With its burden of ache,
'Tis better the world shouldn't know it.

The clouds will pass by,
There'll shine a clear sky,—
We need have no fear
Soon joy will appear,
For the promise of peace is ours;
By doing one's best
We're standing life's test,
And each day will show
Our works as we go,
With faith in Love's infinite powers.

The Carpenter

AMERICAN LIBERTIES.

(By Robert Burton Bruce.)

EXPRESSION of opinion has been wisely placed under the power of the law but no law can control the silent workings of the mind. It is the feelings of the soul that force the mind to work and the tongue to express. There is always something which may be real or imaginary, to give exercise to both.

In 1884 the then governor of Illinois issued the Annual Thanksgiving Address to the people of his State.

In it he recited the prevalence of industrial and financial depression, but philosophically invoked "calm thought, deliberation and action is promotive of a more promising and prosperous prospective."

In answer to this address certain residents and non-residents in Chicago said in public print:

"The Governor has ordered Thanksgiving. You are to give thanks. But your masters have taken away from you what you have created, arranged to shoot you should you refuse to die in your hovels. You are to give thanks. But you are without homes, without shelter, and must face nature's blizzards while abundant clothing made by you, spoils in storehouses."

And one of those certain persons advised a mob should enter Marshall Field's great dry goods store and loot it and other places of such articles their wants and needs appeared to require.

Not very long ago the late J. W. Van Cleave, former president of the Buck Stove and Range Company and the National Association of Manufacturers, said:

"I am not going to cry 'Wolf!' until the wolf is at my heels, but when I do, I want you to come out with your riot guns and your shotguns, and, if necessary, I know you will."

C. W. Post a food manufacturer, paid high advertising rates to metropolitan newspapers to have printed therein certain matter, filling three regular size newspaper columns, in which he quoted a labor magazine editorial that suggested to the clergy the taking of occasion to express their opinion regarding the labor movement, as conducted particularly and specially by organized or union forces, that "union hearers might put the right estimate" as to where the church stood on the great question.

"The hidden motive," said Mr. Post, referring to the editorial, "IS AS DANGEROUS TO THE PEACE AND PROSPERITY OF THE CITIZEN *as a coiled snake in the grass.*"

The caps are our selection, the italics Mr. Post's.

Now will it not be said that who or whatever lacks the moral courage to present and uphold plain fact and truth is the most despicable thing on the face of the earth. Only a mind diseased will deny this.

The danger to life itself from one who will hold to the contrary opinion—that is to such a denial—is greater than it is to morality. Indeed, only uncontrovertible proof of wrong or injury can possibly give right to the denial or to individual or collective assault.

The Governor stated a fact and was wise and noble in advice. The certain people appealed to passion to right probable wrong and injustice. Yet possible of remedial measures, Mr. Van Cleave joined them in mad, unlawful purposes and Mr. Post indulged in innuendo and assertion unsupported by fact, unwarranted by truth.

The editorial was imbued with no malice, no hate, but simply sought the higher impulses of the human soul, character and dignity and fair, impartial, untrammeled opinion and expression, and all over the land God's ministers placed the cause of the country's wage earners above the greed and the graft of capital and next to the divine law upon which the brotherhood of man stands to benefit and bless.

Justice Jordan of the Supreme Court of Indiana has held (Walters vs. State of Indiana) that:

"The rule recognized and well settled is that a person charged with having com-

mitted a criminal offense cannot be convicted unless it be proved that he either did the unlawful act or that it was done by his authority or consent, express or implied. It is better that the well-settled rules of our criminal law be inflexibly maintained, instead of bending or modifying them to sustain some particular case. It is the wrong decision of today which becomes the bad precedent of tomorrow.''

Every assassin of life, every wrecker of property insanely believes he has cause for his hellish deeds.

Is there reason to charge all other people with collusive and collective connection with such unfortunate fiends?

American readers had the opportunity of reading the indirect charge of American Industries, the official organ of the National Association of Manufacturers, that the present controlling owners of the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, Mo., were Benedict Arnolds because they preferred to follow the principle of the association—that of conducting one's own business without outside interference.

Now comes the same publication and asserts that the destruction of the Los Angeles Times plant ''has been laid at the doors of criminal labor unionism,'' that ''there is full evidence'' that the destruction and the wrecking of certain residences in Los Angeles ''were part and parcel of a diabolic plot'' concocted by opponents of the open shop.

''Of great moment,'' it says, ''is the punishment of those whose leadership furnished the inspiration,'' and so firmly is organized labor of this opinion, that it joins in a vast reward for the apprehension, conviction and punishment of the dastardly perpetrators, waiting for similar action on the part of the National Association and its organ.

If either has any honor, sincerity, moral courage, boldness or bravery, they will present to the American people and the authorities and people of Los Angeles the ''full evidence'' which the organ asserts exists. Otherwise their place is in the underworld of demons and devils and despicable things trampling the American liberties of free speech, opinion and expression.

CLEAR SKIES.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

I have closed the door on Gloom,
His house has too narrow a view—
I must seek for my soul a wider room,
With the breeze of the world blowing through.

DON'T be a grouch, for there is no happiness to be found in complaining.

Furthermore there is no joy in selfishness.

The everlasting question of material benefit to be derived—of What is there in it for me? confronts almost every situation of life's business and social relations.

Necessity compels us to give some attention to matters of acquisition, but the more entirely this necessity can be eliminated, the clearer our skies become.

This getting for self—competing for place, from one's ambitious standpoint has its satisfaction and compensation.

But looking at the losers in the competition—though the means justifies the end, any selfish getting would rob existence of its sweetest and holiest impulses.

Ordinary business methods must gradually lower the standard of a nation's ideals.

It is well to be happy and suggest happiness and clear skies to others.

Especially should this optimistic thought strongly appeal to working people.

One man works solely to accumulate an unnecessary surplus; it is not surprising that another who lives by the sweat of his brow, whose labor gains him only a bare and dreary existence, should grow a bit grouchy and sarcastic at life's inequalities. It is for the latter class we would cherish the hope of better days and clearer skies.

It does no good to wonder and to puzzle over the industrial controversies.

Business contentions have always existed. If any man climbs to a modest competency, up to where he is no longer de-

pendent upon his eight, nine or ten hours of toil for his daily bread, the rank and file of his fellowmen are apt to be at his heels scheming by hook or crook how to transfer the fortunate one's possessions to themselves. But knowing these experiences of real life, we need not become cynical. Far better use such knowledge for self-preservation rather than for the entanglement of others and the destruction of the finer sensibilities of our own higher nature. Let's keep sweet, and not get grouchy. Though skies may not always be clear, patience will help the clouds to pass. We must all meet with some disappointment—find some love false or some friendship with a selfish motive, but even so—some faith is better than all contemptuous suspicion.

Through experience we learn to know the world's little hypocrisies and thus become prepared to accept its flatteries with a well-balanced trust that is safe and in proportion with wisdom.

We are not responsible for others' delinquencies and insincerities, then we need not take their defects of character too seriously.

There is a very good rule by which workingmen may have clear skies.

Never worry over two days in the week, namely—yesterday and tomorrow.

Take care of today and we are doing well. Undoubtedly there is more of the Christianity of brotherhood than ever before in the history of the world. Avarice has a monster grip on humanity, but it is steadily relaxing its hold, and the more men know of sympathy and brotherly love the brighter and clearer will glow the skies with divine reflection. The great rush in which we live is one misfortune of the present time for which we pay the price of abnormal nerve strain, a lot of slip-shod work, and a bad habit of procrastination and forgetfulness.

Still in this mental age men are growing better tempered—developing sweeter dispositions. They see the folly and uselessness of worry and more and more we are coming to realize the beauty of living for one another.

I will not seek to know the future years
Nor cloud today with dark tomorrow's fears.

It is so unnecessary to be selfish or discordant, and the more we understand the beauty of brotherhood the happier we become.

There is harmony in the fellowship of service. For the world's workers a bond of sympathy exists in union. Brotherly love sweetens existence and robs death of its terrors.

Whether on the scaffold high,
Or in the battle's van.
The fittest place for man to die
Is where he dies for man.

Love and brotherhood drive away life's clouds and give us clear skies and sunshine.

CANADIAN CARPENTERS AND EMPLOYERS

(By H. B. Moyer.)

The bad spots in nature and in art crop out of their own accord—the good in anything recedes.

THE speaker was an aged Toronto artist named Cruikshank who by the way is quaint and noted in more ways than one. Mr. Cruikshank—or "Cruik," as he is more familiarly known among the art students over whose destiny he presides—keeps Bachelor's Hall in his studio in one of Toronto's dwarfed, dusty, old office buildings; is a nephew of the famous George Cruikshank who made caricatures (which still live) for Punch in the early 60's; taught Charles Dana Gibson some of the A B C's of the picture-making game in the Art Students' League in New York many years ago, and has always been a close student of men and animals.

Lest the reader receive the impression that this is to be a treatise on Arts and Artists—which have no earthly connection with labor or work, except to perhaps work publishers and wealthy patrons—it may be well to remark that the preface is merely

intended to emphasize the fact that faults are more readily perceived than virtues.

Inconsistency is perhaps one of the most outstanding bad characteristics common to man and it applies to all classes. Naturally, it is not our business to point out anything in that line that may be apparent in the labor ranks. We shall leave that to a large, capable and eager body of volunteers lined up on the other side of the fence, and confine our remarks to a brace or so of rough spots we have noticed on the Canadian capitalistic canvas, and suggest a means for their removal.

The alarmist is not popular anywhere, yet, somehow or other he continues to do business in the same old stand. In the Dominion of Canada he is personified in the employer who is almost constantly complaining that he cannot under any circumstances obtain sufficient skilled labor, and alternately depicting the American trades union organizer as a dangerous character—an "agitator"—to whom the bars should remain closed.

If, as "our friend, the enemy," says, skilled labor is scarce and becoming scarcer in Canada, the answer cannot be far off. In fact, from the carpenter's standpoint, at least, it is right at hand.

It was in 1881 that the nucleus of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was first formed in the States. Chicago was the scene of activities and the organization at first consisted of some dozen scattered locals.

In 1882 or 1883—so far as I can determine—the first Canadian local sprang into existence, when a handful of skilled carpenters got their heads together in Hamilton, Ont., and decided to try and obtain something besides starvation wages, long hours and other unjust and undesirable conditions by way of recompense for their skill and labor.

Consequently, generally speaking, American and Canadian carpenters got an equal start, although due allowance must, of course, be made for the different conditions which each had to meet.

Today the average Canadian union wage scale for skilled carpenters does not run over $2.50 for a nine-hour day as against approximately $4 for an eight-hour day in the States.

Winnipeg, with its 40 cents an hour, enjoys the highest minimum scale in Canada as against Chicago's 65 cents an hour.

Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines and other places near the border line, have by dint of upward of thirty years of fighting procured a minimum scale averaging not more than 35 cents an hour, perhaps a trifle less.

In none of these places, with the exception of little St. Catharines, can one live any cheaper than in American cities, while Winnipeg is noted as one of the most costly places on the continent to reside in.

Is it remarkable, then, that skilled carpenters are apt to be scarce in Canada? Is it not rather more remarkable that there are any at all left in the old Dominion? Wake up, Mr. Canadian Contractor! Spend more time really looking conditions in the face and less time in deploring a condition which you and your fellows in the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and kindred bodies have been chiefly instrumental in creating! You can get the men and you can keep them—if you pay the price, but you can hardly expect the obstacle of perhaps a $5 or $10 railway ticket to Uncle Sam's domain to prove an anchor to an ambitious, wide-awake mechanic. So much for proposition number one.

The hue and cry against "foreign agitators" cannot be better answered than in the words of the Wage Earner of Vancouver, B. C., which says:

"The inconsistency of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in decrying the "foreign agitator" was made painfully and plainly apparent when the Vancouver Employers' Association sent to New York for an organizer to assist in organizing the Vancouver branch of the employers' association."

It is further stated that the Kingston, Ont., employers' association sent for Victor Du Brull, organizer of the Cincinnati branch of the employers' association, and that the Toronto employers' association secured the services of John J. Kirby, Jr., of Dayton, Ohio, to establish the Toronto branch of the association.

The amusing portions of the little

Canadian industrial drama—or shall we term it farce?—are most apparent and require no further comment.

Lest there be some misunderstanding as to the part played and being played by the union carpenters and their organizers themselves in Canada, however, a few added remarks and figures seem necessary.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters is represented in the "land of snows" by four organizers—Messrs. Tweed (Ontario), Arcand (Quebec), Harding (Winnipeg) and Kenny (Calgary and the West) and when it is remembered that Canada covers an area of approximately 3,400,000 square miles it will be seen that there is some territory to get over.

With a population of only 7,000,000 Canada boasts of between 5,000 and 6,000 United Brotherhood members alone, not to mention the carpenters identified with the Amalgamated Association. There are at least seventy-six Brotherhood locals on Canadian soil and they are springing up here and there as fast as the organizers can convince the unwieldy mixed elements which make up most Canadian towns that they might as well be earning living wages as not.

Considering its population of something like 100,000 Winnipeg can boast of being as strongly organized as any Canadian city, with 672 members embodied in four locals.

Toronto is strong, too, but the union carpenters there are unfortunate in having had to compete with carpenters, alleged and real, from over seas to whom $2.50 per day looks like picking money from telegraph posts. These none too welcome visitors are nevertheless not adverse to taking advantage of the conditions wrought by the union man's battles—providing it doesn't cost him anything.

Ontario's queen city is next, perhaps, to Montreal, the dumping ground for anything and everything that can scrape up the price of a steerage passage, and the union carpenter suffers accordingly along with his fellow craftsmen in the building trades.

No. 48 of London, Ont., like Finnegan, was "On again, off again, on again," and enjoys the peculiar distinction of having been reorganized within the last two years by a brother who joined that local twenty-seven years ago. The organizer was Mr. John Tweed, who has headquarters in Toronto and circulates here, there and everywhere duty calls in Ontario.

Mr. Tweed, like most men who accomplish things, is modest and not prone to advertising himself or his works. Those who know him best, however, say that he is one of the pioneer Brotherhood carpenters in Canada; that he drove nails and solved carpenterial problems when Sir Wilfred Laurier was in knee breeches. Also that in addition to fulfilling many other offices he represented the Toronto carpenters in the Trades and Labor Council for eighteen years up until four years ago when the carpenters and the council parted ways, and was representative on the technical school board of Toronto for seven years until that body was merged along with others into the board of education and was the "tech" board's last chairman.

Just at present Mr. Tweed, along with his other duties, is watching with true fatherly eye the upgrowth of one of Canada's baby locals, an offspring of his organizing cradle, as it were, and it is said that he predicts great things for the "little fellow." I refer to Port Colborne, which, as anybody who has ever been there knows, adorns the north shore of unruly Lake Erie somewhere across from Cleveland. Port Colborne, for its size (it boasts of 1,500 population), has shown remarkable development along union carpenter lines and in a little over three years has increased its pay envelope at the rate of 13 to 15 cents an hour besides cutting an hour off the day's toil.

Before the union was established over three years ago the carpenters in Port Colborne were getting exactly what they had been getting in the way of wages since about 1800—namely, 15 to 17 cents an hour, with straight time for overtime and "file the saws and other weapons before the whistle blows."

The first year of unionism produced a minimum of 20 cents an hour. Then came 25 cents, with twenty-seven following and 30 cents for 1910.

Some day Canadian carpenters will receive almost as much as they are entitled to, but meanwhile there is much work to do

in dispelling the notion from the employers' heads that because there is an imaginary line drawn between two pieces of land the one on one side should be willing to work for about half the amount the fellow on the other side receives. The sooner the employers can be brought to realize what is wrong and what is needed just so soon will they recognize the futility, the inconsistency, of such shrieks as "No skilled labor to be had!" and "Down with the foreign agitator!"

ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE.

(By Wm. J. Shields.)

THERE are two matters in connection with our present day organization that should be solidly implanted in the mind force of the membership as a whole. First our position, numerically and what the position represents to us. Second the financial condition as affected or applied to organization. These two phases of our movement represent the principle part of the trade union structure and are the determining parts in the matter of successful or destructive operation. For about thirty years we have traveled about, explaining and defending the aims and objects of the trade union movement, attempting to interest and convince our fellows, of its necessity and worth, and while the work has been discouraging at times, still through being persistent we have forged ahead and know today that we are nearer the summit than ever before. It has been no small task, this combating the contra elements encountered in our march of progress at times, through adversity of one kind or another, finding ourselves down in the valley of despondency, then again soaring in the heights of extreme satisfaction, everything coming our way, the progress meeting our desires. How characteristic of life in general has been the work of the labor movement. I believe it is agreed that there is no final solution to the great problem of labor, the questions arising are all of a progressive character incident to the times we are passing through. Appreciating this, then the continuency and improvement of the trade union movement becomes our chief concern. How are we to continue in the contest and be able to cope successfully with these problems as they arise? The only answer to this question is perfect organization, the arranging of the parts of the machinery as a whole in a suitable manner for use or service at any and all times, when needed. To assure this we must qualify as individuals, up to the basis of dependency, that we may be, at all times, ready to assume the protection of the interests as concern ourselves and our fellows.

The building of the organization to the position of the present fineness (and priding ourselves on the fact that our standing as a craft organization has never before been equalled) has necessitated great sacrifices in expended energy and money. Its cost should appeal to us to the extent of fixing its value in our minds, so that we might more fully appreciate its worth and prompt us against permitting any future depreciation. The numerical strength of the organization is the foundation on which we have builded to the present day progress. The shorter work day responsible to the larger leisure enjoyed today, the larger wage leading to enlarged opportunity and privileges, the shutting off of fluctuating periods of industry thereby assuring steadier employment, the forcing to successful recognition the rights of the employe in labor bargaining, the changing of the levying down principal of the past in wage matters to the present day usage of levying up, the shutting off of the degrading practice of sub-contracting so prevalent in the past, the establishing of the trade union school where up-to-date political economy is taught that qualifies the workers to the extent of knowing what belongs to them and how to procure the same, the understanding that from this time on, the member of the union must assume the double position of not only being a consistent protector of industrial condi-

tions but a conscientious defender of his political rights as well.

It would be possible to continue at great length in reciting the many benefits that have come to the trade unionist as a reward to his loyalty to craft organization; but sufficient to say that greed is being restrained and the toiler is profiting through his trade union connection. He is assuming the responsibility and stands ready to fight for the union rights; he has learned the lesson that to be successful, men must stick to one another, work for one another, suffer with one another when necessary, in order to prosper all alike.

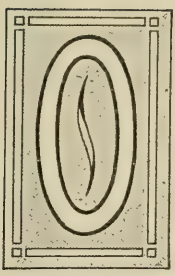
The second proposition, finance, is closely allied with organization; in fact, as before stated, one is essential to the other in the producing of successful operation.

In the past ten years, or, in other words (to give credit where credit belongs) during the reign of our present Board of General Officers are represented the growing years of both the numerical and financial strength of the U. B. The increased strength financially has kept pace with the increased membership of our growing unions. The growth has involved much work and a large expenditure of money, but I feel the expenditure has been considered justified when we reckon with results obtained. Our experience teaches us that it is good economy to use our finances in organizing to that degree of fineness, that will permit of the obtaining of what we look for without resorting to radical action. On the other hand, I wish to call attention to the changed method of doing the business necessary to the building of the organization. In the earlier days, the caring of the growth was the business of the local, or depended on the enthusiasm of the individuals, and to the care and sacrifices of this influence we owe much. In the later years the business has been placed on what might be styled a commercial basis; men who have been fitted by training, have been employed to do the work. The influence of the local bodies as solicitors and agents in the recruiting of the business of building up the organization has not maintained its former power, too little interest is shown on the part of the individual members in this age and as a result the work is being largely done by paid servants under the supervision of the general or local management. The elements of co-operation are lacking today in large measure as compared with the earlier days of the organization, even in those unions that are doing the most in the way of increasing membership. This situation is the most serious one confronting us today and has a natural relationship to the other serious conditions affecting us, namely, the lack of interest as displayed on the part of too many of the members in shirking their responsibility in attending the union meetings, the disposition as shown by many to the effect of being behind in the payment of dues representing that part of the membership from which are recruited the lapsation class, and from these two latter classes come the members of the union who are found filling the position of strike breakers. They are the weak element of the movement and are the first to break their obligation and desert the union at the time of industrial depression thereby making the work of organizing a continuous work. No matter how well the interests may be cared for by the head office, or by the local officers, if we fail in the matter of the co-operative help of the membership, if they are negligent or indifferent or divided on matters of internal trouble, then the cause must suffer to the extent of what this counter influence represents. These conditions referred to, which represent but a few of the many involved, lead up to large increases in the expenses of management and can be traced back to what has been termed the growing tendency of getting away from the basic principle of successful organization and co-operation. For thirty years, this struggle to establish, to build up, to erect this great structure of organization known as the U. B., has been valiantly and earnestly waged until at this time more than two hundred thousand good standing members rally around its standard pledged upon their honor to support and maintain its principles, and year by year as its work progresses and its influence extends we come to realize more and more fully the great benefit and advantage accruing to us from the fact of the existence of the craft organization which is meeting successfully the problems which have been thrust upon it.

The Carpenter

THE ADVANCE IN CARPENTRY.

(By R. B. Buckham.)



NE day, not long since, as I came along the road on my way home from town, I noticed a man building a house. He was humming a tune contentedly as he worked, and I could not resist the temptation to stop and watch him for a time. Certainly there is something intensely pleasing and fascinating about planning and building a home. No wonder this man sang at his work, just as birds do under similar circumstances! Now that I think of it, the wonder to me is that we do not find home builders universally constantly doing the same thing. Was there ever a happier moment in any man's life than when he sets about building a home?

Usually, when we term a person as domestic, and commend him for domestic tastes, we refer to his preference for the peace and joys of the household, whereas, as a matter of fact, since the word is borrowed directly from the Latin, domus, a house, who in all the world is more richly deserving of the name than he who not only knows how to build a house, all the numberless and intricate details of its construction, but actually goes to work and builds one!

In the old days, starting the construction of a house was often an occasion of importance and widespread rejoicing. The neighbors gathered from far and near to assist in raising the frame, and gaiety and good fellowship prevailed. We of today are more matter-of-fact than they, and yet would one ever say that the office of the carpenter, the homebuilder, was not still one of the utmost consequence in the community?

When the early comers to this new land first landed upon its shores, the construction of houses was the first necessity. Rude structures of logs though they were, they had to be provided at once, and consequently the carpenters among them and such as understood the use of tools were in great demand.

Not as yet has the development of this country reached its climax, and the carpenter is still busy at his task, supplying shelter for the ever increasing population of this country. Those first American homes were simple and plain enough. Lumber was all too scarce and precious to be used to any extent in their construction; logs and hewn timbers being the only material at hand. Yet they served their purpose and were better than none.

My newly found friend displayed to me the plans and specifications of the house he was building, as he worked. It was to have all the modern conveniences, every device and appliance which science could think of to render housekeeping easy and pleasant; a veritable modern palace, fit for any man to live in, be he king or prince or nobleman.

What a contrast to those first, humble, diminutive shelters which our forefathers built of logs! What marvelous strides the art of homebuilding has made since that day! Surely, if we had made such advances in all other ways as the carpenter has at his task, what a nation this would be!

FINANCIAL OVERLORDSHIP OF MORGAN.

The fact that J. Pierpont Morgan has been busy recently forming new arrangements of banking concerns has apparently caused no apprehension and brought forth little comment in capitalist newspapers. Since Morgan's financial dictatorship during the recent panic it is axiomatic that whatever he does is right and should be received in a grateful spirit. The new combination places in Mr. Morgan's control a trifling additional capital of about $125,000,000. This is really a minor item in his list of assets, but it helps show to what an overwhelmingly huge bulk his power has swollen.

But Morgan the banker is only one side of the question. There is Morgan the financier and promoter of industrial concerns. There are few of any prominence with which he is not connected in some way, and in many of the most efficient he is a dominant factor. In steel, mining and railroading his

word is supreme to concerns whose total of capital reaches well into a billion and a half.

Through supremacy in the control of life insurance concerns he has access to a steady stream of money, the premiums paid in by those who are insured in the companies and the dividends from the investments of the same companies.

So between banking, industrial and insurance operations, J. Pierpont Morgan controls money to an extent greater than any other human being ever did. He is the incarnation of the great financial trust and he is only beginning to make himself felt. Here in New York he is infinitely greater than any other individual, or combination of individuals. He absolutely rules the millions on millions of property other men believe they own. His word is law not only to the big trust company or national bank, but also to the savings bank in which the more fortunate workingmen risk their earnings. Through the elimination of Ryan and his associates Morgan may have, if he wills it, complete control of the traction situation. He will probably will it, as the surface, subway and elevated lines of New York are the greatest source of ready money that exists anywhere in the world.

Yet Morgan, great as he has grown to be, is only a start in the work of bringing about a financial overlordship in this country. The passing of Morgan will not mean the passing of what he did, unless workers are placed in control of the government. In all the agitation that has gone on in various state legislatures and in Congress there has been no hint of an investigation of Morgan.

In spite of that neglect Morgan is the one big, live issue.

The thefts of the sugar trust, the petty exactions of the print paper trust, the lootings of the land and mining scoundrels, the penny-filching of the milk trust—and all others that have penetrated the minds of our addle-pated statesmen—are of minor importance.

Why not investigate Morgan?

In him the system comes to a head. From him much of importance might be learned. Bring him to Washington and let a select congressional committee question him. How was he able to do it? Why were the former supposed owners of all these wealthy companies ready to surrender control to him? What were the methods he used in gaining control of them? The answer to these questions would bring to light much of importance in connection with modern capitalist development.

Furthermore, as at the present time those who believe the capitalist system may be patched up and put into successful running order through government control, it may be suggested as a start that they control Morgan.—New York Call.

THE EVEN SCALES OF GOVERNMENT.

In the early days of last July it was reported from Washington that the Immigration Bureau would send an inspector to Portugal to obtain workers for the coffee planters in Hawaii, whose Japanese laborers had become rebellious and had engaged in strikes.

Later in the same month it was reported that the Hawaii territorial government was negotiating with a contractor from Vladivostok for the importation of Russian laborers to take the place of the Japanese.

Thus did both the national and the territorial governments come to the aid of the planters, thereby manifesting their perfect neutrality in the war of classes and, above all, their invincible hatred of paternalism.

The Russian laborers have arrived. In their ignorance of the language, laws and local conditions they are as helpless as were the Japanese whom they displaced. A friend in need is found. A Russian entomologist, employed by the United States government on the territorial experiment station, goes among the new arrivals and enlightens them as to the situation. Thereupon government spies report that he is sowing dissatisfaction and creating disregard for the new country among the arrivals, and he is promptly dismissed from the government service.

Thus is the impartiality of the government between labor and capital demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt.—New York Call.

Three Graves

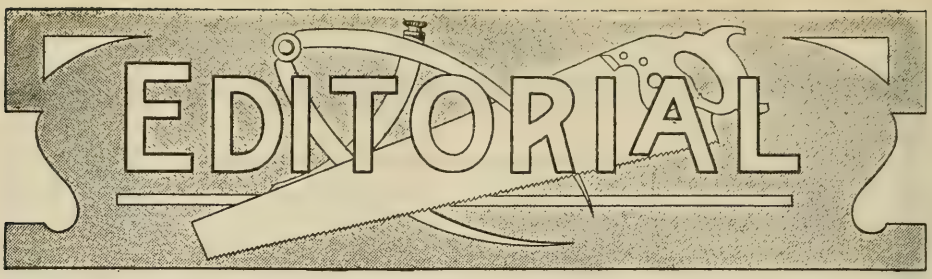
(By John Boyle O'Reilly.)

How did he live, this dead man here,
With the temple above his grave?
He lived as a great one, from cradle to bier,
He was nursed in luxury, trained in pride,
When the wish was born it was gratified:
Without thank he took, without heed he gave.

The common man was to him a clod,
From whom he was far as a demigod.
His duties? To see that his rents were paid;
His pleasures? To know that the crowd obeyed.
His pulse, if you felt it, throbbed apart,
With a separate stroke from the people's heart.
But whom did he love, and whom did he bless?
Was the life of him more than a man's, or less?
I know not. He died. There was none to blame,
And as few to weep; but these marbles came
For the temple that rose to preserve his name.

How did he live—that other dead man—
From the graves apart and alone?
As a great one, too? Yes, this was one
Who lived to labor and study and plan.
The earth's deep thought he loved to reveal;
He banded the breast of the land with steel;
The thread of his toil he never broke;
He filled the cities with wheels and smoke,
And workers by day and workers by night.
For the day was too short for his vigor's flight,
Too firm was he to be feeling and giving,
For labor for gain was a life worth living.
He worshiped industry, dreamt of her, sighed for her,
Potent he grew by her, famous he died for her.
They say he improved the world in his time,
That his mills and mines were a work sublime.
When he died—laborers rested, and sighed;
Which was it—because he had lived or died?

And how did he live—that dead man there—
In the country churchyard laid?
Oh, he? He came for the sweet field air;
He was tired of the town, and he took no pride
In its fashion or fame; he returned and died
In the place he loved, where a child he played
With those who have knelt by his grave and prayed.
He ruled no serf, and he knew no pride;
He was one with the workers, side by side;
He hated a mill, and mine and town,
With their fever of misery, struggle, renown;
He could never believe but a man was made
For a nobler end than the glory of trade.
For the youth he mourned with an endless pity,
Who were cast like snow on the streets of the city.
He was weak, maybe; but he lost no friend;
Who loved him once, loved on to the end.
He mourned all selfish and shrewd endeavor;
But he never injured a weak one—never.
When censure was passed he was kindly dumb;
He was never so wise but a fault would come;
He was never so old that he failed to enjoy
The games and the dreams he had loved when a boy.
He erred, and was sorry; but never drew
A trusting heart from the pure and true.
When friends look back from the years to be,
God grant they may say such things of me.



The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood

of

Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

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FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

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INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1910

Our Sixteenth Biennial Convention.

Our sixteenth biennial convention, held in the city of Des Moines, Ia., has come and gone and is now part of the history of our U. B. There were present, including three fraternal, 402 delegates, representing forty-one states, two territories and the Dominion of Canada, whereas the number of delegates attending the Salt Lake City convention in 1908 was 284. The fraternal delegates were John A. Metz, representing the Chicago, Ill., D. C.; Dan Featherston, representing the New York city D. C., and P. J. Carlson, representing the Tri-City (Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Ia.) D. C.

The convention was opened at 11 o'clock Monday morning, September 19, 1910, its sessions lasting until 9:30 p. m., Friday, September 30. It was called to order by Brother J. C. Walker, chairman of the local arrangement committee. Bidding the delegates welcome on behalf of the committee and Local Union 106 to Des Moines, Brother Walker expressed the hope that the deliberations at this convention of men who form and who belong to one of the greatest labor organizations of skilled mechanics in the world, will be for the betterment of all concerned. This, he said, is an age of progress, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has been and is at this time in that line of progression. He assured the delegates that the committee and the local members were going to do everything in their power to make their stay in Des Moines pleasant, profitable and enjoyable, a promise which they have faithfully and creditably fulfilled.

Following the remarks of Brother Walker, the Rev. Oren Fifer of the Grace Methodist church delivered the invocation.

Chairman Walker then introduced Governor Carroll who spoke in part as follows:

It affords me very great pleasure, on behalf of our people, to welcome you to this great commonwealth. It is always a pleasure to me to speak a word to a body of men against no one of whom it can be said that he owns any property that he did not earn by honest toil. We are delighted to have you come among us, and that word is not used in quotations, either. It is a very great pleasure to us to have this splendid organization hold its biennial session in our Capital city. We are glad to have among us such men as your present presiding officer, who could go into the far West and convince your people that there are more gold dollars in the State of Iowa than can be dug out of the mountains of Colorado. I was told that he said out there that we had a hen worth $20,000,000. I have not seen the hen, but I know we have her if he said so. We want you to come to see the greatest agricultural State in the Union. Now I cast no reflections upon any other State. I hope that it has been your privilege to come to us in the day time, because we want you to see the great prairies on which the corn is grown. If

you did not come into our State in the day time, I beg of you to go away from it in day time, so that you may have the pleasure of seeing what kind of a commonwealth we have.

I am glad to know that you have arranged to take a trip to Ames to visit our agricultural college. We want you to see how we make farmers in Iowa, and to show you one of the greatest institutions of this greatest of all Nations. We want you to see where the cattle grow and where your beef products come from. We want you to see where the swine are fed and look upon everything that is good and great in the agricultural line.

We are glad to have such a class of laboring men come among us. The parade which we saw this morning was one of the best I have ever seen. The man who sat beside me pronounced it one of the greatest labor parades he had ever seen. On behalf of the people of this State and members of your organization, I welcome you to our commonwealth. We are in full sympathy with your purposes. I hope it may be said that your labors are so compensated that you are able to educate your children and to maintain them on the same high standard as those of men employed in other occupations and in other professions. Ours is not a manufacturing State, and it does not support as large a class of laboring people as other States, yet we stand upon that same high plane and boast of the same high purposes that prevade this great Nation of ours. I hope that while you are here you will not neglect the statehouse over on the hill. Make yourselves familiar with it.

Multiplied words would not increase our enthusiasm in any way. I only want to leave one more word with you and then ask you to excuse me; that is, I hope you will enjoy your stay with us. I hope you may unanimously decide to come back among us again two years hence, and we will give you the same hearty welcome that our people and State have extended to you on this occasion.

Mayor Hanna being absent from the city and unable to return in time to take his place in the opening program, the committee had conferred the honor of turning the key of the city over to the delegates upon Wesley Ash, one of the commissioners of the city of Des Moines and a member of organized labor. The key was six feet in height, of solid quarter-oak, manufactured in Des Moines especially for the occasion. Brother Ash's remarks and the turning over of the key were greeted with prolonged applause.

Mr. B. F. Kaufman, secretary of the Commercial Club then also welcomed the delegates, stating that they were glad to have this convention of men from practically every state in the union. "You are working for a purpose," he said, in the course of his further remarks, "you are here to do things. We do not thoroughly understand the organization of capital and trusts, nor do we thoroughly understand the workings of your organization. We want light, and I hope you will give us that light to the end that we may assist you and that you may be able to assist us. We hope that wisdom and justice will be your guiding star in all your deliberations."

Mr. A. B. Elliot welcomed the delegates on behalf of the East Side Commercial Club, who, in the course of his remarks deplored the lack of interest among boys and girls in manual training, saying: "Too many of our boys and girls have no ambition other than to become typewriters, attorneys, doctors, etc. They have not enough respect for the callings of our craft, and they have no ambition to do anything in the line of manual training. It is within the scope of this organization and its members to teach our children to have a higher respect for those who are following a mechanical vocation. We, in our high school building that we are just commencing, will have one of the largest manual training departments that has ever been in Des Moines."

A. L. Ulrick, president of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, and E. W. Van Duyn, labor commissioner of the state, and a member of Local Union 106, also addressed the convention bidding the delegates a most cordial welcome.

Both General President Wm. D. Huber and General Secretary Frank Duffy responded to the several addresses of welcome, thanking the committee and the business people of Des Moines for the reception given the delegates and the arrangements made to make their stay in the city pleasant.

Brother J. H. Cale of Local Union 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia., on behalf of his Local Union, then presented President Huber with a cedar gavel turned by himself from a piece of a shaft of the first mill ever built in Cedar Rapids, and the convention was declared open for transaction of official business by the General President.

The first day's afternoon session was taken up with reading of telegrams wishing the convention success, and the hearing and adoption of the report of the Committee

on Credentials. The convention instructed the G. S. to send a telegram to the plumbers' convention then in session at St. Paul, as well as to all other labor organizations in convention assembled throughout the country, conveying the best wishes of the U. B.

The second day's sessions began with the reading of telegrams from Wm. J. Spencer, secretary of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. from J. J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, from Daniel J. Tobin, general president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, from O. A. Tvitmoe, secretary-treasurer of the State Building Trades Council of California and from J. W. Bibby of Stockton, Cal., extending greeting and cordial wishes to the convention.

Another handsome gavel, made of redwood and ornamented with a band of gold was presented to the G. P. by Delegate John Burns of Local Union 22 on behalf of our California membership.

The Committee on Credentials submitted a supplementary report recommending the seating of newly arrived delegates; its report and recommendations were concurred in and the delegates seated.

More delegates who had arrived in the meantime were seated during the afternoon session, the larger part of which was occupied by deliberations on the report of the Committee on Rules of Order for the convention and the reading of the report of the General Executive Board.

At the third day's morning session, Brother Walker, chairman of the local committee, announcing that the committee had arranged to entertain the delegates at the agricultural college at Ames, on Saturday, which trip would occupy the entire day, the convention decided not to hold any session on Saturday, September 24.

More congratulatory telegrams were read, among them one from the brewery workmen in convention assembled in Chicago, thanking the convention for the good wishes extended to them, and in return sending fraternal greetings to our convention.

Rules 5 and 6 of the Rules of Order for the convention having been recommitted the previous day, in order to conform them to the general constitution, the report of the Committee on Rules was taken up again, and, after considerable discussion and after an amendment to Rule 6 was offered and carried, the report was concurred in.

The G. P. then introduced William A. Olivey, general organizer and label promoter for the United Garment Workers of America, who spoke briefly to the delegates with regard to the importance of demanding the label on all products. He pointed out the fact that the farmer is beginning to realize that the wage earners of today are the foundation of prosperity, particularly in the South, where the cotton growers, the wool growers and the tobacco growers' associations have been demanding the label of the garment workers, with the result that the sale of union-made goods in the South has increased more than 300 per cent. in one year. He reminded the delegates of the victories won by the hatters and by the boot and shoe workers, which could never have been won had it not been for the label, and that if organized labor will only do its duty in this respect, it will only be a short time until our ranks will be so augmented and so strengthened that we will not only be able to control the industrial situation, but the political situation as well. Mr. Olivey closed his remarks by giving several specific instances of the power of the label, and asked that the delegates do everything in their power to promote the demand for same.

Fraternal Delegate Featherston of New York city announced that he was in possession of samples of steel trim, one of them a full-size door, and that he would be in the balcony before and after the sessions to demonstrate to the delegates that steel trim belongs to the carpenters.

After the appointment by the G. P. of the committees on general officers' reports, on resolutions, organization, union label and ritual, the Finance Committee reported having carefully audited all books, vouchers, bank books, etc., from July 1, 1908 to June 30, 1910, and found them correct. The report which included a summary of receipts and expenses for the same period, after some discussion and explanations in regard to items bearing on organizers, auditors, deputies, etc., was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Appeals

and Grievances, which, however, was only partial, was first in order at the afternoon session and the consideration and deliberation on the decisions arrived at by the committee in the different cases consumed the entire time of this session.

The morning sessions of the fourth day opened with the reading of more congratulatory telegrams and such requesting the holding of our next biennial convention in the respective cities. The consideration of the report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances was resumed and the report, in all its details, disposed of.

The floor was then given to the Committee on Resolutions. The subjoined Resolution No. 1 submitted by L. U. 339, Fort Wayne, Tex., and resolution No. 2, submitted by L. U. 796, Rock Island, Ill., were presented to the convention with the recommendation by the committee, that they be endorsed and referred to the incoming general officers, with instructions to secure all data necessary to place this matter in concrete form and submit a comprehensive plan to the next convention. Report and recommendations were concurred in.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SANITARIUM.

—Resolution No. 1—

Whereas, We know from careful study, from observation and actual experience that every labor organization that has taken the proper steps to protect its aged, distressed and sick members, has strengthened its general membership and increased its wages because of the prestige given, and

Whereas, The Typographical Union and the Printing Pressmen's Union, through their Internationals, have, by creating and maintaining homes for their sick, aged and distressed members, proved beyond a quibble what can be done and the benefits that may be derived, and

Whereas, The union carpenters of this country number many times the combined membership of the two organizations mentioned above, thereby making the establishment of such a home that much the easier of accomplishment and easier to maintain; be it

Resolved, by the Local Union 339, That we instruct our delegates to the next convention of the U. B. to work to the end that a plan may be set on foot which will pave the way for such an institution—that is for the establishment of a home for the sick, distressed and aged union carpenters; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be mailed to headquarters and a request be made of our general officers that they do everything within their power to carry to a successful issue the building of a home for such members as are described above; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union 339 respectively request and urge our general officers to draw a complete plan for such a home, to be submitted to our next general convention.

—Resolution No. 2—

Whereas, The ravages of tuberculosis in the past and at the present time has and is spreading its germs and sapping the manhood of the United Brotherhood's most skilled carpenter mechanics at a distressing rate of at least one thousand each year, and

Whereas, The building and maintaining of a sanitarium for the relief of the members afflicted with this dreadful disease came before the last three conventions and was reported upon favorably, which proceedings, printed in book form, show the spirit of resolutions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates of the sixteenth biennial convention take this great work of charitable relief work in its entirety.

The G. P. introduced to the delegates Misses Fannie Sellins and Katherine Hurley, representing one thousand locked-out garment workers in the city of St. Louis. Miss Sellins was the first speaker, giving a short history of their troubles with their employers, which, she explained, was now of one year's standing. Six hundred women and girls were affected and out of that number only twenty-five have deserted the ranks up to this time. Miss Hurley spoke briefly in regard to the systematic manner in which they were conducting their fight and said that they would keep up the fight another year if necessary in order to win out. She made an impassioned plea to the delegates to insist upon the label of the garment workers appearing in their clothing, and warned them to be on their guard against paper labels which were not genuine. She further explained that financial aid was necessary in order to carry on the work and assured the delegates that anything they might do along this line would be fully appreciated. Both the young ladies presented their cause in a plain, straightforward manner, and their remarks were greeted with prolonged applause.

At the afternoon session, after more telegrams were read and other business of minor importance transacted, the convention voted the sum of $1,000 in aid of the struggling garment workers of St. Louis, in response to their committee's appeal.

Upon the suggestion of the fraternal delegate from New York city the steel trim question and its bearing on the general constitution was taken up and the above delegate having been granted the floor for the elucidation of the subject, spoke in part as follows:

This matter of the steel trim that has occupied our time in the city of New York and other places throughout the country has assumed large and serious proportions. Now, to start at the beginning and lead you up to the present time, it would be necessary to go back at least five years, at which time Business Agent Manning discovered this steel trim coming into vogue and visited the Dahlstrom people. The Sheet Metal Workers got that work from us at that time because the carpenters were only too anxious to coach them and teach them how to do it. Later, however, the Sheet Metal Workers were put off by the Dahlstrom Company and we were put on, and our men were getting two dollars to the other fellow's one and 50 cents per day more. In other words, our men were paid more than the Sheet Metal Workers, put up the work in a workman-like manner and the job was done cheaper in the long run.

When we learned the carpenter trade we learned a certain amount of skill, science and art, and how to do the work. We have certain kinds of tools; it has been said by some of our members that "we have got to evolute with all the evolution." We have at no time lost any of the science or skill which we acquired on learning the trade. We have carried it down to the steel trim and we have the same tools now that we had on wood.

There have been four propositions in the fireproof buildings of the city of New York. The first one was elignum. President Huber sent word to our district council to have this stuff (referring to the exhibits on platform) at this convention at any cost. The carpenters of California put up a good stiff fight and won it. The New York district council took up the proposition and decided to send two men here. I did not have the time to get all the material I wanted here. This elignum is composed of ashes, mud, plaster of paris, etc., and is all thrown in a mortar box and mixed up. A big building in Manhattan was used for the manufacture of this stuff, and we thought we had a new branch of the industry all our own. It was finally shown, however, that the material was a failure and the factory was boarded up and went out of commission. At that time we were in the Building Trades' Council. The plasterers decided this work belonged to them, and after a stiff fight the Building Trades Council decided it was ours. This stuff is used, manufactured and put up with the same tools as are used on wood. If we had lost this fight, then in order to do this work we would have had to join the Plasterers' Union, which would have been card No. 2 for the carpenters.

The next thing that came along was the calamine fireproof proposition, wood with metal pulled over it. You can cut that metal with an old saw; you don't even have to have a hard one. As explained in the case of the elignum, the same tools, the same skill and science are necessary. We were on the job again. This time we got little or no fight. The house smiths claimed it and made a pretty stiff front at the start and we told them to back up; they grumbled and finally dropped it. Suppose again that we lost this fight and the house smiths got it. They admitted, as the plasterers did, that they would have to have the carpenter with his tools to do the work. Then we would have been obliged to join the house smiths. Card No. 3 for the carpenters. This work is, of course, still on the market, and is used largely in the cheaper class of houses. The steel trim is supplanting it, and according to the manufacturers of this calamine, that steel trim is going to push it out within a year. It will stay because they are putting it in all the cheaper houses.

The next thing is steel trim. You see that can be cut in a woodmiter box the same as wood. (Here the delegate gave a practical demonstration, showing how the material could be cut with a common, ordinary saw.)

The method and manner of doing this work is such that at no time are anything but carpenters' tools used. Here is a section of the door that is hung. On this side you see an ordinary wood screw and on this side a machine screw. It is set with a plumb rule and plumb bob the same as you would set a wooden jamb identically. In doing this work you do not at any time deviate from any of the work that you learned at the starting in on wood work. As far as the Sheet Metal Workers claiming this work goes, I can't see where he fits in at all. You don't take your snips, nor your soldering iron, nor anything at all that the sheet metal worker uses. You don't use any of his skill or art. You confine yourself to the skill of the carpenter and you use the carpenter's tools and none other. If anybody at all is entitled to the work in the factory, it is the machinist or electrician.

Mr. Chairman, that is about all the explanation that is necessary with regard to the erection of this work. I believe and I know that I am talking to an intelligent body of men, and I want to say to you that when this thing comes up in your town, don't let anybody get away with it simply because it is metal. It is your work. If the sheet metal worker "comes at" you, you "go at" him. When this thing was up in the New York Building Trades Council, the motion to suspend the carpenters for refusing to cease doing the work was lost and a sheet metal worker was responsible for it.

In Tampa we went up against a frame-up. We were licked before we started in. We were a big organization and everybody had a griev-

ance. Whether it was against the carpenter or somebody else, they wanted the other fellow's support, and when it came to the big fellow we were at the mercy of the sheet metal workers. I was on the Adjustment Committee, and with me on that committee was a member of the sheet metal workers. We succeeded in getting away with three out of five of that committee to make a majority report in favor of the carpenter, but the convention turned us down. When I went there I had a heavy heart; I knew that we were up against a losing game and that I was wasting my wind; I knew that we were in there to "get it," and we got it. That did not make us lay down by any means. The business agents say we have 400 men working on that work in the city of New York today. That stuff is here to stay, I believe, unless they get something else to supplant it. If they do, and it requires our skill and tools, then it is our work. I don't believe that you want to carry four cards. If the sheet metal worker gets that stuff away from you, it would mean card No. 4 for the carpenter.

In the New York Building Trades Council we have an arbitration board, due to the fact that the carpenters in that city keep everybody in hot water. There were at one time nine carpenters' unions, the Brotherhood the largest. All of them have been absorbed into the Brotherhood with the exception of the Amalgamated Society, which is still in existence. There is an executive committee from that body composed of six employers and six employes. Again the building trades, showing their love for the Brotherhood, were out to trim us, and again we were successful. Although the carpenters were getting 50 cents a day more than the sheet metal workers, they wanted the carpenter work and the employers stuck to us. The committee finally selected an umpire to settle the case, and in doing so the Honorable Judge Gaynor was selected. Mind you, he was the selection of the sheet metal workers. Judge Gaynor can tell you a whole lot in as few words as any man I ever saw. He generally knows what he is saying and says it quick. He saw right away that when this proposition was put up to him he had something new, something he did not know anything about. The representatives of the carpenters went into his room, walked over to a door and explained how things were done. The judge decided the explanation was a very clear and concise one. He took two weeks, made a thorough investigation, called in prominent architects, employers, sheet metal workers and carpenters, and when he got through he turned out the cleanest-cut decision anybody ever got, and it was in favor of the carpenter.

Mr. Chairman, I believe this matter has been thoroughly covered. That the sheet metal workers will resort to any old tactics to carry their point is plainly evident. The material is spreading all over the country. Whether it will be a success and whether it is here to stay or not I cannot say, but I do know that it is coming pretty strong.

I ask that the delegates, if there are any opposed to the stand I have taken, express their views, and if it can be shown that this work does not belong to the carpenter, then I want this convention to so decide, so that I can tell our men to get off. If it is our work, and I can't see it any other way, then I want the Des Moines convention to say so.

Time for adjournment having arrived, it was agreed to continue the discussion at a later session.

At the fifth day morning session, after a supplementary report of the Credential Committee was acted on, the G. P. announced that the rules of order adopted by the convention providing that nominations for general officers be made on Sept. 23, the fifth day of the convention, the time for such nominations had arrived.

The following were nominated:

—For General President—

Wm. D. Huber, Indianapolis; Wm. G. Schardt, Chicago; Henry Payne, Rock Island, Ill.

—For First General Vice-President—

Arthur A. Quinn, Perth Amboy, N. J. (present incumbent).

—For Second General Vice-President—

J. D. McKinley, Chicago, Ill., Fred J. Cheshire, Spokane, Wash., Chas. W. Paine, New Orleans, La.

—For General Secretary—

Frank Duffy, Indianapolis (present incumbent).

—For General Treasurer—

Thomas Neale, Indianapolis (present incumbent); William Michaels, St. Louis, Mo.

—For General Executive Board—

First District—Chas. H. Bausher, New York city; Wm. A. Rossley, Worcester, Mass.

Second District—D. A. Post, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Peter McLaughlin, Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District—John H. Potts, Cincinnati, O.; J. C. Reavis, Paducah, Ky.; John T. Hewit, Gary, Ind.; Roland Adams, Alton, Ill.; Herman Wilde, Milwaukee, Wis.; John E. Peters, Rockport, Ill.; Wm. L. Hutcheson, Saginaw, Mich.

Fourth District—R. E. L. Connolly, Birmingham, Ala. (present incumbent).

Fifth District—Harry Blackmore, St. Louis, Mo.; John Walquist, Minneapolis, Minn. (present incumbent); J. E. Proctor, Houston, Tex.

Sixth District—W. A. Cole, San Francisco (present incumbent).

Seventh District—A. Martel, Montreal, Can.

Nominations for delegates to the A. F. of L., for the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. and for the Committee on Compilation of vote for General Officers then followed. The balloting on these nominees proceeded during the following three days' sessions and the result of the vote was announced later on.

The reading of telegrams and communications from labor unions, mayors and commercial bodies of a number of cities, seeking the 1912 convention, took up the balance of this fifth day's morning session.

Immediately after the opening of the afternoon session, the General Officers, on behalf of a number of delegates, as a mark of esteem and confidence, were presented with handsome gifts, the G. P. with a handsome stick pin and pair of cuff buttons, the G. S. with a beautiful gold chain, and the G. T. was made the recipient of a diamond ring.

Among the telegrams and communications read at this session was the subjoined, bearing on the situation in South Carolina, created by the introduction of a new insurance law, a matter referred to in the General Officers' reports, a summary of which we presented in the previous issue of the journal.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 9, 1910.

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—After careful consideration of this matter, not only of your position, but that of several others, I have concluded that it would be best for me to return to you the enclosed check for $25, which you sent me as a license fee.

I believe that the view you take is possibly the correct one—that yours is in no sense an insurance obligation, but merely a donation on the part of the organization to its members. That insurance is no part or parcel of your organization.

Permit me to say, however, that I believe you will find, in the course of years, that it will be best for you to change this wording in your bylaws so that each member may know that it is given in the nature of a donation and not in the nature of a contract.

Permit me to say, however, that I am very glad to have met you, and hope whenever you are in South Carolina that you will come to see me, as I am interested in your work.

Very truly,

(Signed) F. H. McMASTER,
Insurance Commissioner.

The General Secretary explained that a check for $25 had been sent to Mr. McMaster in payment of a license from the State of South Carolina so that we could go ahead and do business in that State. Under the law our organizers nor no one else could solicit membership and our organization was practically at a standstill in that State. Under the circumstances there was nothing else to do but apply for the license, but now the matter has been settled, and in our favor.

Nominations were made for the city in which to hold the next convention.

(As previously stated, it was agreed not to hold any session on the sixth day, this day was devoted to a trip to and inspection of the State Agricultural College at Ames, where the delegates were entertained by the State of Iowa and by the local committee.)

At the seventh day's morning session, John B. Lennon, treasurer of the A. F. of L., was introduced and spoke as follows:

I desire, on behalf of the organized labor movement, as a representative of the Federation, to extend to you the greetings and best wishes of organized labor. I have known something personally of your brotherhood since its foundation, and I have known much concerning the obstacles you have had to meet and the road by which you overcame them. You now have an organization composed of a goodly number of trained men, and the obstacles that now confront you will, I am sure, be less serious than those that have already been encountered and passed by.

It is a pleasure to see such a large convention representing one craft. It is an incentive to other trades to a thorough organization. There should be but one Brotherhood of Carpenters, or one organization of carpenters on this North American continent, and the time must come when that will be true. Men's time cannot be frittered away and the time of organizations exhausted by carrying on a contest with a few people who refuse to come into the ranks of the great army of the trade. It must be before long when all carpenters who are eligible to membership in the carpenter's organization must be in the United Brotherhood, represented in this convention.

I know you are busy and I simply desire to

extend to you again the greetings of the Federation and my best wishes, and say: "Good luck to you, and I hope you will work hard this week and make up for the loafing you did last."

The balloting on the convention city, on the delegates to the A. F. of L. and the Building Trades Department conventions, and on the committee on tabulation of vote on General Officers, occupied the remainder of this session.

At the afternoon session a fraternal delegate addressed the delegates in regard to purchasing suitable remembrances for the members of the local committee in appreciation of their kindness shown the delegates, and a collection was taken up.

The following report of the Committee on G. S. Report was concurred in:

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Brothers—We, your committee, appointed on the report of General Secretary Duffy, beg leave to submit the following:

We have carefully examined the said report in detail, as well as the tabulated forms and other matters contained therein, and we wish to state that we found this report up to date in every particular and learnedly dealing with all vital questions in an intelligent and business-like manner, and we most earnestly recommend this report to the careful and thorough perusal of our members.

First—We concur in the recommendation of the General Secretary pertaining to the consolidation of the small local unions into one union for the reason set forth in said report.

Second—We note with pleasure the increase in membership of 22,209 during the past two years, but at the same time we regret to learn that over 30,000 of our members are not in good standing, thus crippling the financial strength of our United Brotherhood, and we most earnestly request all local unions to devise ways and means to keep their members in good standing.

Third—We note in the list of locals, giving place and night of meeting, a large number of unions (128 in all) as not giving their meeting place, and we recommend that the local secretaries be instructed to furnish this information to the General Secretary.

Fourth—Strikes and Lockouts. We note that 90 per cent. of these have been successful, which shows the strength of our organization and the spirit of our members.

Fifth—Causes of Death: We call particularly to the attention of this convention the alarming increase of deaths from accidents—18.5 for the year of 1908-1909, as against 23.5 per cent. for the year 1909-1910, and we recommend to our members the necessity of having employers' liability acts passed by the different States. We further note a large percentage of deaths caused by consumption, and we are heartily in favor of establishing a home for our sick brothers.

Sixth—We further note that a large number of death claims had to be disapproved, for violations of our general constitution and other reasons as set forth in the report of the General Secretary, and we call this to the attention of our membership, and the financial secretaries in particular, and we would urge upon them the necessity of strictly complying with our general constitution.

Seventh—Regarding the different sections of our general constitution, which tend to cause complications in passing upon death and disability claims, we would recommend that this matter be referred to the Committee on Constitution.

Eighth—We note in the report on page 102 that a large number of clearance cards, 8,850, were taken out and not deposited or re-deposited, thereby causing a loss of per capita tax to our General Office, and we recommend that all financial secretaries be instructed to pay the per capita for all members re-depositing a clearance card and that Section 132 of our constitution be amended and we recommend this matter be placed before the Committee on Constitution.

Ninth—We recommend that the part of the General Secretary's report referring to insurance and apprenticeship be referred to the proper committee.

Tenth—Referring to recommendation on page 109 in regard to accumulated mail matter, we recommend that the General Secretary be authorized, in conjunction with the General Executive Board, to dispose of all unimportant communications after two years; and all other correspondence with the exception of important documents after five years.

Eleventh—Owing to the increase in membership we concur in the recommendation of the General Secretary in regard to our monthly journal to increase the number of "Carpenters" to 80,000.

In conclusion we concur in the General Secretary's report and recommend its adoption by this convention, together with the recommendations of your committee.

The subjoined report of the Committee on G. P. report was also concurred in:

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Greeting: We, your committee appointed on the report of the General President, respectfully submit the following for your consideration:

First—It affords us great pleasure to note the steady growth of our organization, and we congratulate our General President on the results obtained, through the work accomplished by him during the last two years. All the

recommendations made by him, in his report, meet with our approval, and are worthy of and entitled to our most earnest attention, for if acted upon and adopted we believe they will be of much benefit.

Second. We fully realize that there ought to be sufficient funds in our treasury to cope with all emergencies that may arise. We therefore recommend that the dues of the beneficial members shall not be less than 75 cents per month, and those of the semi-beneficial and apprentices shall not be less than 50 cents per month.

Third—We especially recommend that part of his report referring to members of the General Executive Board being placed upon a straight salary and under the jurisdiction of the General President be taken up and acted upon by this convention.

Fourth—While some criticism may have been indulged in on account of expenses attached to organizers, and their work, we, your committee, think that results show this department has been managed with both wisdom and economy.

Fifth—In regards to the total loss through shortages and defalcation of members intrusted with moneys of our local unions, which amounted to $7,759.50, or less than half of what it was two years ago, we believe the suggestions of our President should be considered and taken up by this convention.

Sixth—Strikes and Lockouts: We are agreed that our laws should be amended so that the strike pay from the general office will be at least $6 per week. We recommend this also receive the attention of this convention.

In conclusion, the report of our worthy General President as a whole meets the approval of the committee, who hereby recommend its adoption.

On the fourth ballot for city to hold next convention, of the two cities voted on, Washington received 244 votes and Oklahoma City 126. Washington having received the largest number of votes, was declared the convention city for 1912.

Considering the report of the Committee on Ritual, the convention concurred in the following amendments:

At the end of line 15 insert, "You further agree that you will ask for the union label and purchase only union-made goods and employ only union labor when the same can be had."

On Page 3, Line 4, strike out the words, "make the proper inquiries," and insert "report to us their names."

On Page 5 all after "conductor" be stricken out and the following inserted: "Brother President, I find Mr. ——— and Mr. ———" (giving names of candidates).

After the opening of the eighth day's morning session the committee on counting the vote for delegates to the A. F. of L. convention and to the Building Trades Department submitted its report and the following delegates were declared elected:

Delegates to A. F. of L. Convention—Frank Duffy, Wm. D. Huber, Wm. B. Macfarlane, Carl Young, Thos. F. Flynn, Wm. J. Kelly, A. M. Swartz.

Delegates to the Building Trades Department—James Kirby, Frank Duffy, D. F. Featherston, L. B. Regan, James Hopkins, J. T. Cosgrove, Wm. Griebling.

Telegrams were read from the Operative Plasterers' International Association and from the New Jersey Building Trades Council extending fraternal greetings.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances submitted a further number of cases for consideration and final decision.

The committee continued and concluded its report in the afternoon session, and all cases still pending were disposed of.

The subjoined report of Committee on Report of General Treasurer was concurred in after some discussion:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Greeting: The committee on General Treasurer's report would respectfully submit the following.

Having compared the receipts and expenses for the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1908, and ending June 30, 1910, with the statements of the licensed accountants, Messrs. Lybrand, Ross Brothers & Montgomery, we find the comparison to be correct; they also compare with the report of the finance committee. We also compared the statements of deposits with the statements as furnished by the several depositories and find them to be correct. We find the General Treasurer's books have been audited quarterly by the above named licensed accountants. We commend the system of not depositing more than $50,000 in any one bank, also the guaranteeing of funds by reliable surety or indemnity companies.

The Committee on Constitution submitted a printed report, covering fifty-three pages, comprising all proposed constitutional amendments and stating their action taken thereon. More resolutions were introduced and referred to the respective committees. This ended the eighth day's session.

With the opening of the ninth day's session began the discussions and deliberations on the report of the committee on constitution. The amendments concurred in by the convention will be found on the official pages in this issue.

Quite some time was consumed in the discussions on the amendment to Sec. 8 of the general constitution providing: "No member shall be eligible as delegate who is or has been, within three months prior to the convening of the convention in the employ of the U. B. as organizer." The committee reported to non-concur in the amendment and a motion to concur in this part of the committee's report was lost and a motion made that the amendment be adopted and submitted to a referendum vote. The main argument advanced by the opposition to the motion was that in depriving the organizers of their right to attend the convention when in good standing and properly credentialed by their Local Unions, they are deprived of the rights and privileges guaranteed them by the constitution. It was pointed out that as a general rule the best men in a given locality are usually recommended as organizers, and that if they have the ability and the brain power to hold such positions, they should not be debarred from the convention for that reason. It was also brought out that if an organizer was elected by his Local Union to represent said union in the convention, and was otherwise qualified, there would, in all probability, be considerable question as to the right of the convention to refuse to seat him.

The sentiment of the delegates who spoke in favor of the motion seemed to be that the organizers were in the convention for political purposes only, and it was their belief that they should be on the road working for the best interests of the organization in general; that the organizers had a certain amount of influence in the convention and that they used that influence in behalf of certain candidates for office.

In responding to this it was agreed that in a convention such as this one, where there were over 400 delegates and possibly eight or nine organizers, it would be a difficult matter for the organizers to dominate the convention and to persuade the great majority of the delegates to vote for this or that candidate or for certain legislation, if the delegates themselves did not see fit to do so. Another argument advanced in opposition to the motion was that many questions of serious importance come up in the conventions, and that as the organizers are on the road for the betterment of conditions generally, it was only right and proper that they should be familiar with all that goes on in the convention, the highest authority in the organization next to the referendum.

The motion to adopt the amendment and submit same to a referendum vote was finally carried.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on Constitution being continued at the afternoon session, a recommendation by that committee to the effect that all General Officers and members of the G. E. B. be nominated and elected by the convention, also caused considerable discussion. The recommendation was rejected by a vote of 184 against 35.

It having become necessary, in order to complete the work of the convention and permit the delegates to return to their homes by the end of the week, to hold evening sessions, the convention was on this ninth day again called to order at 7 p. m.; this session, however, was entirely devoted to further consideration of the report of the committee on constitution.

After the opening of the tenth day's morning session, the G. P. introduced the mayor of the city of Des Moines, who spoke, in part, as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen—I was very sorry that I was unable to be here at the opening of this splendid convention to bid you welcome on the part of the City of Des Moines. I was away out on the Pacific coast, where I met some of the delegates coming this way to attend the convention. I came back as soon as I could. I desire at this time to thank you for the kind invitation and the pleasure of being at your banquet the other night. I haven't very much to say this morning. I can only say if you don't feel welcome by this time that I can heartily say to you that so far as the official side of the matter is concerned, you are welcome, and I think that has been demonstrated already. As I said at your banquet the other night, I could not help but feel what a splendid audience it was, and as I stand before you this morning I cannot help but say the same thing. I want to say that I believe that the organization of American labor is an absolute essential factor in the United States and in modern industrial society. I believe that the working man will have more and more power from day to day, and I am saying this only to impress upon the minds of this audience, if I can, the necessity of the working man in other countries and in the United States in using their power wisely; or-

ganization has marvelous power in society. I am most heartily in sympathy with the address I heard the other night at the banquet made by your Secretary regarding industrial education. It has been my lot during my life to be a school teacher and I therefore call myself a working man. I thank you for the opportunity of speaking to you.

The report of the committee on constitution was again called for and the discussions on constitutional amendments resumed and continued all through this and the afternoon session. At this session the committee on counting the vote for members of the committee on tabulation of the vote for general officers, reported the result of the seventh ballot which completed the list. The elected are:

John Zaring, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.; Wesley C. Hall, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.; Thomas P. Ryan, L. U. 471, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John H. Robinson, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. Yager, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O. This committee is to be in the city of Indianapolis on the third Sunday in November to receive the votes on General Officers from the G. S. as they come in.

An evening session being held this tenth day, discussion on the report of the committee on constitution was again resumed and final action taken on all amendments.

The same committee submitted a report on proposed new sections and resolutions requiring new laws referred to it.

The resolution and new section providing for the creation of an "old age pension fund" was reported on favorably by the committee and its recommendation that the superannuation benefit plan adopted by the Salt Lake City convention be submitted as matter of new policy, was concurred in.

The constitution committee called attention to the recommendation on Page 121 of the report of the General Secretary, Paragraph 3, relative to making the passing on death and disability claims, that is, the approving and disapproving of same, a part of the work of the General Treasurer.

The committee recommended that the letters "G. S." in the fifth line of Section 128 be stricken out, and the letters "G. T." be inserted instead, and also in other sections where they conflict, so as to transfer that part of the work to the General Treasurer.

This recommendation was also concurred in.

At the morning session of the eleventh and last day, the Special Committee on Insurance reported as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in Convention Assembled:

Brothers—We, your committee on insurance, desire to respectfully submit the following for your consideration:

Having carefully considered the various communications submitted by the General Secretary in reference to the demands made by the legal representatives of claimants who have insisted that payment of benefit should be made, and when informed that such payment would be in violation of benefit laws of the United Brotherhood, have invoked the aid of the insurance laws of the several States in which they reside, by inducing the insurance commissioners of said States to bring action against the United Brotherhood and its members in order to secure, if possible, said benefits. Said insurance commissioners having stated that the benefit system or laws as set forth in the constitution of the United Brotherhood at this time, was in violation of the insurance laws of said States, and, after having considered sections of said laws with reference to the benefit laws of the United Brotherhood governing the payment of death, disability and other benefits, we are of the opinion that there is a very great necessity for a change in said laws, if we are to avoid the continued threats, demands and litigation that may arise in the future upon the refusal of the General Secretary to pay such claims as are in violation of the laws of the United Brotherhood.

Your committee would therefore recommend that all sections of the constitution pertaining to death, disability and other benefits, or claims be so changed that they cannot be legally construed as being in violation of the insurance laws of any State, and that the words "beneficial members" be stricken out of our constitution and the words "members in good standing" be inserted, that the word "benefit" be changed to read "donation," and that all sections where reference is made to the payment of death, disability and other benefits shall be so arranged that they shall clearly define and show that the intent under our constitution shall be to make donations to members in all cases of death, disability and other benefits, and in similar amounts as at present stated in the constitution of the United Brotherhood.

We would further recommend that this matter of insurance be referred to the Committee on Constitution for their consideration as recommended, and that such recommendations as shall be made by said committee, if approved of by convention, shall be referred to

the members of the United Brotherhood for their approval or rejection at the time that other amendments to the constitution are sent them.

We would also recommend that the General Secretary and the General Executive Board continue their effort to maintain our laws and protect our organization and its members from all unjust demands or claims, where same has been made by the insurance commissioners of any State operating under such laws.

We would also recommend that the question of the payment of benefits, as the same may apply to other trade organizations, shall be referred to the American Federation of Labor at its coming convention, for the purpose of securing the co-operation of all trades represented, to the end that uniform insurance laws may be enacted in the several States such as will protect all trade organizations and exempt them from the operation of the insurance laws of all States and that will permit of their continuing the payment of benefits to their members without interference or litigation.

The convention concurred in the above report.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted its report on Resolution No. 3, which was concurred in; it reads thus:

—Employers' Liability Law—

In view of the fact that thousands of workmen suffer death and hundreds of thousands are injured and crippled while following their daily occupations, and in view of the fact that such victims of the industrial battlefield are in most cases mercilessly surrendered to misery, and

Whereas, All other civilized nations are making some efforts to look after the victims of their respective national welfare and prosperity, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the U. B. of C. & J. of A., assembled in convention at Des Moines, Ia., instruct our National officers and the G. E. B. to inaugurate an energetic movement throughout the country to compel our Federal and State government to enact an employers' liability and compensation law to protect the victims of a reckless and inhuman exploitation, and be it further

Resolved, That our National officers and G. E. B. seek the co-operation and assistance of all other labor organizations to that end.

The subjoined resolution was, upon recommendation by the committee referred to the delegates to the A. F. of L. with instructions to take up the matter with that body and urge the co-operation of all trades in an effort to secure relief.

—In Aid of Forest Fire Sufferers—

Whereas, The States of Washington, Idaho and Montana are at present suffering from a scourge of forest fires, which are devastating vast areas of valuable land and destroying hundreds of lives and millions of dollars in valuable property, rendering homeless and helpless thousands of people, and

Whereas, The nature of the calamity is of a character that should not be permitted to impose its heavy burden solely upon the helpless survivors, who, in many cases, are now widows, orphans and maimed and crippled men, whose every dollar has been lost to them, and in many instances their capacity of earning a livelihood destroyed by the terrible ordeal through which they have passed, and what was formerly a thriving district dotted with newly built homes of these pioneer settlers, is now a blackened ruin, making the task of rebuilding and reclaiming the same far more formidable than the one they originally faced when in good health, spirit and possessed of some means, and

Whereas, These suffering people should not be called upon to face alone and unassisted in their present helpless condition the problem of rebuilding and reclaiming their homes, when the citizens of these United States have demonstrated in the past their great store of generosity and sympathy for people visited by such terrible calamities, and the assistance heretofore furnished has not been confined to our own people, nor limited by race or nationality, proximity or distance from our shores, and there has been expended in the aid of affliction in some instances millions of dollars, and

Whereas, The survivors of the calamity which has visited this section of our country are worthy citizens of these United States, engaged in the noble work of pioneering in a country where hardship is their daily lot, a recital of the terrible sufferings they have passed through is not deemed necessary for the purpose of appealing to the generosity of their country; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in Convention Assembled, That the general government of these United States should at this time come to the aid of these people who have suffered by these devastating forest fires, not only for the purpose of relieving their present necessities, but in order that the whole burden of their loss should not be placed upon their stricken shoulders; that the general government should take such steps as may be necessary to aid in rebuilding and reclaiming the former homes of these people, and that help and succor be furnished to them, so that as near as may be possible, their former homes be rehabilitated and they given a fair start for a bright future; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our Honorable President, William H. Taft, for his consideration.

Considerable discussion was entered into in regard to Resolution No. 46 relating to an agreement between the U. B. and the

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company of Muskegon, Mich., and signed by the G. P. The latter explained that when the agreement was presented to him he found it unsatisfactory and informed the Muskegon delegation that he did not like to sign it; but they replying that the agreement was the very best they could obtain it was on these grounds that he attached his signature. With the adoption of Resolution No. 46 the following stands as an instruction to be followed in the entering of agreements:

In future all working agreements drawn up, either by the general office or any district council, must comply strictly and be in accordance with the general constitution and laws.

Among other resolutions of general interest, adopted at this session, were the following:

—Amalgamated Wood Workers—

Whereas, For a number of years a jurisdiction conflict between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the A. W. W. has retarded the progress of both organizations, and whereas the A. F. of L. have several times referred this matter to the committees for adjustment and passed motions and resolutions, none of which have been lived up to by the A. W. W., and

Whereas, The A. W. W. is now and has been for a long while an employers' union and its members being used as strike breakers under the direction of its officers whenever or wherever the U. B. makes an effort to get better wages or working conditions for its members. These conditions, we believe, will continue just as long as the A. F. of L. fails to enforce its decisions.

Resolved, That we demand the carrying out of the action of the A. F. of L. at the Toronto convention's tenth day's proceedings in reference to this controversy.

—Hollow Metal Trim—

Whereas, The erection of the material known as hollow metal trim, sash and doors, metallic trim, sash and doors, and metal trim, was awarded to the carpenters by the Hon. Wm. J. Gaynor, who had been selected as umpire in accordance to all the laws and requirements laid down by the arbitration plan in the matter of arbitration between the Sheet Metal Workers on one side and the Joint District Council of Carpenters on the other, and

Whereas, Our General Executive Board has ruled on several occasions that the U. B. of C. & J. of A. claims jurisdiction over the erecting and placing of all hollow metal sash, frames, doors and trim, and

Whereas, The carpenters have been erecting this material since it first appeared on the market, and are still erecting it in New York City, as well as in a number of other cities, for the reason that it is a strictly carpenter's proposition and requires the methods and skill of the carpenters to prepare the grounds in order to apply and properly execute the work, and

Whereas, Every effort is being made by the Sheet Metal Workers and the Calamine Association to deprive the carpenters of the erection of this material; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Sixteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in regular session, assembled, That we declare emphatically and unequivocally as a whole to retain the erection of steel and hollow metal trim, sash and doors, in accordance with the rulings of our General Executive Board; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor and the officers of the building trades department of the A. F. of L. be notified of our action and that our delegates to the conventions of the A. F. of L. and the building trades department are hereby instructed to carry out these resolutions.

—Mineral Bath for Sick Members—

Whereas, So many of our fellow-workmen are afflicted with rheumatism and kindred diseases, resulting from exposure while working at the trade or otherwise, that some means should be provided whereby such afflicted ones can receive proper treatment for the same, and believing that a mineral bath establishment, created and maintained by the U. B., whereby the men of our trade can receive free treatment, should be established; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed at this convention to consider the matter and report at the next biennial convention in 1912.

—A. S. of C. Scabbing in Washington—

Whereas, Local Union No. 132, in seeking to better the conditions of the craft in Washington, D. C., made a request on the employing carpenters for an increase of wages, to go into effect June 1, 1910, which request was refused by about one-fourth of the contractors, who were members of the Builders' League, which refusal resulted in the calling off all carpenters in their employ, and

Whereas, After this "call off" the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters of Washington did enter into a compact with the dissenting employers and agreed to furnish them with all the men they wanted to take the place of the Brotherhood members who had been called off their jobs, and

Whereas, The Amalgamated Society, not satisfied by taking the places of the men on strike, did, and were successful in several cases, further disrupt trade conditions by offering to furnish men to those employers who had given the increase for less than the scale they were paying the Brotherhood members, and

Whereas, The general officers of the Amalgamated Society, by their non-interference,

after having been fully acquainted with the action of their members in Washington, and also after being officially notified by the building trades department that an order had been issued by the Executive Council of that body demanding that all members of their society be withdrawn off the jobs struck by the Brotherhood are equally, if not more so, responsible for the existing conditions in Washington, and

Whereas, The order issued by the Executive Council of the building trades department further prohibited the Amalgamated Society from taking into their society members of the United Brotherhood during the strike controversy has not only been absolutely violated, but the society has offered every inducement to members of the U. B. who had violated their obligations to join their ranks; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in view of the facts set forth in the above preamble, which are backed up by sworn statements and documentary evidence in the possession of our general office, it is the opinion of the delegates here assembled in convention that the action of the Amalgamated Society in allowing its members to assume the despicable role of strike breakers, has committed a gross violation of the principles of trade unionism, universal brotherhood and common decency, and thereby are unworthy of respectable association, much less fraternal recognition; and be it further

Resolved, That our representatives to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor be, and are hereby, directed to demand the unseating of the delegates and the expulsion of the Amalgamated Society from that body; also, be it further

Resolved, That our representatives to the coming convention of the building trades department are hereby directed to demand the expulsion of the Amalgamated Society from that body.

Done by order and approval of the union.

—A Home for Aged and Infirm Members—

Whereas, The delegates of Local Union No. 158 believe that now is the opportune time for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to build and maintain a home for the aged and infirm members of the Brotherhood, and

Whereas, Many members of the Brotherhood have grown old in the service of our organization, who find themselves unable to secure employment, or to compete with the younger members, and

Whereas, The age limit is now placed at such an age that many men who are competent to produce a sufficiency for their needs, are debarred from the opportunity to do so, owing to their age, and

Whereas, It is a well-known fact that in all parts of this country of ours we have a large number of old and infirm members which have been paying dues, assessments, etc., in this United Brotherhood for a great many years, that are now in destitute circumstances and have no homes or relatives to care for them in their old age, and

Whereas, We believe that ample opportunity can be afforded such brothers by the erection and maintainance of a home with suitable grounds, and that such a home, if properly managed, could be made self-supporting; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the general officers, in conjunction with the General Executive Board, be instructed by this convention to investigate the cost of providing suitable lands and buildings, and maintaining a home for the aged and infirm members of this Brotherhood, to be situated in a community most suited for such a home.

—The Geo. A. Fuller Co., Thompson & Starret Co., Baltimore Ferro Concrete Co., and U. B. Conditions in Washington, D. C.—

Whereas, On June 1, 1910, Local Union No. 132, United Brotherhood, made a demand for better conditions, and

Whereas, The Geo. A. Fuller Company, Thompson & Starrat Co., Baltimore Ferro Concrete Company refused to comply with our request for better conditions, and

Whereas, The said firms are employing non-union men and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners as strike breakers for less than union wages, and having the largest amount of work in said city at the present time, realizing that if this continues it will mean a great loss to Local Union No. 132 and the United Brotherhood in general; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sixteenth biennial convention, in session, request all local and distract councils in cities where the said firms of Geo. A. Fuller, Thompson & Starrat and Baltimore Ferro Concrete Company have work under construction, at the earliest date to request the said firms to comply with the conditions of the United Brotherhood in Washington, D. C., and by so doing would be a great victory for the United Brotherhood in general.

—The Fayette R. Plumb Tool Co. of Philadelphia Erecting a Plant with Non-Union Labor—

Whereas, The Fayette R. Plumb Tool Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., are erecting a tool plant in St. Louis at a cost of over one million ($1,000,000) dollars, with non-union labor, and whereas, every effort has been made by the district councils of Philadelphia and St. Louis, and also by the Building Trades Council of St. Louis, to induce the management of said company to employ, or cause to be employed, union labor in the erection of said plant, with no avail, and whereas, the tools to be manufactured in this plant will be offered for sale to mechanics throughout the country, the majority of whom are union men; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sixteenth biennial convention of the U. B., to be held at Des Moines,

Ia., be requested to inform the entire membership of the attitude of this concern, and be it further

Resolved, That the General Secretary be instructed to give this notice to the entire membership of the U. B.

—Woman Suffrage—

Believing that one person cannot represent another at the polls, and that "taxation without representation is tyranny" to women as it is tyranny to men, and that both sexes are interested in the safety and perpetuity of the home, the State and Nation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the cause of equal suffrage is of immense importance in the evolution of the commonwealth, and that it is the sense of this convention that the ballot should be granted to women.

A resolution was introduced demanding that the G. P. be instructed to suspend from duty all organizers from the time of the eventual adoption of this resolution until the close of the balloting for General Officers. The Committee on Resolutions nonconcurred, holding that a constitutional question was involved which had to be decided by a referendum vote.

Discussion on the above resolution was resumed at the afternoon session consuming over an hour. Delegates from different localities stated from the floor that they had been trying for months to get organizers to come to them for the purpose of helping them to obtain better conditions; others stated that there was absolute need of the services of an organizer in their locality within the next month or two, and that if the opportunities now presenting themselves were allowed to slip by, it would take years to bring about the desired results.

Another argument that was advanced in opposition to the resolution was that no Local Union could be influenced by an organizer in any way in casting its vote if it did not want to be, and several delegates gave positive assurance from the floor that if any organizer or any one else came into their locals and solicited votes, they would soon tell them "where to get off."

It was further argued that by the convention adopting such a resolution, a feeling of general unrest would be created among the membership at large, which would not make for the best interests of the organization in general.

Those who spoke in defense of the resolution based their arguments on the substance of the resolution, namely, that the organizers were in position to use their influence for the furtherance of the interests of certain candidates, and that it therefore was not fair and just that they be left on the road while the election was taking place.

The roll was then called on the resolution resulting in a total vote of 122 for its adoption and 234 against.

At this juncture the floor was given to the Committee on Organization. The subjoined resolutions of general interest were concurred in by the committee and adopted by the convention:

—Organizing the Men of Kindred Branches—

Whereas, The U. B. of C. and J. of A. have about 200,000 members working at and depending on the trade and its kindred branches, enumerated under Section 75 of the constitution and affiliated together in their trade union, and

Whereas, There are at least 600,000 unorganized workers engaged at carpentry or wood work in the following kindred branches: House carpenters and barn builders in the small country towns, hamlets and on farm building and wooden bridge building, bench and machine workers producing building trim and molding in unorganized cities, cabinet and furniture, machine and bench workers, sawyers and handle turners, ox sawyers and nailers located in small districts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates to the sixteenth biennial convention devise ways and means whereby those engaged at all woodwork and carpentry will be induced to affiliated with the U. B. of C. and J. of A. in the near future by and through the assistance of local organizers from their own district.

In disposing of a resolution pertaining to the employment of A. W. W. by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company in its shop in Cincinnati, the G. P. was instructed to proceed at once to have the contract with the firm lived up to in order that the company be fair in all localities throughout the country by November 1, 1910.

—Jurisdiction Conflicts Between U. B. and Wood-Wire and Metallic Lathers—

Whereas, For some time past there has been considerable conflict between the organization of the U. B. and the Wood-wire and Metallic Lathers as to jurisdiction over the putting on of metal corner beads and picture molding, and

Whereas, At a former meeting of the D. C. action was taken whereby said D. C. emphatically declared that all such work right-

fully belonged to the carpenters, and for the purpose of establishing their claim by proof of the work being done throughout the country by carpenters, caused to be sent to the various district councils and local unions of the Brotherhood, a circular asking information and facts regarding the placing of said work, in the great majority of replies received it was stated that carpenters claimed and did the work; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the D. C. of St. Louis, that we again reiterate our claim to the said work, and

Whereas, By the changes in the methods of building construction and the introduction of metal trim taking the place of what was formerly made of wood and put in place by carpenters, the same having brought about a conflict as to jurisdiction, it is therefore

Resolved, That in all such cases where such trim is used, that the carpenters claim the right to put it up, and will oppose all claims made by any and all of the trades now claiming jurisdiction over the same; we also claim jurisdiction over trim made of wood pulp, straw board, asbestos, etc.; also the setting of all concrete forms regardless of material used; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the delegates to the general convention to be held at Des Moines on September 19, 1910, the same to be submitted by them to the said convention, and they be requested to use all their influence to have same adopted; and, be it further

Resolved, That the delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to present our claims to said convention, and work for their adoption before that body.

—Affiliation of Canadian Members with Canadian Trade and Labor Congress—

Whereas, It was decided by referendum vote of the Canadian membership to affiliate with the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress and that having done so we now pay to that body a sum of over $1,000 every two years in per capita tax; and

Whereas, Important measures in the interest of the union men of Canada are being taken care of by that body at its conventions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention do appoint a delegate to attend the next convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

The holding of an evening session being necessary for the completion of its work, the convention was again called to order at 7 p. m. when the Committee on Organization continued its report.

The following resolutions of general interest were reported on favorably by the committee and concurred in by the convention:

—The Attitude of the Wollaeger Manufacturing Co. of Milwaukee—

Whereas, At the Niagara Falls convention there was a resolution adopted setting forth the attitude of the Wollaeger Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee by refusing to employ members of the U. B. under union conditions, and

Whereas, Since said convention numerous attempts have been made by the C. D. C. of Milwaukee in co-operation with the general organizers of the United Brotherhood to enter into an agreement with said firm, and

Whereas, The said firm, in order to see the benefits derived by employing United Brotherhood men, must be brought into a realization thereof by the co-operation of the local unions of the United Brotherhood; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the United Brotherhood in convention assembled, That the local unions of the United Brotherhood be instructed to assist in educating the Wollager Manufacturing Company of the necessity of employing members of the United Brotherhood under union conditions.

—The Attitude of the Koken Barber Supply Co. of St. Louis—

Whereas, The Koken Barber Supply Co., located at 911 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., who are manufacturers of barber chairs and other barber supplies, have repeatedly and persistently refused to recognize union labor, therefore the C. D. C. of St. Louis, Mo., do hereby request the sixteenth biennial convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to devote sufficient space in its official magazine, The Carpenter, to properly notify the membership of said organization of above mentioned fact and request said membership to give the matter such attention as they may deem necessary as individual members thereof; and, be it further

Resolved, That above notice be continued until such time as the firm above mentioned recognizes union labor.

—Ladies Auxiliaries and Their Usefulness—

For some time there has existed in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., a ladies auxiliary to the Carpenters' Union and while the organization has not grown to any great size, or reached that place where it has been an important factor in the organization of the carpenters of that city, it has been a factor in helping to build up the organization of carpenters in Indianapolis to that place where they are becoming a power in the building industry of that city.

The ladies believe that the wives and mothers of the carpenters should be educated to the needs of the carpenters from a union standpoint, and that the best way to accomplish the desired end is by organization. It

is a well-known fact that the success attained by many of the secret societies is the direct result of the co-operation of the ladies' societies affiliated therewith, and that much could be written along that line regarding the order of Eastern Star, Relief Corps, Royal Neighbors, Rebekahs and a score or more other women organizations that have been important factors in making many of the large fraternal organizations the power they are in the business world. What is true regarding fraternal organizations and the part the women have played in building them up, can be truthfully said of the ladies' auxiliary of the Carpenters' Union if they are only encouraged to organize.

It is a well-known fact that in places where men are on strike no more loyal support is given the man on strike than that given them by the wives and mothers and sisters of the striking men, and the self-sacrifice of these same wives and mothers is something to be admired by every one in sympathy with the labor movement.

In the work of organizing ladies auxiliaries to the Carpenters' Union the great drawback is that they have no official head, and we believe that if your honorable body will take up this important matter and permit the ladies auxiliaries to be under guidance of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America until such time as there would be sufficient locals to form an official head of their own, it will be of great benefit to them in their work of organizing. To that end we respectfully request that consent be given at your convention to have the ladies auxiliaries to the Carpenters' union chartered, and that the carpenters in every locality be induced to assist in the organizing of an auxiliary in connection with their local union.

The subjoined is a resolution in which the Committee on Organization non-concurred, but which was concurred in by the convention:

—State Organizations of Carpenters—

Whereas, The several state organizations of carpenters instituted in accordance with Section 59, United Brotherhood constitution have been beneficial to the carpenters of their respective states in promoting the principles of the United Brotherhood, in legislative matters, advancing measures favorable to the interests of organized workingmen and opposing all matters that were detrimental to our interests and have, in many instances, been the means of upbuilding our organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sixteenth biennial convention instructs our incoming officers, General Executive Board and our organizers and deputies to advance state organizations wherever possible; and, be it further

Resolved, That the General Secretary insert in our official journal, The Carpenter, the address of all state organizations of carpenters organized in accordance with Section 59, United Brotherhood constitution; and, be it further

Resolved, and be it understood, That state organizations of carpenters at all times actively promote and adhere to the principles of the United Brotherhood and all laws of state organizations be submitted to our General President for approval in accordance with Section 59, United Brotherhood constitution.

—Discrimination in Favor of Mill Work Bearing U. B. Label—

Whereas, The responsibility of organizing and bringing about better condition for the mill men is becoming greater on our United Brotherhood now that we have practical control in every organized city, and

Whereas, It is our judgment that all members of the Brotherhood should put forth every effort to handle only such mill work as bears our label; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention recommend to all district councils, and local unions wherever new agreements are entered into with employers that nothing derogatory to fair mill work be permitted in such agreements; and, be it further

Resolved, That this convention commend the San Francisco plan of dealing with the mills wherever practical in all localities.

The Committee on Organization having concluded its report, the Committee on Label submitted the following, which was taken up seriatim, and, after some discussion concurred in:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Greeting:

Your Committee on Label, to which was referred the matter pertaining to our label, begs leave to report as follows:

Regarding the matter contained in the report of the General President as to the right of any locality to discriminate against label product, your committee decides that this was settled at the Atlanta, Ga., convention, when our present style of label was adopted at said convention to supersede the one adopted at Scranton; it was for the purpose of enabling recognition of the locality where the mill work was manufactured, and thereby know, or be able to ascertain the conditions as to wages and hours under which it was made. The product being transportable our label was designed to protect the wages of our members in the various localities. Our members are not permitted to go from a $3.00 district into a $4.00 or $5.00 district and work for their home wage of $3.00. Neither should the product of their labor, the mill work, be used to undermine the wage of the better paid worker. It needs no argument to demonstrate that such a system would tend to keep the wages

at the level of the lowest paid locality instead of raising them to the level of the locality wherein the manufacturer desires to do business.

Therefore, the carpenter need not handle any trim or wood work that is made for a lower rate than is prevailing in the locality where same is to be erected, providing, however, that any locality where non-union millwork is being handled or erected, shall not discriminate against any union-made trim or other millwork bearing our label.

Regarding the proposition of affiliation with the union label department of the American Federation of Labor, your committee recommends affiliation, subject to concurrence of the referendum vote, and providing that per capita tax be paid on our mill and shop hands only. We do this because we recognize that it will benefit the bar, store, office, bank and hotel fixture branch of the trade and boost our label on said work.

We recommend that our Local Unions and District Councils be requested to pay more attention to the advertising of our union label on their stationery, etc., and that our General Secretary publish this recommendation in the next issue of his quarterly circular.

Regarding the constitutional amendment submitted by Grand Rapids., Mich., and referred to this committee by the Committee on Constitution, we recommend the insertion of a new section in our general constitution, to be known as Section 228 of the label law, and to read as follows:

Section 228. It is also the duty of every member to promote the use of hotel, bank, bar, store and office fixtures; and of church, school and household furniture bearing our label, by patronizing such firms as are displaying same.

The Special Committee on Apprenticeship brought in the following report, which was concurred in:

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America —Greeting:

Brothers—Your Special Committee on apprenticeship to which was referred resolution No. 53, Page 29, fifth day's proceedings, respectfully report as follows:

We have given this matter careful consideration and fully realize that it is only too true that too many employers take advantage of our apprentices, and employ them, and keep them at laboring work, instead of teaching them the trade.

We are heartily in favor of giving the apprentice every opportunity to learn the trade, both technically and practically, and we therefore concur in said resolution.

Strike out Section 76 entirely and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"An apprentice must be of good moral character, not over 21 years of age and have a signed contract with a responsible employer, who must agree to keep said apprentice in continuous employment for a term of four years subject to wages and conditions prevailing in the locality where agreement is made. Apprentice at all times to be under the jurisdiction of the Local Union or District Council, and shall be required to join the organization on reaching the constitutional age, and shall at the expiration of contract with his employer, if six months in good standing and otherwise qualified as per Section 73, be classed as a beneficial member. Should any apprentice violate or fail to carry out his agreement with his employer he shall be debarred from further membership in the United Brotherhood. Apprentice due book shall be of different color and size than that used by journeymen carpenters. It shall have blank spaces to enter the names of employers setting forth how long employed, and no clearance card shall be issued without the consent of the Local Union or District Council controlling the district."

The subjoined resolution, upon recommendation of the Special Committee, which declared that in its adoption they find one solution to the apprenticeship problem, was adopted by the convention:

—The Establishment of Evening Trade Schools—

Whereas, It is acknowledged by all who have given the matter close study, that an apprenticeship system bound by hard and fast rules cannot be successfully maintained owing to varying conditions in different localities, and

Whereas, It is an indisputable fact that most of the employers use the apprentice as an ordinary laborer seldom, if ever, attempting to teach him the trade either in theory or practice, all legislation notwithstanding, and

Whereas, The result of such conditions is to lower the standard of efficiency of the organized carpenter, a most deplorable condition at any time, but especially so in this the greatest age in the development and progress of the labor union, and

Whereas, It is up to the U. B. to make union and skill synonymous; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the officers of the U. B. and the delegates to the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the U. B. hereby place themselves on record as favoring the establishment of evening trade schools by Local Unions and District Councils, where the apprentice may be taught his trade and where, when qualified, he may receive a diploma certifying to his efficiency as a journeyman carpenter.

The Constitution Committee brought in the following supplementary report; on matters referred back by the convention:

1. The superannuation benefit plan concurred in by this convention to be submitted

on a separate circular, setting forth the reasons and benefits.

2. The defense fund and setting forth its reasons and benefits: "Shall we establish such a fund?" The necessity of the 5 cents per capita to support it, this to be paid into the general fund.

3. The necessity of increasing our per capita tax to meet the obligations guaranteed by our organization which, we believe, is becoming greater each year as our Brotherhood ages.

We, your committee, recommend that these matters be submitted on a special circular to be voted on at a called meeting in the first two weeks of December, 1910.

We believe and recommend that we should guarantee a strike benefit of not less than one dollar per day.

In the report of the Special Committee on Insurance, we, your Committee on Constitution, concur in its recommendations and recommend that they be referred to the compilation committee to be submitted to referendum vote; this committee to make the necessary changes.

This supplementary report was concurred in.

The Committee on Report of General Executive Board submitted the subjoined report which was concurred in:

To the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Greeting:

We, your Committee on General Executive Board Report, beg leave to report as follows.

After going over said report in a most careful and thorough manner, we concur in the report in its entirety with the exception of the General Executive Board recommendations on the following:

—First—Competitive Bids on Printing—

In addition to the General Executive Board report on same we recommend that competitive bids be received on all printing, and that said bids not be limited to Indianapolis, Indiana.

—Second—Assessments—

Your committee recommends that the Local Unions should have full autonomy as per Sections 214-215 of the general constitution as to the levying of assessments.

—Third—Apprentices, Insurance—

Your committee gave these propositions most careful consideration, but owing to the convention having placed these matters in the hands of special committees, our committee make no recommendations.

—Fourth—Metal Trim—

We recommend all matters pertaining to same to the convention for final action. We further recommend the hearty endorsement of Judge W. J. Gaynor's decision in said matter.

In conclusion your committee commends the General Executive Board for the careful and businesslike manner in which they have considered all matters brought before them.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered Local Union No. 106, the local committee, the Commercial Club, the ladies and the people in general for the royal welcome and the good time shown the delegates. The motion was carried with three rousing cheers for Des Moines, whereupon the convention adjourned sine die, to meet in Washington, D. C., in 1912.

The Canadian government is away behind the times. It objects because a farmer traded a baby for a yearling pig. Does it not know that a New Jersey justice has decided that a child is worth a dollar? Let the Canadians try to buy a pig for that price.—New York Call.

It is estimated that ten million people in the United States are constantly on the verge of poverty.

Where's Mother.

Bursting in from school or play,
This is what the children say:
Trooping, crowding, big and small,
On the threshold, in the hall—
Joining in the constant cry,
Ever as the days go by,
"Where's mother?"

From the weary bed of pain
This same question comes again;
From the boy with sparkling eyes
Bearing home his earliest prize;
From the bronzed and bearded son,
Peril past and honors won—
"Where's mother?"

Burdened with a lonely task,
One day we may vainly ask
For the comfort of her face,
For the rest of her embrace;
Let us love her while we may;
Well for us that we can say,
"Where's mother?"

Mother with untiring hands
At the post of duty stands,
Patient, seeking not her own,
Anxious for the good alone
Of the children as they cry,
Ever as the days go by—
"Where's mother?"

—By an Unknown Author in Washington Post.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
LEONARD FUNK, E 2307 5th Ave., Spokane, Wash.

General Executive Board,
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 4607 Kenmore Ave., Sheridan Park, Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

W. A. COLE, 236 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

D A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Amendments to General Constitution.

Submitted by the Sixteenth Biennial Convention, held at Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 19 to Sept. 30, 1910.

(Note—Only those parts of sections which appear in heavy type constitute any changes or amendments.)

Amended Section 8:

The election of Delegates and Alternates shall be held during the **month of July** preceding the convention. All members shall be notified by mail to attend the meeting at which the delegates are to be elected. No member shall be eligible as a delegate unless he is a journeyman carpenter, as per Section 73, working at and depending on the trade for a livelihood or employed by the organization and twelve months a member in good standing in the U. B. prior to his election, except when the L. U. has not been in existence the time herein required **and no member shall be eligible as a delegate who is or has been within three months prior to the holding of the convention in the employ of the U. B. as an organizer.**

(Note—This changes Section 8 to conform with two amendments recommended by the convention.)

Amended Section 15:

The Committee on Constitution and on Grievances and Appeals shall meet five days in advance of the convention in the city where the convention is to be held **(and no organizers in the employ of the U. B. or members of the G. E. B. shall be eligible to act on either of these committees).**

Amended Section 19:

Salaries of the General Officers shall be as follows:

The General President, two thousand **five hundred** dollars annually.

The General Secretary, two thousand five hundred dollars annually.

The General Treasurer, two thousand five hundred dollars annually.

Shall five be inserted instead of four in second line?

The members of the General Executive Board and the General Organizers shall receive the sum of five dollars per day for such part of their time as is used in the service of the U. B. All salaries of the General Officers shall be fixed by the general convention, subject to the referendum vote of the membership of the U. B.

Section 20 with addition:

The names of all nominees for General Officers and the G. E. B. shall be referred to the members of the U. B. for referendum vote and the nominees receiving a plurality vote of the members voting shall be declared elected.

Nominations for all General Officers and the G. E. B. shall be made on the first day of the second week of the convention, and immediately submitted to the members for referendum vote, and the term of office of those elected shall commence and expire on the first day of February each two years thereafter. The foregoing officers shall be elected by the Australian ballot system in the following manner: The names of all nominees shall be printed on official ballots, supplied by the U. B., the member making an X opposite the name of the nominee he wishes to vote for. The use of all other ballots shall be prohibited. All officers elected shall hold office for two years, or until their successors are duly chosen and qualified.

Addition to Section 20:

All delegates to the A. F. of L., B. T. Department, tabulating committee, or other bodies, shall be nominated and elected as follows: On the first day of the second week of the convention, immediately following the nominations for General Officers, the nominations for delegates to the A. F. of L., B. T. Department, tabulating committee, or other bodies in the gift of the convention shall be made. The election shall take place on the third day of the second week of the convention in regular session, on printed official blank ballots supplied by the U. B. The names of all nominees shall be placed on the official ballot under proper headings as nominated. All nominees receiving a majority of all votes cast shall be declared elected. The nominee receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped on each successive ballot. All ballots shall be voted by the delegates making an X opposite the name of the nominee he wishes to vote for. The use of all other ballots shall be prohibited. All other sections or parts of sections in conflict with the above shall be and are hereby repealed.

Amended Section 26:

No member shall be eligible as a General Officer **or member of the G. E. B.,** Organizer or Deputy for the U. B. unless he is at the time of his election or appointment in the employ of the U. B. or is working at the trade and depending upon the same for a livelihood and shall not enter or be in the employ of any other individual or organization during his term of office.

Amended Section 29:

In case of charges against any General Officer the G. P. shall have power to suspend said officer pending an investigation by the G. E. B., such investigation to take place, and the findings of the G. E. B. **with a copy of all evidence** submitted to a general vote of the Local Unions within thirty days, the result of said vote to be returned to the G. P. within thirty days thereafter, and should the accused be found guilty as charged by a two-thirds vote of the members of the U. B. voting, the G. P. shall make the suspension permanent.

Amended Section 30:

In case of charges against the G. P., the General Vice-Presidents, in conjunction with the G. E. B., shall have power to suspend said officer pending an investigation by the G. E. B. and the General Vice-Presidents. And the findings of the court so organized shall be submitted **with a copy of all evidence** by the G. S. to a vote of all the members of the U. B. within thirty days after the findings are complete, the result of said vote to be returned within thirty days thereafter, and should the accused be found guilty as charged by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the U. B.

voting, the aforesaid officers shall make the suspension permanent.

Amended Section 31:

It shall be the duty of the G. P. to preside at all general conventions of the U. B. and conduct the same according to parliamentary rules and in conformity with the constitution. He may personally or by deputy examine all books, papers and financial accounts of any L. U. or D. C., summarily, or when he may deem it necessary. He shall have power to suspend any L. U. for any violation of the constitution or laws of the U. B., and shall fill any vacancy among the General Officers by consent of a majority of the G. E. B. The G. P. may appoint any member of the U. B. in good standing as an organizer on the request of any D. C. or L. U., where a D. C. does not exist, and wherever he may deem an organizer necessary, **on a two-thirds vote at a called meeting of the D. C. or L. U. In no case** shall he send an organizer **into** a district without notifying **the D. C.** or **L. U.** unless satisfactory reasons can be given for such **action.** He shall sign all charters, may grant dispensations in extraordinary cases, and decide all points of law, and all appeals and grievances, except as to disapproved claims, subject to an appeal to the G. E. B., as per Sections 93, 94, 95, 96 and 97 of the constitution.

Section 41 with addition:

—General Executive Board—

The G. E. B. shall elect its own chairman and recording secretary from among its members, and shall hold quarterly meetings regularly, or when required, in which the G. P., G. S. and G. T. shall have the right of voice, but not vote. All correspondence and appeals for the G. E. B. shall be sent to the G. S., who shall deliver same to the secretary of the G. E. B. at the next regular meeting of the Board. The proceedings of the G. E. B. shall be published in The Carpenter.

Addition to Section 41:

The G. E. B. in the interim between their quarterly meetings may act as organizers under the direction of the G. P., and they shall at all times be paid the same salary as general organizers as per Section 19.

Amended Section 44:

Amendment to strike out ninth and tenth lines. Section to read as follows:

It shall be the duty of the G. E. B. to prepare the bonds for the G. S. and G. T. and hold them in trust for the U. B. They shall employ a licensed State accountant to make a quarterly audit of the accounts and the books of the G. S. and G. T., and said accountant shall be required to submit a written itemized report to the chairman of the G. E. B. They shall examine all bills, and shall perform such other duties as provided for in this constitution.

Amended Section 47:

Section 47 to be stricken out and the following substituted:

The election of all local officers shall be by ballot, and it shall require a majority of all votes cast to constitute an election, and any Local Union may elect its officers by the Australian ballot system and the nominees receiving a plurality of votes shall be declared elected.

Amend Section 48 to read as follows:

When there are more than two candidates for the same office, at every unsuccessful balloting the one receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped, the voting to then continue until one has secured an absolute majority over all, **unless the election is held under the Australian ballot system, then the nominees receiving a plurality of all votes cast shall be declared elected.**

Section 54 with addition:

Where there are two or more Local Unions located in one city they must be represented in a Carpenters' District Council, composed exclusively of delegates from unions of the U. B., and they shall be governed by such laws and trade rules as shall be adopted by the D. C. and approved by the Local Unions thereof, and the G. P. The General President shall have power to order such Local Unions as he may deem, in his wisdom, for the best interests of the organization at large, to affiliate with such District Council in which, in his judgment, they should be; to settle the lines of jurisdiction of such D. C., subject to appeal, as per Section 93.

Addition to Section 54:

District Councils may be formed in localities other than in cities where two or more Local Unions in adjoining territory request it, or when in the opinion of the General President the good of the United Brotherhood requires it. The District Council so formed shall be governed by the same general laws governing District Councils in cities.

Amend Section 64 to read as follows:

The initiation fee of all members shall not be less than five dollars. **Beneficial members shall pay not less than 75 cents per month dues and semi-beneficial members and apprentices not less than 50 cents per month dues.** No officer or member shall be exempt from paying dues or assessments, nor shall the same be remitted or canceled in any manner.

Amend Section 74 to read as follows:

The jurisdiction of this U. B. shall extend over all men engaged in the occupations enumerated in Section 73, whether on the building in its erection or repairs, or employed in the preparation or manufacture of materials for same. **Including all metal-covered trim, hollow sash and doors and hollow steel trim.**

Section 75:

Shall this section be strickout out?

A candidate applying for admission in any Local Union under the jurisdiction of the U. B. must be a citizen of the United States or Canada, or must furnish proof of his intentions to become a citizen.

Amend Section 76. Strike out and substitute the following:

"An apprentice must be of good moral character, not over twenty-one years of age and have a signed contract with a responsible employer, who must agree to keep said apprentice in continuous employment for a term of four years, subject to wages and conditions prevailing in the locality where agreement is made. Apprentice at all times to be under the jurisdiction of the Local Union or District Council, and shall be required to join the organization on reaching the constitutional age, and shall at the expiration of contract with their employer, if six months in good standing and otherwise qualified as per Section 73 be classed as a beneficial member. Should any apprentice violate or fail to carry out their agreement with their employer he shall be debarred from further membership in the United Brotherhood. Apprentice due book shall be of different color and size than that used by journeymen carpenters. It shall have blank spaces to enter the names of employers setting forth how long employed, and no clearance card shall be issued without the consent of the Local Union or District Council controlling the district."

Amended Section 84:

A candidate qualified and who desires to become a member of any Local Union of this U. B. must fill out the regular application blank, and sign his name to it, and have the same certified to by two members in good standing, as vouchers for the applicant's fitness to become a member, and after being passed on shall be filed away by the R. S. for future reference.

Any member who signs his name as a voucher to a candidate's application blank, knowing the candidate is not fit to become a member of the U. B., shall be fined not less than five dollars.

Amended Section 91:

A member can remain a contractor, or enter into the business of contracting, provided he pays the union scale of wages, obeys trade rules and hires none but members of the U. B. and complies with the constitution, and does not do any lump work, piece work or sub-contract for a carpenter contractor, and further provided, that he is not, nor does not become a member of any contractors' or employers' union. Any violation of this rule to be punished by fine or expulsion.

Shall the following addition be made?

And shall not be eligible as an officer or delegate of his Local Union.

—Presentation and Payment of Claims—

Amended Section 128:

When any death or disability occurs, the person applying for benefit shall present to the Local Union concerned a certificate of the facts from the attending physician, and if approved by the Local Union the same shall be forwarded by the F. S. to the G. T., with the claim certificate of the U.

B., properly filled out, and shall also send all other papers required.

Amended Section 128a:

All death claims must be filed with the **G. T.** within six months from date of death. If the claim is disapproved by the **G. T.** the party or parties shall have the right of appeal to the G. E. B. any time within six months from date of disapproval, and if still dissatisfied, shall have the right to appeal to the general convention within two years, and no claim shall be considered after two years.

Amended Section 129:

Upon receipt of a claim, the **G. T.** shall investigate the same, and if he approves the claim he shall at once forward to the F. S. a bank check or draft for the amount of the benefit due, and payable to the person entitled to receive it.

Amend Section 131 to read as follows:

—Clearance Cards—

A member who leaves the jurisdiction of his Local Union to work in another locality or transfers his membership, must apply to the F. S. and present due book and have clearance card properly filled out. It is compulsory for the Local Union to issue said card, providing the member has no charges pending against him and pays all arrearages, together with current and ensuing month's dues in advance. He shall deposit said card in the union having jurisdiction on the first meeting night after having secured work. And in no case shall the F. S. accept dues from any member working in another jurisdiction of any other L. U. or D. C. without the consent of such L. U. or D. C. (See Section 137.)

Amend Section 135 to read as follows:

In entering a Local Union a member with a clearance card shall hand in his due book to the president, who shall appoint a committee of three, who shall retire and examine the applicant and report at once. **If clearance card and due book are found correct,** then a vote shall be taken, and if the majority of the votes are favorable he shall be admitted, **provided he qualifies in accordance with the district by-laws and except in case of strike or lockout.**

Amended Section 137:

Amend by striking out "Temporarily" on second line and insert "for not more than **one month.**"

Any member working in a district from which he returns home daily, or who is sent for not more than **one month** into an outside jurisdiction by an employer from his own district, shall not be required to take out a clearance card, but shall be governed by the trade rules of the district in which he works.

(Note—This amendment will define and do away with the confusion as to what temporary employment means.)

Amend Section 175 to read as follows:

The F. S. shall make a written report monthly to the G. S. on the official blanks furnished for that purpose under penalty of two dollars' fine, and report not later than the second meeting night of each quarter to the L. U. as to the numerical and financial standing of the Local Union for the preceding quarter, and shall give such bond to the trustees as may be required of him by his L. U.

Addition:

Local Unions having an established office and a permanently employed F. S. shall have the power, by regularly passed motion, to designate the books and other property to be kept at the office, also to delegate such duties to the F. S. as may be deemed expedient for proper transaction of its business.

Amend Section 203 to read as follows:

The charges must be read at the meeting and lie over until the next meeting and the member must be notified by **registered mail** by the R. S. to be present and at the same time shall be furnished by the R. S. with a copy of the charges specified. The notice shall be sent to the member's last known address.

Amend Section 227 to read as follows:

It shall be the duty of all District Councils and Local Unions to promote the use of trim and shop-made carpenter work, **hotel, bank, bar, store and office fixtures, and of church, school and household furniture** bearing our label, **by patronizing such firms as are displaying same,** and wherever possible to prevent the members under

their jurisdiction from encouraging the use of any unfair material by handling the same.

—Affiliations—

In Section 3, amend by striking out the word "Should" in fourth line and insert the word "**May.**"

By vote taken under date of May 8, 1908, it was decided to affiliate with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, therefore all unions **may** join local councils of the department wherever such exist.

(Note—This will make this section more clear.)

—Amendments to the Ritual—

Recommended by the Committee on Ritual and concurred in by the convention and ordered submitted for a referendum vote:

—On Page 6, Ritual Obligation—

After the word "members," eleventh line, add "**you further agree that you will ask for the union label and purchase union made goods and employ only union labor when same can be had.**"

—Page 3, "President"—

Strike out the words "make proper inquiries" and insert "**report to us their names.**"

—Page 5, "Conductor"—

All after the word "Conductor" be stricken out and insert, "**Brother President, I find Mr. ..... and Mr. ....., giving names of candidates.**"

Expulsions.

Wm. P. Hesketh, the former treasurer of L. U. 1528, Blairmore, Alta., Can., was expelled for embezzlement of local funds.

Chas. H. Sturtevant, the former treasurer of L. U. 1654, Mansfield, Mass., has been expelled for withholding funds belonging to the Local Union.

R. H. Wolf, a member of L. U. 350, Nashville, Tenn., and former business agent for this district, was expelled by the Local Union for embezzlement of funds.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Grand Ledge, Mich.	Broken Arrow, Okla.
San Antonio, Tex.	Sidney, N. Y.
Groesbeck, Tex.	Tonkawa, Okla.
Cayey, Porto Rico.	Alvin, Tex.
Elyria, O.	

Total, 9 Local Unions.

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.	Klamath Falls, Ore.
Altus, Okla.	Memphis, Tenn.
Asherton, Tex.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Ashland, Ky.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.	Mulberry, Fla.
Baltimore, Md.	New Bedford, Mass.
Bartlesville, Okla.	New Orleans, La.
Battle Creek, Mich.	New York City.
Belleville, Ill.	Norfolk, Va.
Big Springs, Tex.	Owensboro, Ky.
Birmingham, Ala.	Phoenix, Ariz.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.	Pottsville, Pa.
Denver, Colo.	Sanford, Fla.
Detroit, Mich.	Sayre, Pa.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Seattle, Wash.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	San Francisco, Cal.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Springfield, Mass.
Houston, Tex.	Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Hutchinson, Kan.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Johnson City, Tenn.	Washington, D. C.
Kenosha, Wis.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Kewanee, Ill.	

Thanksgiving.

O beauteous day, beneficent!
With generous impulse fraught,
May every heart rejoice in praise
And love inspire thought;
The "cup of joy runneth o'er"—
Then let the happy throng
Pour forth a nation's gratitude
In glad Thanksgiving song.

The harvest time with fruitage rare
Our labors recompense
And love and liberty unite
To thank kind Providence;
Let cheer and gaiety abound,
The happy feast prolong,
And make for this sweet festival
A glad Thanksgiving song.

Then let contentment's theme of praise—
A tide of gratitude—
Bring to all hearts kind sympathy
And bless with brotherhood;
Let prayer and praise the land reclaim
From sorrow, sin and wrong,
In hope renewed be joy's refrain
A glad Thanksgiving song.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

NEWS NOTES FROM LOCAL UNIONS

Philadelphia, Pa.—These last few months there has been a decided slump in trade and a consequent falling off in the demand for men in this entire district. There are large numbers of carpenters out of employment at this time and traveling brothers are earnestly advised to stay away.

❖ ❖ ❖

Little Rock, Ark.—We feel it our duty to warn traveling brothers against coming to this city at this time. There has been a great slump in work this last month and as a result we have a large number of men on the street. We hope traveling brothers will take heed of this warning and steer clear of Little Rock, Ark.

❖ ❖ ❖

St. Paul, Minn.—All brother carpenters contemplating a change of locality are advised to give this city a wide berth at this time, as numbers of our own men are idle with poor prospects for securing employment. Don't be deceived by newspaper advertisements; they are fictitious; building operations at present are very limited. Stay away until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Hutchinson, Kan.—Our membership here is hanging together quite well and we have control over the larger contracts. There are prospects of a scarcity of work, however, this winter in which the non-union men will certainly suffer as much, or more, than the union men. A shortage of work making itself felt very keenly even at this time, we would request to be listed in the journal among the localities where trade is dull.

❖ ❖ ❖

Ocean City, N. J.—The busy season being over and winter approaching, when generally the slump reaches its height, and large numbers of our home brothers being on a vain hunt for employment, transient brother carpenters will readily conceive that this is a good place to stay away from at this time and during the coming few months. As soon as trade has picked up, however, we shall extend the glad hand of brotherhood to any newcomer.

❖ ❖ ❖

Lockport, N. Y.—In view of an unusually great influx of carpenters to this place in search of work, we would state that such is entirely unwarranted at this time. Trade is dull and work is scarce. There are a few jobs under way, but they are not sufficiently advanced to give employment to more than but a few men. As newcomers are liable to get stranded, we would advise migrating brothers to remain away from this city until trade conditions have improved.

❖ ❖ ❖

Brownwood, Tex.—Building operations are almost at a complete standstill here and trade is so depressed that our contractors have a hard task to secure contracts. Aside from this the non-union contractors are taking work almost for nothing, and under the circumstances we deemed it wise to refrain from making any demand for improved conditions this year. Most of our own men are idle at this time and traveling brothers are advised to shun this place for the remainder of the dull winter season.

❖ ❖ ❖

Queens Borough, Long Island, N. Y.—With a view of counteracting the present enormous influx to this district of jobless carpenters, we would advise all traveling brothers to remain away from here, or at least to secure reliable information as to the chances of employment before leaving their present locality. Trades conditions here are very unsatisfactory and a revival of business not to be expected before the spring season opens up. Having already a large number of men on the street, there

is little show for any newcomers, and you will act wisely by keeping aloof from this borough until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Boise, Idaho—This is to serve as warning note to all transient carpenters not to heed the advices of boomers whomsoever, neither the luring advertisements of the Commercial Club's business agent running in the Boise dailies. There is not only no shortage of men here, but a great surplus, and many of our resident brothers are walking the streets.

Our Local Union having hired and fitted up a room for office of our business agent in an office building, and so many strange carpenters, union and non-union, coming into the city, we deem it quite important that those who read The Carpenter should be able to go direct to our business agent's office. Address and location will be found in the Directory of Business Agents in this journal.

❖ ❖ ❖

Information Wanted.

Fred Abel, a carpenter by trade, at one time secretary of a New York or Jersey City Local Union; also living in Mayville, Cape May county, New York, is inquired for. He is about sixty-one or sixty-two years of age; has property coming to him from a deceased uncle. Any information as to his whereabouts if alive, or concerning him if dead, will be gladly received and appreciated by

H. L. ABEL, Administrator.
Kingsley, R. F. D. No. 1, Pennsylvania.

August Moor, until recently of Baton Rouge, La., is wanted by Local Union 1494 of that city. Height, 5 feet 4 inches, weight about 140 pounds, blue eyes, short sandy moustache, sixty-three years of age, bald-headed and a good talker, is believed to have gone to Texas. Anyone who can locate him will please notify the R. S.

B. S. MELSON,
1201 Gov St., Baton Rouge, La.

William Kinshella, a carpenter by trade, presumably belonging to a U. B. Local Union somewhere in the western states, is inquired for. He is thirty-eight years of age; last heard from three years ago in Vancouver, B. C., Canada. His aged mother, who is rapidly failing in health, is very eager to have him located, may he be living or dead. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his cousin, THOS. L. KINSHELLA.
2306 Third St., Baker City, Ore.

WHERE IS CHARLES P. CAFFREY?

As it is impossible to write to every carpenter in America, I take this method to implore every one to help me in a search for my husband, Charles P. Caffrey, who left home on March 19, 1910. He was a member of Asbury Park U. B. Local Union 750. He is forty-three years of age, of light complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, weight about 150 pounds; when he disappeared he had a moustache.

CHARLES P. CAFFREY.

I heard a rumor that some one answering his description was seen in Ohio. It is probable that he is not working at his trade; he had often spoken of learning to run an auto.

I am not seeking him in any spirit of revenge, but he has three dear little children who are homeless, and while they have not suffered for food or clothing, they do suffer for a father's love. His four-year-old boy asks, "Why my papa go to work and not come home? When I am a big man I will buy an automobile and go after him. Is he coming home with Santa Claus?" I beg everyone who reads these lines, for the sake of these little ones, to interest themselves and look out for their father. Who ever meets him may tell him that he has nothing to fear from me; that I do not expect to prosecute him for desertion. Tell him I understand, and have nothing in my heart against him. He

should return and we will begin again and let the past be past. Praying that God will bless this effort, I am,

Sincerely,
MRS. CHAS. P. CAFFREY.
5 South St., Freehold, N. J.

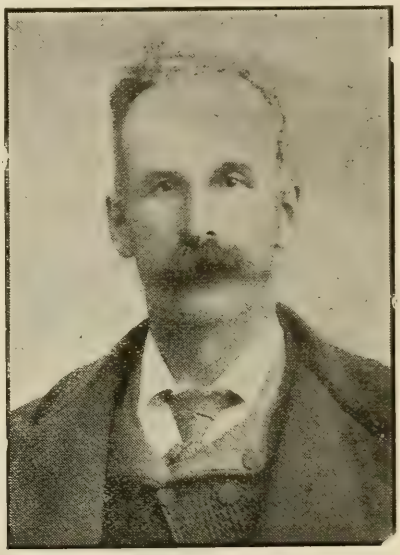
James McPherson, the subject of the sketch below, is eagerly sought for. Age thirty years, weight 150 or 160 pounds, complexion dark, olive hair, dark blue eyes, height 5 feet 7 inches.

JAMES M'PHERSON.

He has transferred from Gary, Ind., to Local Union 100, Muskegon, Mich., this spring. Anyone who can locate him will kindly communicate with the R. S. of L. U. 100. GEO. DAUSY.
58 Allen St., Muskegon, Mich.

Leslie E. Coleman, a member of L. U. 1873, Lawrenceville, Ill., who left that city on September 30, 1910, without cause, is inquired for by the Local Union. He is about 5 feet 9 inches in height, grayish-blue eyes, hair dark brown, becoming gray over the temples; had long sandy moustache when he left; had very bad front teeth. He only left his wife behind, who is very anxious to hear from him. He had a working card from L. U. 1873, good till September 30, 1910. Send all answers to
VANCE HERIN, R. S. L. U. 1873.
P. O. Box 27, Lawrenceville, Ill.

Frank B. Shelley, who left his home in May, 1905, taking a transfer from L. U. 685, Chicopee, Mass., is inquired for. Any information as to his whereabouts will be



FRANK B. SHELLEY.

gratefully received by his family, and anyone who can locate him will confer a great favor upon them by communicating with FRANK E. SHELLEY.
667 Gratton St., Aldenville, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

James McGovern, belonging in Conshohocken, Pa., is wanted by L. U. 191, York, Pa., he owing them some money. Local Unions or members who can locate him will please report to
J. S. GANTZ, R. S. L. U. 119.
817 S. Beaver St., York, Pa.

❖ ❖ ❖

Look Out For Him.

Walter Hillstrand, or Hillsbrand, while working with a brother in Detroit, Mich., stole this brother's tools and left town, presumably for Toledo, Ohio. He is 5 feet 10 inches in height, smooth face, light complexion, rather heavy built and slick talker. May belong in Cleveland, Ohio or Rochester, N. Y. Look out for him.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

Laying out Bridging.

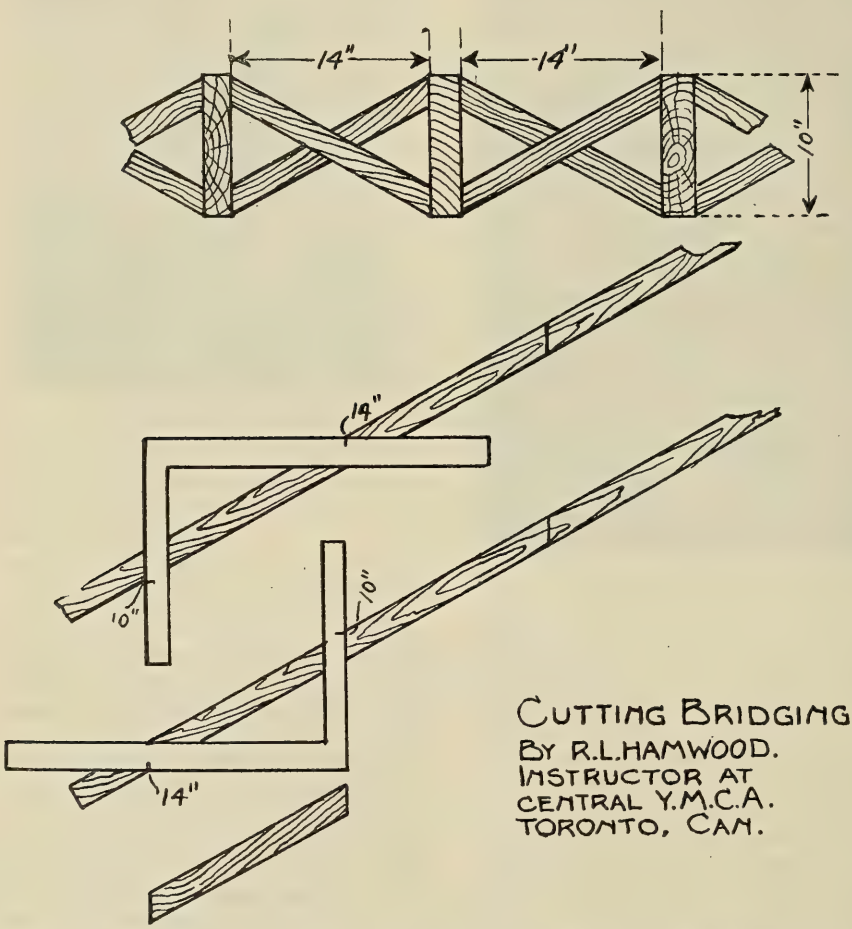
(By an Instructor in the Use of the Steel Square.)

In this method as illustrated by accompanying sketch the figures to be used are the depth of the joists and the width of the space, for example:

The depth of the joists is ten inches and the width of the space fourteen inches.

Formula: Apply the square with fourteen inches at the top of the scantling and ten inches at the bottom, mark on the ten-inch side.

Turn the square around with ten inches at the top where the fourteen inches were and fourteen inches where the ten inches were. Mark on the ten inches.



CUTTING BRIDGING:
BY R.L.HAMWOOD.
INSTRUCTOR AT
CENTRAL Y.M.C.A.
TORONTO, CAN.

How to Frame Rounded Corners.

(By G. D. Mills.)

In the September Carpenter, the very able article by a member of Local No. 493, brings to mind the necessity of finding the radius of curve, in properly framing rounded corners which is set forth in Fig. 1 the two face lines of the partitions are extended, and intersect at point "e." The two end studs should be placed at an equal distance from "e," that is "e-b" equals e-c, this insures a correct curve, and the only operation necessary to find the radius of this curve is to hold a straight edge on each stud and extend the lines b-f and c-g, until they intersect at point "a." Our outer radius is then a-c, which equals a-b, and our inner radius is a-g, which equals a-f, a line through the two points "a" and "e" will divide the span b-d-c in two equal parts at "d."

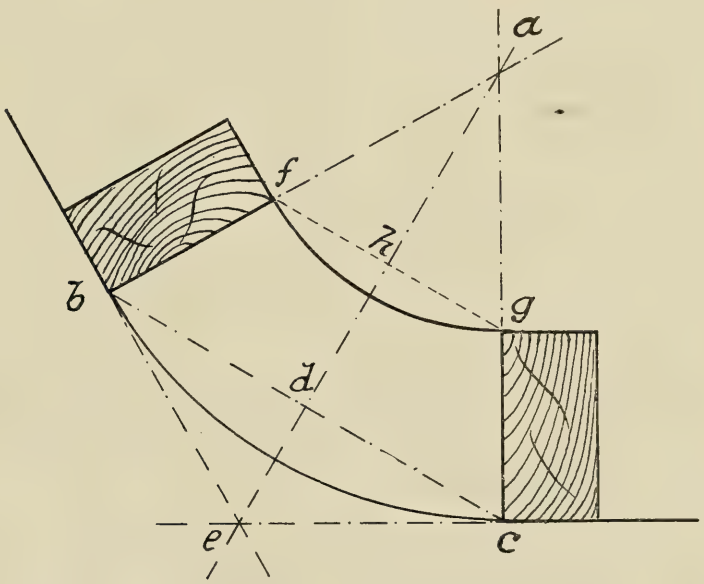


Fig. 1

Boards should be framed between the studs, and spaced about the distance between studs, to nail the expanded metal lath or wire cloth to for the plaster. In Fig. 2 the floor plate of corner is shown flush with the adjoining plates and does not project; there are shown two such boards which have been sawn to the proper curve. The bevel for these boards can be obtained by holding a straight edge across the studs as on line b-d-c and setting the bevel square to it, and side of stud c-g. We must next measure the straight distance f-h-g, and mark it on one edge of board; after which the two bevel lines can be drawn and the width of stud which is usually four inches, marked on each bevel line, to define the ends of long curve. The two curves can then be drawn with a lath or string and pencil made to conform to each radius. It is desirable to provide a nailing strip for the skirting around such corners, and this may be done by preparing a board to project the thickness of plaster each side of the studs. The inner radius for this board is the radius a-g, minus the thickness of plaster, while the outer radius is the radius a-c plus the thickness of plaster. Our straight distance, f-h-g, is also changed for this board being set back the thickness of plaster on radius lines, and the ends of long curve are twice the thickness of plaster plus the width of stud on bevel lines. This board also serves as a

pattern for the curved piece of floor plate, which should be cut out of two-inch plank and set in the same way. The grounds of the two partitions finish up against them. We then have two nailing strips for the skirting, the upper one serving as a finish for the plaster as well. If we nail one of the regular boards on top of this so that the edge of the wider board projects the boards, blocks should be nailed to the studs under their ends, on which the boards rest and are nailed to. A rounded corner prepared in this way requires very little time, and is obliged to present a true and pleasing curve.

While the radius for the curve can usually be obtained with a straight edge and two pencil lines on the floor, there may be a case

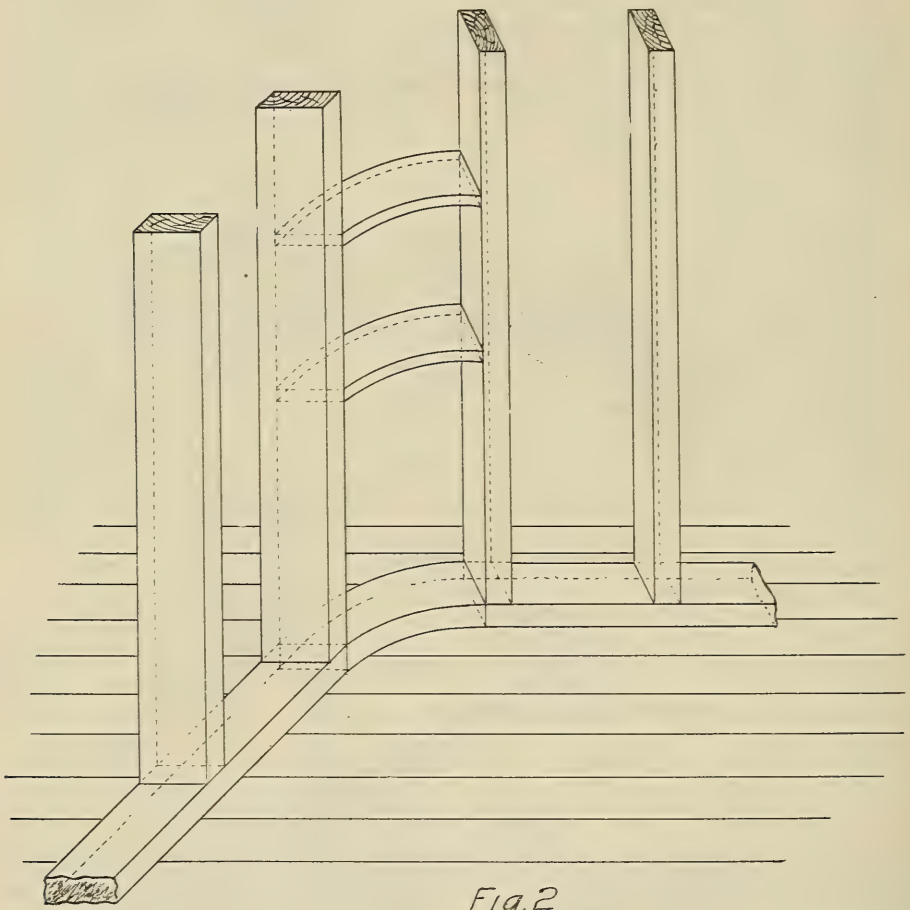


Fig. 2

thickness of plaster each side, we have an edge to fasten the bottom of wire cloth to, and if the partitions are to be plastered to the floor we shall also have to nail one of the regular boards under the projecting board, and one on top of floor plate; to provide edges to fasten the small strip of wire cloth behind the skirting. In setting the where adjoining obstruction would not permit of this operation. I have therefore prepared a formula which is original with me, and by which the radius may be calculated from two measured lengths; the span, b-d-c, and the height, e-d. It must be remembered, however, that the heighth e-d in this formula, is equal to the sum of the two

heights, D and C, Fig. II, in the September Carpenter. The formula is as follows:

$$R = \sqrt{\left[\frac{\left(\frac{S}{2}\right)^2}{H}\right]^2 + \left(\frac{S}{2}\right)^2}$$

R=radius of curve, a-c.
S=span, b-d-c.
H=height, e-d.

After squaring the half span and dividing by H, this result is squared and added to the half span squared, and the square root extracted from the total.

If we had to kerf the skirting to cover the corner, it would be necessary to follow the method described by our brother of Local 493 in the September Carpenter, unless the man who framed the corner made a record of the radius for the finisher, or the same man did both jobs. If the plaster was on the walls, we could not find the radius, except by a similar method to that described in the September Carpenter, which is all right, except the formula for the apprentice to keep under his hat. I have three formulas similar to those in the May Carpenter which will give identical results, and are somewhat shorter.

The formulas determine the diameter, span or height, if we know any two quantities the third may be calculated. They are as follows:

$$D = \frac{\left(\frac{S}{2}\right)^2}{H} + H$$

$$S = 2\sqrt{H(D-H)}$$

$$H = R - \sqrt{R^2 - \left(\frac{S}{2}\right)^2}$$

D=diameter=R×2.

R=radius=$\frac{D}{2}$

S=span.

H=height.

The Proper Height for Chair Rail, etc., and What Constitutes a Right and What a Left-hand Door.

Editor The Carpenter:

In answer to the question asked on the above subjects, in the September journal, permit me to say that the proper heights for chair rail is thirty-four inches from the floor to the center of the rail. This will prevent the breaking of the chair-back and the bruising of the wall.

As to the countershelf of kitchen and pantry dressers, kitchen sink and drip-board, they should be placed twenty-eight inches from the floor, because that is the average height of a person's reach while dressing or doing house work. Shelf and hook cleat in bedroom should be placed five feet from the floor, because this is the average height of a person's reach while reaching forth to take down or hang up a garment.

As to what constitutes a right-hand and what a left-hand door, I would say that entering a house at the front, the door opening into the sitting room, is the sitting-room door; the door opening from the sitting-room into the parlor is the parlor door; the door opening from the parlor into the dining-room is the dining-room door and the door opening from the dining-room into the kitchen is the kitchen door.

A door opening from the dining room into the kitchen and swinging to the right, is a right-hand kitchen door, and a door leading from the dining-room to the kitchen and swinging to the left is a left-hand kitchen door and so on.

I observed these rules from one of the best architects in this city and have been guided by them all the while; still, I do not say these rules are absolutely correct as I have not worked in any other city.

Fraternally yours,
W. E. HORNELL, L. U. 1049.
Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Editor The Carpenter:

Inquiry being made in the September journal as to the proper height for chair rail, etc., and answer being called for, I would say in regard to chair rail: About fifty years ago chairs were made a uniform

height, and the two points or ends of back were then three feet high, which, of course, was also the height of chair rail. For the last thirty years or more, however, chairs have varied in height, and chair rails are now placed at a height to correspond with the chairs to be used. This height may range from three feet to three feet six inches.

A counter shelf, such as is used between kitchen and dining-room is placed at a height of about two feet six inches, which is the right medium to suit the sizes of persons between five and six feet.

A pantry shelf is also placed at two feet six inches for the same reason and purpose.

Also kitchen sink and drip-board have the same height, namely, two feet six inches; yet, as far as my memory extends backward, custom has allowed counter and pantry shelves, as well as kitchen sink and drip-board to vary between two feet six inches and two feet eight inches.

Hook-cleats are placed at heights varying between five feet six inches and six feet, sometimes to suit the owner, sometimes the employer or the foreman or even the carpenter putting them up. This height allows room for grips or similar articles and a shelf on top of cleats affords head room for storage.

In answer to Brother Abbott's query I wish to say that about forty-five years ago, as near as I can remember, there were no reversible locks in use, and all locks were then known either as rights or lefts and that is why these terms are still in vogue today. However, the subject in query is not locks, but right and left-hand doors from the "entering" point.

There is not any entering place as good as the front door for exhibition and on approaching that door if the handle is at the left side then it is a right-hand door. And if there were six doors hung on the same side in the interior, and if there was only one door in each room they would all be right-hand doors. It would not matter whether they swung toward or away from us, because the right hand is the most convenient to obtain entrance. Yet, returning from the interior, all the doors are left-handed, because our left members are then most convenient to use. Every door has a left side whether it open toward us or from us.

Yours fraternally,

WM. INNES, L. U. 461, Highwood, Ill.

To Surround any Curve with Base-board or Molding.

(By Wm. Innes.)

To surround any curve with base-board or molding, mark where curve ends on wall; tack three small blocks of the thickness of the base on curve, one at each mark, or end of curve, and one in center; then measure span of curve from mark to mark with any thin strip and mark span or length on board; then make a saw cut one-fourth of an inch inward from first end mark and cut down to gauge mark, three-sixteenths of an inch from face. Put board in place, making mark along board while yet straight; bend board until kerf is closed and measure how much it moved toward radius-distance from first mark; this gives distance of spaces between saw cuts.

The radius can be found by three methods —First, if curve is a quarter round, three and three-fourths inches, stud, one and a half inches and three-fourths-inch base equals six-inch radius. Second, For any other curve, less or more than a quarter, the best method is to apply the three-point rule thus: Apply a long level (or two sticks with one nail to serve as a pivot); place a limb against each wall; mark one-eighth inch from beginning of curve on limb and same distance from other end of curve; also measure how much from wall to angle of sticks. Move the sticks in same condition further in on floor and make three marks on floor, one at each extreme, and by measurement at center. Connect the three points by two straight lines, bisect the two lines and square inwardly from bisection marks to intersection, and from intersection to any of the three points is the radius. Third, by figures, there is fifteen chances to one of a fraction occurring in both chord and apothem. Sept's formula, or

$10\frac{1}{2}$ in. ($4\times\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 in.; takes two and a

$8\times1\frac{1}{4}$ in. half minutes; the second plan one and a fourth minutes.

Saw one-half of cut with coarse saw and last half with fine saw to insure good joints; dip curve in water to make it more bendable.

The Carpenter

A Brother's New Invention

James J. Kelly of Albany, N. Y., a member of Local Union 117, U. B. of C. and J., is the inventor of a new machine designed for cleaning and finishing floors and flat surfaces of any material. The device has been patented and it is a clever and effective invention.

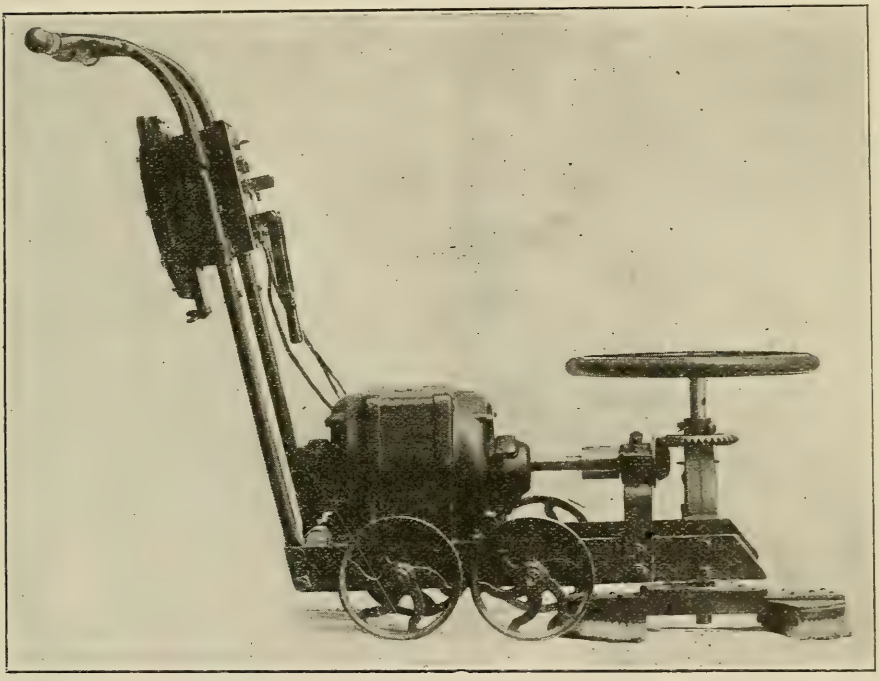
In his shop in Albany Mr. Kelly shows two parts of the floor, before and after using the machine. In the first condition the floor is what might be expected in an old factory building, while in the second it is as smooth and level as the finest ballroom. It is impossible to tell by touching it which way the grain runs.

The machine consists of a cast iron disk, suspended in front of a four-wheel truck, on which is mounted a half horse-power motor, the armature of which is connected by a bevel gear to the perpendicular shaft of the disk, revolving it at a speed of 1,200 revolutions per minute. The disk is eighteen inches in diameter, and its normal pressure on the floor or surface is about fifty-four pounds. There is a handle to push the machine and a resistance box to control the motor.

When it is realized that the periphery speed of this disk is something like 5,654 feet, or over a mile a minute, the efficiency of the machine becomes evident.

In addition to the sandpaper surface which is attached to the disk, there are arrangements for inserting scraping knives, brushes, boring bits and tools of all sorts, so that it will be possible to finish all sorts of floors with this machine alone.

In the Albany Historical Society building a year ago the first model of the machine was demonstrated most satisfactorily in finishing the parquet floors in the rooms and the composition in the hallways. As the disk is well forward of the wheels of the truck, and extends well beyond the sides, it is easy to work the machine close to a wall or baseboard. The device works so light and easy that a child can operate it.



Brother Kelly is also the inventor of numerous other devices which have found favor with the craft, particularly his well-known dumb-waiter and elevator.

He is preparing to place his floor finishing machine on the market.

THOS. GILMORE, B. A.

Albany, N. Y.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Unsere Des Moines Konvention.

Unsere deutschredenden Mitglieder werden es begreiflich finden, daß wir uns an dieser Stelle nicht in einer Schilderung der Verhandlungen unserer Des Moines Konvention ergehen können die ihnen einen Ueberblück über dieselben gestatten würde. Dagegen halten wir es aber für angebracht hier einige Vorgänge zu erwähnen die sich auf der Konvention abspielten und auf einige von derselben gefaßten Beschlüsse aufmerksam zu machen. Denn diese Beschlüsse, obwohl von großer Wichtigkeit, werden ja doch erst dann wirklichen Wert und Bedeutung haben, wenn sie die Unterstützung und Zustimmung der Mitgliedschaft erhalten.

Auf der Konvention waren 41 Staaten, 2 Territorien und die canadische Dominion durch 402 Delegaten vertreten. Eröffnet wurde sie am 19. September Vormittags und vertagte sich am 30. September um 9:30 abends. Ueber alle Verhandlungen bei denen es sich um konstitutionelle Fragen handelte, können wir hier schon deßhalb hinweggehen, als das Resultat dieser Verhandlungen, das heißt die vorgeschlagenen Konstitutions-Veränderungen, einen Teil der deutschen Seiten dieser Ausgabe bilden. Hervorheben wollen wir aber in dieser Beziehung, daß ein Amendement zu Sekt. 64 der Urabstimmung vorliegt laut welchem, wenn angenommen, der Minimal-Beitrag den die Lokal-Unionen von ihren Mitgliedern zu erheben haben, für zu vollem Benefit berechtigte Mitglieder, von 50 auf 75 Cents per Monat, und für zu teilweisem Benefit berechtigte Mitglieder von 30 auf 50 Cents per Monat zu erhöhen ist. Diese Beitragserhöhung betrifft eine große Anzahl unserer Lokal-Unionen in kleineren Städten und Orten; in größeren Städten wird der erhöhte Beitrag, wie vorgeschlagen, und sogar darüber, schon seit einer Reihe von Jahren erhoben. Aehnliche Versuche, früherer Konventionen die Lokalkassen zu stärken sind zwar jedesmal gescheitert, aber nachdem die so niedrigen Beitrag erhebenden Lokal-Unionen im Laufe der letzten Jahre die Erfahrung gemacht haben, daß wenn sie in einen Ausstand oder Aussperrung verwickelt werden, ihre Lokalkasse keine Rolle spielt und sie gezwungen sind sich in solchen Fällen sofort an die General-Offize um Hilfe zu wenden, und besonders, da gerade diese Lokal-Unionen die Unterstützung die ihnen die General-Offize bis jetzt gewährte, bei gegenwärtigen hohen Lebensmittelpreißen, als ungenügend finden, und vornehmlich sie es sind die eine erhöhte Unterstützungsrate wünschen, wäre zu erwarten, daß das Amendement zu Sekt. 64 diesmal Annahme finden wird.

Wir wollen ferner erwähnen, daß ein Versuch gemacht wurde ein Amendement zur Annahme zu bringen, welches darauf hinzielte nicht nur die Nomination, sondern auch die Wahl der Generalbeamten den Konventionen zu überlassen und dieses Recht der Urabstimmung, das heißt der Gesammtmitgliedschaft zu entziehen. Die Gesinnung der Delegaten war aber scheinbar, doch zu demokratisch um einer solchen reaktionären Maßregel Gehör zu schenken. Das betreffende Amendement wurde mit überwältigender Majorität abgelehnt.

Eine längere und heftige Debatte rief das Amendement zu Sekt. 8 hervor, womit bezweckt werden soll auf künftigen Konventionen ,der Anwesenheit zahlreicher Organisatoren und deren vorgeblicher Beeinflußung der Delegaten zu Gunsten der jeweiligen Administration, im Sinne des Sprüchwortes: „Weß Brod ich eß, daß Lied ich singe," einen Riegel vorzuschieben. Noch längere und animirtere Debatte aber wurde durch einen Antrag heraufbeschworen dem die ähnliche Absicht zu Grunde lag, und der dahin ging, daß es dem General-Präsidenten untersagt sein solle von der Vertagung der Konvention an bis zum Tage an dem die Wahl der Generalbeamten stattfindet, keinen Organisator zu beschäftigen und die jetzt beschäftigten sofort zu entlassen. Dieser Antrag fand heftige Opposition, besonders seitens solcher Delegaten deren Lokal-Unionen, sei es weil ihre Mitglieder im Ausstande, oder weil eine andere Bewegung, oder Reorganisation, oder Agitation im Gange ist, und die betreffenden Lokal-Unionen die Dienste der Organisatoren nicht zwei Monate lang entbehren können. Andere Delegaten verwahrten sich dagegen, daß ihre Konstituenten bei der Wahl der Generalbeamten, für eine Beeinflußung durch Organisatoren empfänglich seien. Der Antrag wurde dann auch schließlich unter Namensaufruf mit 234 gegen 122 Stimmen abgelehnt.

Die ersten zwei Resolutionen die der Konvention unterbreitet wurden, verlangten beide die Errichtung eines Sanitariums nach

dem Muster des Schriftsetzer Heims in Colorado Springs, seitens unserer Brüderschaft. Beide Resolutionen wurden den zu erwählenden Generalbeamten überwiesen, mit der Weisung, sich mit Fachleuten betreffs Information in der Frage in Verbindung zu setzen, einschlägiges Material zu sammeln und der nächsten Konvention einen verständlichen und ausführbaren Plan zu Errichtung eines solchen Sanitariums zu unterbreiten.

Der Frage der hohlen Stahl-Türen und Bekleidungsgegenstände (metal doors and trim) und solcher mit Metall-Ueberzug, wurde beträchtliche Zeit gewidmet, da sie in den größeren Städten, vornehmlich in New York, zu verschiedentlichen Jurisdiktionsstreitigkeiten mit den Metallarbeitern geführt hat die teilweise noch nicht geschlichtet sind. Die Konvention faßte in dieser Frage den Beschluß, daß die Carpenter die Anbringung und Ausstellung dieses Materials, als ihnen zukommend, beanspruchen, und wurden Schritte eingeleiter diesen Ansprüchen Nachdruck zu verleihen und Geltung zu verschaffen.

Die Schwierigkeiten die sich uns in letzter Zeit bezüglich unserer Benefit-Einrichtungen im Staate Süd Carolina, infolge des Inkraftretens eines neuen Versicherungsgesetzes entgegenstellten, sind wie aus einem, vom Versicherungs-Kommissär obigen Staates eingelaufenen und der Konvention unterbreiteten Schreiben hervorging, behoben. Dieser Beamte schickte die geleistete Licensgebühr im Betrage von $25 an den G. S. zurück, mit der Erklärung, er sei zur Ueberzeugung gelangt, daß unsere Organisation nicht als Versicherungs-Gesellschaft betrachtet werden könne und daher nicht den staatlichen Versicherungsgesetzen unterstellt sei.

Als Vertreter zu den zwei nächsten Konventionen der A. F. of L. wurden gewählt: Frank Duffy, Wm. D. Huber, Wm. B. Macfarlane, Carl Young, Thos. F. Flynn, Wm. J. Kelly und A. M. Swartz.

Zur Vertretung unserer Brüderschaft auf den zwei nächsten Konventionen des Building Trades Departments wurden folgende Delegaten erwählt: James Kirby, Frank Duffy, D. F. Featherston, L. B. Regan, James Hopkins, J. T. Cosgrove und Wm. Griebling.

Nachdem anfangs dieses Jahres, durch Urabstimmung, der Sekt. 24 unserer Konstitution eine Bestimmung beigefügt wurde dahingehend, daß die Konvention (und nicht wie früher der G. P.) die Mitglieder des Komites erwählen soll dessen Aufgabe es ist im Hauptquartier in Indianapolis die für Generalbeamten abgegebenen Stimmen zu zählen und das Resultat zusammen zu stellen, war es Sache der Konvention diese Bestimmung auszuführen und folgende Delegaten wurden, nach der siebenten Abstimmung als erwählt erklärt: John Zaring, L. U. 16 Springfield, Ill.; Wesley Hall, L. U. 8 Philadelphia, Pa.; Thomas P. Ryan, L. U. 471 Brooklyn, N. Y.; John H. Robinson, L. U. 1 Chicago, Ill., und Wm. Yager, L. U. 11 Cleveland, Ohio.

Da die Konvention noch verschiedene andere Resolutionen und Bestimmungen von allgemeiner Wichtigkeit faßte, darunter solche die für unsere in Shops und Fabriken beschäftigten Mitglieder von besonderem Interesse sind, und auf die wir etwas näher eingehen möchten, werden wir diese, wegen Raummangels, leider sehr notdürftig ausfallenden Notizen über die Verhandlungen unser Des Moines Konvention, in nächster Nummer fortsetzen.

Konstitutions-Veränderungen vorgeschlagen von der Des Moines Konvention.

Sekt. 8. Die Wahl der Delegaten und Stellvertreter soll in der ersten, der Konvention vorausgehenden Versammlung im Monat Juli stattfinden. Alle Mitglieder sind per Post zu dieser Versammlung einzuladen.

Kein Mitglied, das nicht ein Carpenter-Gehülfe (wie in Sekt. 73 bezeichnet), nicht als solcher im Gewerke bethätigt und zur Fristung seines Lebensunterhaltes auf diese Bethätigung angewiesen ist, das nicht zwölf Monate vor der Wahl gutstehendes Mitglied der V. B. war, es sei denn, daß seine Lokal-Union noch nicht zwölf Monate lang besteht, **und kein Mitglied welches während der drei, der Konvention vorausgehenden Monate, als Organisator in den Diensten der V. B. steht,** soll als Delegat wählbar sein.

(Das Amendement besteht hier in obigem Zusatze in Fettschrift, die gegenwärtige Lesung der Sekt. 8 ist wie oben, ohne Zusatz.)

Sekt. 15. Das Konstitutions-, das Beschwerde- und Appellations-Komite sollen je vier Tage vor Beginn der Konvention in der Stadt, wo dieselbe abgehalten wird, zusammentreten, **und kein, in den Diensten der V. B. stehender Organisator, oder Mitglied des G. E. B., soll als Mitglied eines dieser Komites wählbar sein.**

(Auch hier besteht das Amendement in dem Zusatz in Fettschrift; die gegenwärtige Lesung der Sekt. 15 ist wie oben, ohne Zusatz.)

Sekt. 19. Die Gehälter der General-Beamten sollen wie folgt sein:

Der General-Präsident soll $2,500 jährlich, der General-Sekretär soll $2,500 jährlich, der General-Schatzmeister soll $2,500 jährlich erhalten und die Mitglieder des General-Exekutiv-Boards und die General-Organisatoren sollen die Summe von $5.00 täglich für die Zeit erhalten, während der sie im Dienste der V. B. stehen. Alle Gehälter der General-Beamten sollen von der General-Konvention festgesetzt werden und der Gutheißung der Urabstimmung unterworfen sein.

Gegenwärtige Lesung:

Sekt. 19. Die Gehälter der General-Beamten sollen wie folgt sein:

Der General-Präsident soll $2,000 jährlich, der General-Sekretär soll $2,000 jährlich, der General-Schatzmeister soll $2,000 jährlich erhalten und die Mitglieder des General-Exekutiv-Boards und die General-Organisatoren sollen die Summe von $4.00 täglich für die Zeit erhalten, während der sie im Dienste der V. B. stehen. Alle Gehälter der General-Beamten sollen von der General-Konvention festgesetzt werden und der Gutheißung der Urabstimmung unterworfen sein.

Sekt. 20. Die Namen aller Kandidaten für General-Beamtenstellen sollen den Mitgliedern der V. B. zur Urabstimmung unterbreitet werden und diejenigen Kandidaten welche die höchste Stimmenzahl erhielten, sollen als erwählt erklärt werden. Nominationen für alle General-Beamten sollen während der Tagung der Konvention gemacht und sofort den Mitgliedern zu Urabstimmung unterbreitet werden und der Amtstermin der Erwählten soll am 1. Februar beginnen und nach zweijähriger Dauer am selben Datum ablaufen. Vorerwähnte Beamten sollen gemäß des australischen Wahlsystem's, in folgender Weise, erwählt werden: Gedruckte, die Namen aller Kandidaten enthaltende offizielle Stimmzettel sollen den L. U.'en von der General-Office der V. B. geliefert werden und die Mitglieder, hinter dem Namen des Kandidaten, für welchen sie zu stimmen wünschen, ein Kreuz (X) beifügen. Der Gebrauch aller anderen Stimmzettel ist verboten. Alle Beamten sollen zwei Jahre im Amt bleiben, oder bis ihre Nachfolger vorschriftsgemäß erwählt und in ihr Amt eingesetzt sind.

Alle Delegaten zur A. F. of L., dem Building Trades Departement, dem Stimmenzählungs-Komite, oder anderer solcher Körper, sollen in folgender Weise nominirt und erwählt werden: Am ersten Tage der zweiten Woche der Konvention, sofort nach der Nomination der General-Beamten, sollen die Nominationen für Delegaten zur A. F. of L. zum B. T. D., für Mitglieder des Stimmenzählungs-Komites, oder andere Nominationen die der Konvention zukommen, vorgenommen werden. Die Wahl soll am dritten Tage der zweiten Woche der Konvention, in regelrechter Sitzung und mittelst offizieller gedruckter, von der V. B. gelieferten, Stimmzettel, stattfinden. Die Namen aller Kandidaten sollen auf den offiziellen Stimmzetteln unter passender Ueberschrift und der Reihenfolge nach wie nominirt, aufgeführt sein. Die Kandidaten welche eine Majorität aller abgegebenen Stimmen erhalten, sollen als erwählt erklärt werden. Derjenige Kandidat welcher die geringste Stimmenzahl erhält, soll bei jeder folgenden Abstimmung ausscheiden. Bei der Stimmenabgabe sollen die Delegaten, hinter dem Namen des Kandidaten für den sie zu stimmen wünschen ein X beifügen. Die Benutzung aller anderen Stimmzettel ist verboten. Alle anderen Sektionen, oder Theile derselben, die mit obigen Bestimmungen im Widerspruch stehen, sind hiermit widerrufen.

(Das Amendement bildet hier der Zusatz in Fettschrift, der erstere Teil der Sekt. 20 ist die gegenwärtige Lesung.)

Sekt. 26. Kein Mitglied soll als General-Beamter, **Mitglied des G. E. B.,** Organisator oder Abgesandter wählbar sein, das nicht zur Zeit der Wahl oder Ernennung von der V. B. beschäftigt, oder zur Fristung seines Unterhaltes im Gewerke bethätigt ist; und soll während seiner Amtsdauer nicht in die Dienste einer anderen Person oder Organisation treten.

(Diese Sektion in amendirter Form, unterscheidet sich nur dadurch von Sekt. 26 in gegenwärtiger Lesung, daß die Worte in Fettschrift, „Mitglied des G. E. B." eingeschaltet sind.)

Sekt. 29. Wenn Klagen gegen einen General-Beamten erhoben werden, so soll der G. P. die Macht haben, denselben während der Untersuchung des Falles seitens des G. E. B. zu suspendiren. Diese Untersuchung muß innerhalb dreißig Tagen stattfinden und das Resultat derselben ist den Lokal-Unionen innerhalb dieses Zeitraumes, **nebst einer Abschrift sämmtlichen Beweismaterials** zur Urabstimmung zu unterbreiten. Das Resultat dieser Urabstimmung ist dem G. P. innerhalb weiterer dreißig Tage zuzusenden, und sollte der Angeklagte durch zwei Drittel der abgegebenen Stimmen des beschuldigten Vergehens schuldig befunden werden, so soll der G. P. die Suspension als permanent erklären.

(In dieser Sektion besteht das Amendement in dem Satze in Fettschrift, einer Einschaltung. Die gegenwärtige Lesung der Sekt. 29 ist wie oben, ohne den eingeschalteten Satz.)

Sekt. 31. Es soll die Pflicht des G. P. sein, den Vorsitz auf allen Konventionen der V. B. zu führen und dieselben nach parlamentarischen Regeln zu leiten und dieser Konstitution gemäß. Er ist befugt, wenn immer er's für nöthig erachtet, alle Bücher, Belege und Rechnungen der Lokal-Unionen und Distrikts-Verbände summarisch entweder persönlich zu untersuchen, oder durch einen Stellvertreter untersuchen zu lassen. Er ist ermächtigt, Lokal-Unionen, welche gegen die Verfassung oder gegen Gesetze der V. B. verstoßen, zu suspendiren, und er hat, mit Zustimmung des G. E. B., alle in den General-Aemtern etwa entstehenden Vakanzen zu besetzen. Auf Ersuchen eines D. C. oder, wo ein D. C. nicht besteht, einer L. U. soll der G. P. irgend ein gutstehendes Verbandsmitglied zum Organisator ernennen dürfen, falls er glaubt, daß solche Ernennung für den betreffenden Bezirk zweckmäßig ist, **jedoch nur auf zweidrittel Majoritätsbeschluß einer Spezial-Versammlung eines D. C. oder L. U.**

In keinem Falle soll ein Organisator nach irgend einem Distrikt entsendet werden ohne den betreffenden D. C. oder L. U. hiervon zu benachrichtigen; es sei denn, daß zufriedenstellende Gründe für eine solche Handlung vorgebracht werden können. Er hat alle Charters zu unterzeichnen; in außergewöhnlichen Fällen darf er Dispens ertheilen; er hat alle Rechtsfragen zu entscheiden und ebenso, bis auf beanstandete Forderungen, alle Berufungen und Beschwerden, doch unterliegen seine Entscheidungen der Berufung an die G. E. B. wie es in den Abschnitten 93, 4, 95, 96 und 97 der Verfassung des weiteren bestimmt und vorgesehen ist.

(Das vorgeschlagene Amendement besteht hier ebenfalls in dem in Fettschrift gedruckten eingeschaltenen Satze. Die gegenwärtige Lesung der Sekt. 31 ist wie oben, den Satz in Fettschrift ausgeschaltet.)

Sekt. 41. Der General-Exekutiv-Board soll aus seinen Mitgliedern seinen eigenen Vorsitzenden und Sekretär erwählen und regelmäßig vierteljährliche, oder, wenn sonst notwendig, Versammlungen abhalten, in welchen der G. P., G. S. und G. Sch. eine berathende, aber keine entscheidende Stimme haben sollen. Alle an den G. E. B. gerichtete Schreiben und Appellationen müssen an den G. S. gesandt werden, welcher sie dem Sekretär des G. E. B. in dessen nächster Sitzung einhändigen soll. Die Verhandlungen des G. E. B. sollen im „Carpenter" veröffentlicht werden. **Die Mitglieder des G. E. B. können, während den, zwischen den vierteljährlichen Sitzungen des G. E. B. gelegenen Zeiträumen, unter der Oberaufsicht des G. P., als Organisatoren fungiren und sollen während dieser Funktion zu jeder Zeit denselben Gehalt wie die General-Organisatoren beziehen und wie in Sekt. 19 bestimmt und vorgesehen ist.**

(Der Zusatz in Fettschrift ist hier das Amendement. Die gegenwärtige Lesung der Sekt. 41 ist wie oben, ohne Zusatz.)

Sekt. 44. Es ist Pflicht des G. E. B., die Bürgschaftspapiere des G. S. und G. Sch. ausfertigen zu lassen und für die V. B. in Obhut zu nehmen. Er soll vierteljährlich einen licensirten Rechnungs-Experten anstellen, um die Finanzbücher des G. S. und G. Sch. zu revidiren, und besagter Rechnungs-Experte soll gehalten sein dem Vorsitzenden des G. E. B. einen detailirten Bericht zu unterbreiten. Der G. E. B. soll alle Rechnungen prüfen und alle anderen von der Konstitution vorgeschriebenen Pflichten erfüllen.

(In obiger, amendirter Form der Sekt. 44 sind die neunte und zehnte folgendermaßen lautentenden Zeilen ausgeschaltet: „In keinem Falle soll ein Mitglied des G. E. B. als bezahlter Organisator fungiren." Diese Bestimmung würde mit Sekt. 41 in amendirter Form in Widerspruch stehen.)

Sekt. 47. Die Wahl aller Lokal-Beamten soll durch Stimmzettel geschehen und es soll einer Mehrheit aller abgegebenen Stimmen bedürfen um eine Wahl zu konstituiren. **Irgend eine L. U. kann ihre Beamten unter Anwendung des australischen Wahlsystems erwählen, und die Kandidaten die eine Mehrheit der Stimmen erhielten, sollen als gewählt erklärt werden.**

(Das Amendement zu Sekt. 47 besteht in obigem Zusatz in Fettschrift. Die gegenwärtige Lesung ist wie oben, ohne Zusatz.)

Sekt. 48. Wenn mehr als zwei Kandidaten für dasselbe Amt vorhanden sind, so soll bei jedem erfolglosen Ballot derjenige, der die niedrigste Stimmenzahl erhalten, fallen gelassen und die Abstimmung fortgesetzt werden, bis ein Kandidat eine absolute Majorität über alle errungen hat, **es sei denn, daß das australische Wahlsystem angewandt wird, in welchem Falle diejenigen Kandidaten, welche die höchste Stimmenzahl erhalten, als erwählt erklärt werden sollen.**

(Der Zusatz in Fettschrift ist hier das Amendement. Die gegenwärtige Lesung der Sekt. 48 ist wie oben, ohne Zusatz.)

Sekt. 54. Wenn in einer Stadt zwei oder mehr Lokal-Unionen bestehen, so müssen dieselben in einem Distrikt-Council vertreten sein. Der Distrikt-Council muß ausschließlich aus Delegaten von Lokal-Unionen der V. B. zusammengesetzt sein und sind dieselben den vom Distrikt-Council angenommenen und von den Lokal-Unionen der betreffenden Lokalität und dem G. P. gebilligten Nebengesetze und Arbeitsregeln unterworfen. Wenn es der G. P. im Interesse der Organisation im Allgemeinen und für gut hält, soll er die Macht haben eine solche L. U. anzuweisen sich demjenigen D. C. anzuschließen dem die L. U. seinem Ermessen nach angehören sollte und die Jurisdiktionsgrenzen eines solchen D. C. bestimmen. Die Entscheidung soll jedoch einer Appellation, laut Sekt. 93, unterworfen sein.

Distrikt Councils können auch, außer in Städten, an anderen Orten gebildet werden wenn zwei oder mehr Lokal-Unionen anderer angrenzender Orte darum nachsuchen, oder wenn nach Ansicht des G. P. das Gedeihen der V. B. den engeren Zusammenschluß dieser Orte bedingt. Ein so gebildeter Distrikt-Council soll denselben allgemeinen Gesetzen unterstehen denen Distrikt-Councils in Städte unterworfen sind. (Siehe Sekt. 54, 55, 56 und 57.)

(Hier besteht ebenfalls das Amendement in dem Zusatz in Fettschrift, Sekt. 54 in gegenwärtiger Lesung, lautet wie oben ohne Zusatz.)

Sekt. 64. Die Aufnahmegebühr für alle Mitglieder soll nicht weniger als fünf Dollar betragen. Benefitberechtigte Mitglieder sollen nicht weniger als **fünfundsiebzig** Cents Beitrag per Monat bezahlen und teilweise benefitberechtigte Mitglieder und Lehrlinge nicht weniger als **fünfzig** Cents Beitrag per Monat. Kein Beamter oder Mitglied soll von der Entrichtung der Beiträge oder Assez-

ments befreit sein, noch sollen diese in irgend einer Form zurückerstattet oder ausgelöscht werden.

Gegenwärtige Lesung:

Sekt. 64. Die Aufnahmegebühr für alle Mitglieder soll nicht weniger als fünf Dollar betragen. Benefitberechtigte Mitglieder sollen nicht weniger als fünfzig Cents Beiträge per Monat bezahlen und teilweise benefitberechtigte Mitglieder und Lehrlinge nicht weniger als dreißig Cents Beiträge per Monat. Kein Beamter oder Mitglied soll von der Entrichtung der Beiträge oder Assessments befreit sein, noch sollen diese in irgend einer Form zurückerstattet oder ausgelöscht werden.

(Mit Annahme der Sekt. 64 in ersterer, in amendirter Form, ist der Minimal-Beitrag benefitberechtigter Mitglieder von fünfzig auf fünfundsiebzig Cents per Monat, und der Minimal-Beitrag teilweise zu Benefit berechtigter Mitglieder von dreißig auf fünfzig Cents per Monat erhöht.)

Sekt. 74. Die Jurisdiktion dieser V. B. soll sich über alle in den in Sekt. 73 angeführten Branchen beschäftigten Arbeiter erstrecken, seien sie nun an der Errichtung eines Gebäudes oder an Reparaturen oder an der Zubereitung oder Fabrikation von Material für dasselbe, **einschließlich aller Bekleidungsgegenstände mit Metallüberzug (metal-covered trim), hohler Fensterrahmen und Thüren und hohler Bekleidungsgegenständen aus Stahl beschäftigt.**

(Der Zusatz in Fettschrift bildet das Amendement; der erste, nicht fettgedruckte Teil, ist die gegenwärtige Lesung der Sekt. 74.

Sekt. 75 sei gestrichen; dieselbe lautet:

Sekt. 75. Ein Kandidat, welcher sich in irgend einer unter der Jurisdiktion der V. B. stehenden L. U. zur Aufnahme meldet, muß Bürger der Ver. Staaten oder Canada sein, oder Beweise erbringen, daß er beabsichtigt, Bürger zu werden.

Sekt. 76. (Neue Sektion.) Lehrlinge müssen guten moralischen Charakter besitzen, dürfen nicht über 21 Jahre alt und im Besitze eines, von einem zuverlässigen Arbeitgeber unterzeichneten Vertrages sein, in welchem sich derselbe verpflichtet den Lehrling für die Dauer von vier Jahren beständig, und unter Lohn- und anderen Arbeitsbedingungen, wie solche in der Lokalität in der der Vertrag eingegangen ist vorherrschen, zu beschäftigen. Lehrlinge sollen zu jeder Zeit der Gerichtsbarkeit der betreffenden Lokal-Union oder Distrikt-Councils unterstehen; sie müssen sich, nachdem sie das konstitutionelle Alter erreicht haben, der Organisation anschließen und nach Ablauf ihres, mit ihrem Arbeitgeber eingegangenen Vertrages, wenn sie sechs Monate lang gutstehend, und sie gemäß Sekt. 73 dazu qualifizirt sind, sollen sie der Klasse der benefitberechtigten Mitglieder zugetheilt werden. Sollte ein Lehrling den mit seinem Arbeitgeber eingegangenen Vertrag nicht einhalten, so soll er fernerhin von der Mitgliedschaft in der V. B. ausgeschlossen sein. Lehrlings-Mitgliedsbücher sollen in Farbe und Größe von den Büchern der Carpentergehülfen abweichen und Zwischenräume zur Vermerkung des Namens des Arbeitgebers und wie lange beschäftigt, enthalten. Eine Freikarte (clearance card) soll einem Lehrlinge nur unter Zustimmung der Lokal-Union oder des Distrikt-Councils dem die Kontrolle der Lokalität untersteht, ausgestellt werden.

Gegenwärtige Lesung:

Sekt. 76. Lehrlinge über 17 Jahre, von gutem Rufe, können als Mitglieder aufgenommen werden, und, wenn sie 21 Jahre alt, sechs Monate gutstehend und sonstwie qualifizirt sind, wie in Sekt. 73 vorgeschrieben, werden sie als zum Benefite berechtigte Mitglieder gelten.

Sekt. 84. Ein qualifizirter Kandidat, welcher Mitglied einer Lokal-Union dieser V. B. zu werden wünscht, muß die reguläre Applikation ausfüllen und mit seiner Namensunterschrift versehen. Die Applikation muß von zwei gutstehenden Mitgliedern gegengezeichnet sein, welche sich dafür verbürgen, daß der Applikant geeignet ist, Mitglied zu werden. Nachdem dieselbe für richtig befunden worden ist, soll sie dem P. S. zur Aufbewahrung übergeben werden.

Irgend ein Mitglied das einer Applikation seine Namensunterschrift leiht, wenn es sich bewußt ist, daß sich der Kandidat nicht zur Mitgliedschaft in der V. B. eignet, soll mit einer Geldstrafe von nicht unter fünf Dollar belegt werden.

(Das Amendement besteht hier in dem Zusatz in Fettschrift. Die gegenwärtige Lesung der Sekt. 84 ist wie oben, ohne Zusatz.)

Sekt. 91. Ein Mitglied kann Kontraktor bleiben oder in das Kontraktgeschäft eintreten, vorausgesetzt, daß es die von der Union festgesetzten Löhne bezahlt, die Gewerksregeln beobachtet, ausschließlich nur Mitglieder der V. B. beschäftigt, die Konstitution einhält und keine Teil- oder Sub-Kontrakte oder Stückarbeit von einem Carpenter-Kontraktor übernimmt, und ferner vorausgesetzt, daß es nicht irgend einem Verbande von Kontraktoren oder Arbeitgebern beitritt oder angehört, **und soll ein solches Mitglied weder als Beamter noch Delegat seiner Lokal-Union wählbar sein.** Eine Verletzung dieser Regel ist durch Auferlegung einer Geldstrafe oder Ausschluß zu ahnden.

(Der fettgedruckte, eingeschaltete Satz, ist hier das Amendement; Sekt. 91 ohne diesen Satz ist die gegenwärtige Lesung.)

Sekt. 128. Bei Sterbe- und Unfällen hat sich die Person, welche Anspruch auf Benefit erhebt, mit einem ärztlichen Attest an die L. U. zu wenden, und wenn dieselbe den Fall nicht beanstandet, soll das Gesuch nebst Attest vom F. S. dem G. Sch. übermittelt werden mit dem ausgefüllten Claim-Certifi-

kat der V. B., sowie mit allen anderen erforderlichen Dokumenten.

(Die vorgeschlagende Aenderung besteht hier nur darin, daß G. S. in der fünften Linie, in G. Sch. verwandelt ist. Es liegt hier die Absicht vor, den G. S. von dieser Arbeit zu entbinden und dieselbe dem General-Schatzmeister, der sich so wie so ebenfalls mit Benefitforderungen zu befassen hat, zu übertragen.)

Sekt. 128a. Alle Ansprüche auf Sterbegeld müssen beim G. Sch. innerhalb sechs Monaten vom Datum des betreffenden Todesfalles eingereicht werden. Wird der Anspruch vom G. Sch. abgewiesen, so steht der fraglichen Partei, bezw. den Parteien das Recht zu, innerhalb von sechs Monaten nach dieser Abweisung Berufung einzulegen bei dem G. E. B., und werden sie auch von diesem nicht zufriedengestellt, so verbleibt ihnen das Recht, innerhalb von zwei Jahren an die General-Konvention zu appelliren. Es soll kein Anspruch mehr berücksichtigt werden, der älter ist, als zwei Jahre.

(In dieser Sektion ist ebenfalls G. S. in G. Sch. verwandelt um dieselbe mit der vorhergehenden Sektion in Einklang zu bringen.)

Sekt. 120. Beim Eintreffen einer solchen Forderung soll der G. Sch. den Fall untersuchen und, wenn erstere berechtigt ist, soll der G. Sch. dem F. S. der L. U. sofort eine Bank-Anweisung für den Betrag der Forderung, zahlbar an die zu derselben berechtigten Person, zusenden.

(Hier wird dieselbe Aenderung vorgeschlagen wie in vorhergehender Sektion, und aus denselben Gründen.)

Sekt. 131. Ein Mitglied, das die Gerichtsbarkeit seiner L. U. verläßt, um in einem anderen Bezirk zu arbeiten und nun bei einer anderen L. U. eintreten will, muß sich zu diesem Behufe beim F. S. melden und diesem sein Quittungsbuch, sowie eine vorschriftsmäßig ausgefüllte Freikarte vorweisen. Solche Karten auszustellen, sind die L. U.'s verpflichtet, vorausgesetzt, es liegen gegen das betreffende Mitglied keine Anklagen vor, und es bezahlt alle seine Rückstände, sowie die Beiträge für den laufenden Monat und für den kommenden Monat im voraus. Die Freikarte hat der Inhaber am ersten Versammlungsabend nachdem er Beschäftigung erlangt hat bei der Union zu hinterlegen, in deren Gerichtsbarkeit er sich befindet. **Und in keinem Falle soll der F. S. von einem Mitgliedes das in einer anderen, einer anderen L. U. oder D. C. unterstehenden Gerichtsbarkeit beschäftigt ist, ohne die Zustimmung dieser L. U. oder D. C.'s, Beiträge entgegennehmen. (Siehe Sekt. 137.)**

Gegenwärtige Lesung:

Sekt. Ein Mitglied, das die Gerichtsbarkeit seiner L. U. verläßt, um in einem anderen Bezirk zu arbeiten und nun bei einer anderen L. U. eintreten will, muß sich zu diesem Behufe beim F. S. melden und diesem sein Quittungsbuch, sowie eine vorschriftsmäßig ausgefüllte Freikarte vorweisen. Solche Karten auszustellen, sind die L. U.'s verpflichtet, vorausgesetzt, es liegen gegen das betreffende Mitglied keine Anklagen vor, und es bezahlt alle seine Rückstände, sowie die Beiträge für den laufenden Monat und für den kommenden Monat im voraus. Die Freikarte hat der Inhaber am ersten Versammlungsabend nachdem er Beschäftigung erlangt hat bei der Union zu hinterlegen, in deren Gerichtsbarkeit er sich befindet. Werden Freikarte und Quittungsbuch in Ordnung befunden, so muß das betreffende Mitglied aufgenommen werden, vorausgesetzt, daß es die in den Nebengesetzen des Distrikts vorgesehenen Bedingungen erfüllt, und daß in dem Bezirk weder ein Streik noch eine Arbeitssperre im Gange ist.

Unter keinen Umständen darf der F. S. Beiträge annehmen von einem Mitgliede, das unter der Gerichtsbarkeit einer anderen L. U. oder eines anderen Distriktsrathes arbeitet, sofern die betreffende andere L. U. oder der andere Distriktsrath nicht damit einverstanden ist. (Siehe Sekt. 137.)

Sekt. 135. Beim Betreten des Versammlungs-Lokals einer Lokal-Union soll ein Mitglied mit einer Freikarte sein Mitgliedsbuch dem Präsidenten überreichen, welcher ein Komite von Drei ernennen soll, das sich in das Vorzimmer begeben, den Applikanten prüfen und sofort berichten soll. **Wenn Freikarte und Mitgliedsbuch als korrekt befunden werden,** so soll eine Abstimmung vorgenommen, und wenn eine Majorität der Stimmen dafür ist, das Mitglied aufgenommen werden.

(Das Amendement besteht hier in dem fettgedruckten, eingeschalteten Satze; die gegenwärtige Lesung der Sekt. 135 ist wie oben, ohne die Einschaltung.)

Sekt. 137. Ein Mitglied, welches in einem Distrikt arbeitet, aus dem es täglich heimkehrt, oder welches von einem Arbeitgeber seines eigenen Distrikts **für die Dauer von nicht mehr denn einem Monat** in einen anderen Wirkungskreis geschickt wird, soll nicht gehalten sein, eine Freikarte zu erlangen, soll aber allen Gewerksregeln des Distrikts, in dem es temporär arbeitet, unterstellt sein.

Gegenwärtige Lesung:

Sekt. 137. Ein Mitglied, welches in einem Distrikt arbeitet, aus dem es täglich heimkehrt, oder welches von einem Arbeitgeber seines eigenen Distrikts temporär in einen anderen Wirkungskreis geschickt wird, soll nicht gehalten sein, eine Freikarte zu erlangen, soll aber allen Gewerksregeln des Distrikts, in dem es temporär arbeitet, unterstellt sein.

(In der ersteren amendirten Form der Sekt. 137, ist das Wort „temporär" durch den Satz in Fettschrift ersetzt. Die Bezeichnung,, temporär, hat sich als zu unprä-

ziſe erwieſen und Verwirrung hervorgerufen.)

Sekt. 175. Der F. S. ſoll dem G. S. monatlich auf den offiziellen für dieſen Zweck gelieferten Formularen, bei $2.00 Strafe, im Unterlaſſungsfalle, einen ſchriftlichen Bericht einſenden, ſowie nicht ſpäter wie in der zweiten Sitzung der L. U. in jedem Vierteljahr die Mitgliederzahl und den Finanzſtand **der L. U. im** vorhergehenden Vierteljahr angeben, und er ſoll den Truſtees ſolche Bürgſchaft leiſten, wie es die L. U. beſtimmen mag.

Eine L. U. welche eine Offize etablirt hat und einen permanenten F. S. beſchäftigt, ſoll, wenn ſolches in regelreicher Weiſe beſchloſſen wird, ermächtigt ſein ihre Bücher und anderes Eigenthum dieſer Offize zur Verwahrung zu überweiſen und dem F. S. ſolche Pflichten zu übertragen wie ſie es zur Abwickelung ihrer Geſchäfte als geeignet und vortheilhaft erachtet.

(Auch hier bildet der Zuſatz in Fettſchrift das Amendement; die gegenwärtige Leſung der Sekt. 175 iſt wie oben, ohne den Zuſatz.)

Sekt. 203. Die Beſchuldigungen müſſen in der Verſammlung vorgeleſen und bis zur nächſten Verſammlung zurückgelegt werden, und das Mitglied muß von dem P. S. **in regiſtrirtem Briefe** aufgefordert werden, daſelbſt anweſend zu ſein. Zu gleicher Zeit ſoll der G. P. eine Abſchrift der gegen das Mitglied erhobenen Anſchuldigungen nebſt den Einzelheiten demſelben zuſtellen.

Gegenwärtige Leſung:

Sekt. 203. Die Beſchuldigungen müſſen in der Verſammlung vorgeleſen und bis zur nächſten Verſammlung zurückgelegt werden, und das Mitglied muß von dem P. S. ſchriftlich benachrichtigt werden, daſelbſt anweſend zu ſein. Zu gleicher Zeit ſoll der P. S. eine Abſchrift der gegen das Mitglied erhobenen Anſchuldigungen nebſt den Einzelheiten demſelben zuſtellen.

(In der erſteren, der amendirten Sektion, iſt das Wort „ſchriftlich" durch den Satz in Fettſchrift erſetzt.)

Sekt. 227. Es ſoll die Pflicht aller D. C.'s und L. U.'en ſein, der Verwendung von Bekleidungs-Gegenſtänden (trim) und in der Werkſtatt hergeſtellten Carpenter-Arbeit, von **Hotel, Bank, Bar, Store und Offize Einrichtungen ſowie von Kirchen, Schul und Hausgeräthen** die mit dieſem Label verſehen ſind, **durch Patroniſiren ſolcher Plätze oder Ankauf ſolcher Waare,** Vorſchub zu leiſten, und wo immer möglich die Mitglieder ihres Wirkungskreiſes von dem Handhaben oder Aufſtellen von Nicht-Unionmaterial abzuhalten.

Gegenwärtige Leſung:

Sekt. 227. Es ſoll die Pflicht aller D. C.'s oder L. U.'en ſein, der Verwendung von Begleitungs-Gegenſtänden (trim) und in der Werkſtätte hergeſtellten Carpenter-Arbeit, die mit dieſem Label verſehen iſt, Vorſchub zu leiſten und wo immer möglich, die Mitglieder ihres Wirkungskreiſes von dem Handhaben oder Aufſtellen von Nicht-Unionmaterial abzuhalten.

„Das Amendement beſteht hier in obiger fettgedruckter Einſchaltung.)

Angliederung.

Sekt. 3. Durch eine am 8. Mai 1908 vorgenommene Urabſtimmung iſt beſchloſſen worden, der Baugewerkſchafts-Abtheilung der American Federation of Labor beizutretenſi alle Lokal-Unionen **mögen** deshalb, wo es ſolche gibt, ſich den Lokalverbänden dieſer Abtheilung angliedern.

(In dieſer Sektion iſt das Wort „ſollten" durch das fettgedruckte Wort „mögen" erſetzt.)

Vorgeſchlagene Ritual-Veränderungen.

In dem Abſchnitt, Gelöbniß, nach den Worten: Arbeit zu verſchaffen, ſei beigefügt: **und Sie verſprechen ferner, bei Ankäufen nach dem Union-Label zu fragen, nur ſolche Waare zu kaufen die damit verſehen iſt, und nur Unionleute zu beſchäftigen wenn ſolches möglich iſt.**

In dem Abſchnitt, Aufnahme Ceremonien, in der erſten Anrede des Präſidenten an den Conductor, ſei nach den Worten: ſo ſtelle die nöthigen Fragen an ſie, folgende Worte beigefügt: **und berichte uns über ihre Namen.**

In der vierten Anrede des Präſidenten an den Conductor, ſeien die Worte: Herr Präſident, erlauben ſie mir einen Mitarbeiter vorzuſtellen, geſtrichen und durch folgende Worte erſetzt: **Bruder Präſident, ich finde den Mitarbeiter.....und Mitarbeiter..... (nennt deſſen oder deren Namen)** würdig unſerer Union beizutreten.

The Crooked Man.

There was a crooked man
He walked a crooked mile;
He found a crooked sixpence
Upon a crooked style;
He bought a crooked cat
That caught a crooked mouse,
And they all lived together
In a little crooked house.

Another crooked man,
With a crooked party trained;
And by selling out his vote
Many crooked dollars gained;
He bought a crooked seat
And passed some crooked laws
And in a crooked Senate
Won his party great applause.

—Ex.

There are 1,750,000 children between the ages of ten and fifteen years employed in the mines and factories of the United States.

Departement Francais

Le Congres International de Copenhague.

(Par Alphonse H. Henryot.)

Le prolétariat international s'est réuni à Copenhague, et pour la huitième fois, cette manifestation imposante a portée ses débats sur les questions qui intéressent au plus haut degré la classe ouvrière du monde entier.

Sauf la Hongrie, la Finnlande, le Japon et la republique Argentine, le prolétariat organisé de tout pays, et qui se rejuit d'une organisation ouvrière, avait envoyé ses délégués.

Voyons un peu les question de son ordre du jour. Iy y avait d'abord la question du chômage, et les moyens de le prevenir ou de le combattre. La Belgique, la Suisse les pays scandinaves et l'Allemagne ont présentés ce qu'ils ont obtenues jusqu'à ce jour; tandis que la France, l'Angleterre et l'Autriche développaient leur propositions, tendant à introduire des moyens éfficaces dans le même but.

Dans le même ordre on discutait des moyens de soutenir les uns les autres en cas de grève ou de lockout, tant au point de vue financier que moral, et comme la fameuse grève, ou plutôt le lockout suedois avait déjà donné quelques résultats on en profitait pour signaler les services rendu aux combattants par l'Allemagne, l'Autriche et le petit pays danois, tout en se plaignant sérieusement de la tactique des trades unions anglaises, qui n'ont même pas essayé de relâcher un peu les cordons de leurs bourses.

Il est vrai que nos amis anglais n'en étaient pas plus fières pour cela; aussi ont ils promis d'agir un peu plus fraternellement à la prochaine occasion. Pour être juste dans nos récriminations, il faut dire que l'on réprocha le même manque aux camarades français; ceux ci au moins offraient un excuse près que acceptable, le manque de fonds; en effet, si les grandes et puissantes trades unions anglaises ont des trésores, se montants à des millions, dans leurs caisses, les ouvriers français, qui'ne sont guère partisants de payer de grosses cotisations, même pas dans leur propre caisse, se trouvèrent dans la plus complete impossibilité de faire des versements importants dans la dite caisse de secours; d'ailleurs, eux aussi comme les amis anglais, ont fait amende honorable et promis de faire mieux la prochaine fois.

Une autre question à mon point de vue une des plus importantes, qui fut mise aux débâts, était la tactique à poursuivre en cas qu'une guerre éclaterait entre nations européennes. Le nestor du parti ouvrier anglais, le citoyen Keir Hardie, proposait et luttait valeureusement pour la grève générale, au moins de toutes les catégories de travailleurs produisants des engins de guerre. Si ses propositions ne furent point acceptés, ce n'était pas par manque de sympathie, plutôt parceque le Congrès était d'avis que ce moyen n'était pas encor praticable dans chaque pays. Mais je ne doute pas que le prochain Congrès International ira plus loin dans les remêdes tendant à supprimer toute guerre entr nations civilisés.

Une autre question, fort intéressante également, était celle des sociétés co-operatives, tant de production que de consomation. Nos amis de l'Amerique du Nord ne sont peut-être pas prêts d'attacher une grande importance à cette question; mais quiconque a eu l'occasion de voir en personne les progrès, le dévelopement qu'elle a prise en Europe, comprendra meux l'urgence des débâts et le sérieux des propositions émises. La Belgique, l'Allemagne, l'Angleterre, et voir même l'Italie, ont de ces sociétés co-opératives qui manient des sommes se montant à des millions par an. Leur succès en Belgique et en Allemagne est tel que leur gouvernement bourgeois commence à s'alarmer sérieusement et songe aux mesures

tendants à restreindre l'effet produit, ou à proclamer des lois prohibitives.

La presse bourgeoise a decrétée de supprimer les rapports sur ce congrès; j'ignore jusqu'à quelle point elle a réussi en Amerique; cette tentative a été impossible en Europe, pour la simple raison que la presse ouvrière y est par trop répandue; les journeaux capitalistes ont donc essayé de le falsifier; mais dans la même periode où siègeait le congrès international ouvrier, un congrès bourgeois international de la paix cherchait à sa manière de se rendre utile. Si ses remêdes restent des palliatifs incapable à empêcher une guerre, aux moins a-t-on montré la bonne volonté de faire quelque chose, ce que l'on a fait que sous la pression imposé par le congrès ouvrier.

Ces constatations faites, que l'on me permette une question:

Où était la délégation américaine et canadienne, quand le prolétariat du monde civilisé était réuni à Copenhague? N'appartiennent-ils pas au monde civilisé nos camarades de l'Amerique du Nord- Ou n'auraient-ils point de revendications à formuler? Les ouvriers des Etats Unis et du Canada sont pourtant loin d'obtenir une pension de retraite pour leurs vieillards, pour leurs invalides du travail, ils ne touchent point de secours en cas de chômage, et point de municipalité ni de gouvernement ne pensera à l'ouverture de travaux d'urgence pour procurer une croute de pain aux sans-travail dans les années de crise. En 1893 on disait à l'armée de Coxey visitant Washington et petitionant pour du travail ou du pain: "Keep off the grass," et aux sans-travail affamés de 1907 à New York on répondait à coups de bâtons, usant du droit constitutionel, en voulant s'assembler au Union Square, le fameux capitain de police Schmittberger montrait son bâton, disant "this is stronger than the constitution."

Seul le purti socialiste était répresenté par sept délégués; mais ce parti n'étant qu'un parti politique, favorable, il est vrai, aux revendications syndicales, et comptant bon nombre de trades unionistes parmi ses membres, n'avait cependant pas de mandat de ces derniers.

Les deux millions de travailleurs organisés dans la Fédération générale du travail et les nombreux membres de la Fédération canadienne se sont tenu écarté de cette assemblée importante, capable à faire trembler les trônes. Pourquoi? Ne souffrent-ils pas assez sous la loi des injunctions? Est-ce que les ouvriers chapeliers vont payer les 220 milles dollars d'amende imposé par un juge, jouant le rôle de chien de garde de la classe capitaliste?

Que feront nos camarades, les charpentiers à New York dans leur cas d'injunction infligé à eux dans l'intérêt d'un patron menuisier? Les chefs de la Fédération du travail sont ils prêts de servire leur année ou mois de prison pour avoir manqué de respect à un juge mercenaire? J'espère bien que non! Mais alors pourquoi ne pas joindre ses reclamations et unir ses revendications à ceux de tous les prolétaires maltraités de l'Univers entier?

Que l'on ne nous dis pas que la question de guerre n'intéresse pas les ouvriers du continent américain; sans remonter plus loin qu'à la guerre avec l'Espagne, cette guerre conduite en faveur d'une méchante clique de Wall street, fut le point de départ du renchèrissement des vivres aux Etats Unis; c'est elle qui nécessita l'élévation des contributions indirectes et des douânes; ce fut le commencement de vos agrandissements navales et de votre politique impérialiste; et comme l'apélit vient en mangeant, le system d'une "endless chain" fut introduit aux Etats Unis avec son budget maritime et militaire assez grand pour satisfaire l'apélit d'une monarchie européenne. On parle à présent de la nécessité de fortifier le canal de Panama, on ne restera pas la; quand on a une armée et des canons, quand on a une marine et des bateaux cuirassés, c'est pour s'en servir; non seulement les officiers, pour forcer leur avancement, pousseront à la guerre mais les fabricants de fusils et de canons; les constructeurs de navires veulent avoir des commandes, et gagner de l'argent. Le chauvinisme, cette "craze" funeste, implantée artificiellement dans la cerveille des enfants sous prétext de patriotisme, fera le reste. On cherchera et on trouvera un ennemi à l'exterieure, à son défaut on se servira de cette même armée contre l'ennemi

de la classe capitaliste, c'est à dire contre la classe ouvrière et productrice.

Il est donc du devoir des organisations ouvriers du continent américain de ne plus rester à l'écart des manifestation du prolétariat international; si l'on croit que ces congrès internationaux ne traitent pas les questions intéressant le prolétariat d'outre mer, que l'on se donne la peine d'y porter ses reclamations; ce qui est bon pour nos amis, les prolétaires anglais, ne saurait nuire d'autre part aux travailleurs de l'Amerique.

Pas plus d'ailleurs que l'on pourra fermer les portes des côtes atlantiques aux masses de producteurs quittant l'Europe, on pourra à la longue tenir éloigné du programme ouvrier américain les revendications reconnu urgents et utiles de ce côté de l'Atlantique. Raison de plus pour soumettre vos veux, votre manière de voir, et d'exposer vos principes devant vos frères de luttes et de misères des autres nations.

Dans trois ans, c'est à dire en 1913, aura lieu le prochain congrès international à Vienne, Autriche; les Unions syndicales ouvrières de l'Amerique du Nord devraient considerer comme un devoir impérieux d'y être répresenté, et ce par une délégation en rapport avec la force et l'importance de leur organisation.

According to the Federal Immigration Commission, 75 per cent of the miners in the bituminous coal fields of Western Pennsylvania are foreign born, mostly from Southern and Eastern Europe. They live in company houses, none of which is any too good, while "in some cases they are barely fit for human habitation." The necessities of life are mostly purchased in company stores, the price being deducted from the wages. The average yearly earnings of heads of families were found to be only $431 or about $8.30 a week. These meager wages have to be supplemented in some way. So lodgers are taken in, with resulting overcrowding. The excessive number of accidents in the mines is ascribed to the fact that most of these people had never been employed in mining before coming to this country, as well as to their ignorance of English. Of those who have been here ten years, only 22 per cent had taken steps to become citizens. Such is the cheerless picture of the lives of the slaves of the pick and shovel in the richest country on earth.—New York Call.

The total value of all property in the United States is $100,000,000,000, which, if divided equally among the people, would give each individual $1,250 worth of property.

When the Whistle Blows for Noon.

There's a charm about the chimin' of the great cathedral bells,
An' there's harmony allurin' when the big pipe organ swells;
There's a captivatin' sweetness in the trillin' of a lark,
Or a whip-poor-will a-callin' through the damp and dewy dark.
But, say you've been a-workin' for a weary half-a-day,
A-blisterin' your fingers as you're earnin' of your pay,
The screechin' notes that greets you seems the sweetes' sort o' tune,
As you drop your pick and shovel when the whistle blows for noon.

It's a raspin' note discordant to a highly cultured ear,
But to every hungry feller it's a message soft and clear,
An' you mutely bless the music as you take from off the nail
The dainty home-made knicknacks in the battered dinner pail;
Why, the daughters of Terpischore, that sat at Palla's feet,
Ne'er tripped a ripplin' measure that to ears was half so sweet;
That, no doubt, was soul-enthallin' this a hungry stomach's boon;
An' the pipes o' Pan seem playin' when the whistle blows for noon.

There are artists upon music and there's critics, it is true,
But a hungry man at noontime is a judge of music, too!
For he's given not to thinkin' how the sweet crescendos roll,
An' a stomach's not the vagueness of a music lover's soul,
An' so I say, the humin' o' the plump, brown-belted bees
A-hustlin' after honey in the famed Hesperides,
Ne'er with the swish o' busy wings a melody did croon
As sweet as stealeth to me when the whistle blows for noon.

—Roy Farrell Green.

DEATH ROLL

HOON, O. E., of L. U. 153, Helena, Mont.

Claims Paid During Oct. 1910

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
13557	Mrs. Susan Koetz.....	7	$ 50.00
13558	Mrs. Gertrude Schneider.	5	50.00
13559	Mrs. Anna S. C. Steffens	25	50.00
13560	Mrs. Bessie Briggs.....	26	50.00
13561	Mrs. Catherine Link ...	26	50.00
13562	Mrs. Charlotte Christiani	32	50.00
13563	Wm. Laguff	33	200.00
13564	Willis W. Reddick.....	71	200.00
13565	Mark G. Brown.....	83	200.00
13566	John Blum	122	200.00
13567	Emil Lempke	242	200.00
13568	Wm. Carr	261	50.00
13569	Thomas Farmer	423	50.00
13570	Henry Eckenfels	526	200.00
13571	Mrs. Lydia A. Crowley..	610	50.00
13572	E. F. Morris (dis.).....	716	400.00
13573	Guy Hill	1363	50.00
13574	Jos. H. Hilliker.....	1512	50.00
13575	Arthur Cleveland	1665	50.00
13576	Mrs. Algo Engstrom....	10	50.00
13577	Howard E. Swank (dis.)	37	400.00
13578	Otto F. Metz.....	47	200.00
13579	Jos. H. Montgomery ...	52	200.00
13580	Barney Hart	103	200.00
13581	A. L. Farrington	131	200.00
13582	O. E. Hoon	153	200.00
13583	Mrs. Gesine Heyne.....	419	50.00
13584	Samuel B. Adams	465	200.00
13585	Mrs. Daisy O. Ridge....	706	50.00
13586	Mrs. Emma V. Stevens..	938	50.00
13587	Frank Malo	1035	200.00
13588	D. H. Allum	25	50.00
13589	W. R. Prince	55	200.00
13590	Mrs. Rhoda Crook.....	61	50.00
13591	Arthur Lapointe	70	200.00
13592	Geo. Dillon	122	200.00
13593	James Boyle	219	50.00
13594	August Erb	309	200.00
13595	George Roden	345	50.00
13596	Chas. Ehmann	375	200.00
13597	Tom Hansen	457	200.00
13598	Mrs. Anna M. Beckman.	515	50.00
13599	F. A. Arms	98	200.00
13600	Edward Peth	163	200.00
13601	A. W. Thomas	261	50.00
13602	James Davis	429	200.00
13603	Edward Craig	617	200.00
13604	Jacob De Roude	901	50.00
13605	Mrs. Bridget Grant.....	965	50.00
13606	Carl Engel	1424	50.00
13607	Mrs. Francis Koscinch..	1786	50.00
13608	Henry Kiepe	1868	200.00
13609	Harry Dittus (dis.)....	2	400.00
13610	W. P. Harris (dis.).....	103	400.00
13611	Chas. Studebaker (dis.).	104	400.00
13612	Geo. J. Wheeler (dis.)..	224	400.00
13613	Leo. J. Krause.....	1	200.00
13614	Carl J. Johnson.....	10	200.00
13615	Mrs. Mary A. Williams.	11	50.00
13616	Mrs. Nora Bell Nekola..	22	50.00
13617	Robert O. Walters	62	200.00
13618	Mrs. Mary E. Burgess ..	137	50.00
13619	Andrew Mathiasen	181	50.00
13620	Louis Merte	203	200.00
13621	M. T. Thompson.....	224	50.00
13622	Mrs. Matilde Mueller...	242	50.00
13623	Henry Freley	250	200.00
13624	Mrs. Eula Brown	345	50.00
13625	Mrs. Mary Krenzberger.	423	50.00
13626	Louis Rabori	423	200.00
13627	Charles Sherwood	447	200.00
13628	Carl Isaksen	478	200.00
13629	Hector McKenzie (dis.).	524	400.00
13630	Harry V. Guerin	638	200.00
13631	J. H. Brown	667	200.00
13632	Joseph B. Rogers	762	200.00
13633	J. K. Stover	847	50.00
13634	Mrs. Minnie E. Gettig...	936	50.00
13635	Albert Tschantz	1082	200.00
13636	W. Guiazdowski	1598	200.00
13637	Mrs. L. C. Wernon-Willsey	1598	50.00
13638	John A. Graff	1	200.00
13639	Charles Ahlschlager	1	200.00
13640	Alfred Beaudoin	43	200.00
13641	Herman Skrobush	26	200.00
13642	Geo. W. Cunningham ..	142	200.00
13643	Mrs. Mathilda E. Hansen	416	50.00
13644	Mrs. Jos. Lapoint.....	683	50.00
13645	Caleb R. Wallace	49	200.00
13646	Clyde V. Fields	206	200.00
13647	Mrs. Theresa Byers	416	50.00
13648	T. J. Fudge	637	50.00
13649	Mrs. Lena May Raby...	747	50.00
13650	Mrs. Rachel Fusilli	774	50.00
13651	A. F. Jenson	839	100.00
13652	J. F. Miller	1112	200.00
13653	Mrs. Laura A. Simmons.	1400	50.00
13654	Mrs. Ardell B. Marden..	82	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
13655	Alvah S. Bond	127	200.00
13656	E. W. Bowen (dis.)	131	300.00
13657	J. D. Wilson (dis.)	132	400.00
13658	Mrs. Emielia Roehl	227	50.00
13659	Geo. H. Jablonski	228	200.00
13660	A. Z. Wise	331	50.00
13661	W. G. White (dis.)	333	400.00
13662	S. B. Field (dis.)	410	300.00
13663	Henry Thieler	422	200.00
13664	Charles A. Lundahl	434	200.00
13665	Emil Konig (dis.)	483	300.00
13666	R. E. Scott (dis.)	627	300.00
13667	Mrs. Emma Marks	629	50.00
13668	Mrs. Hannah A. Martin.	1024	50.00
13669	Frederick J. McKerness.	79	200.00
13670	Mrs. Jos. F. Koeunecke.	159	50.00
13671	Mrs. Jos. E. Groff	208	50.00
13672	T. W. Brooks	292	200.00
13673	Mrs. Louisa Krug	375	50.00
13674	Sven Hokenson	427	200.00
13675	Chas. Stolz	464	200.00
13676	George N. Emery	562	200.00
13677	Mrs. Sarah J. Dunfee	17	50.00
13678	Martin Bekhan	242	116.65
13679	Jas. H. Crumb	302	200.00
13680	Ansel F. Blossom	1287	50.00
13681	Mrs. F. C. Reinke	1446	50.00
13682	Otto Groth	58	160.50
13683	Walter Culver	79	200.00
13684	Mrs. Mary A. Byron	261	50.00
13685	Mrs. M. M. Goodman	289	50.00
13686	Mrs. Louisa Bauer	1011	50.00
13687	Wm. H. Wood	1188	200.00
13688	Mrs. Mary A. Hornbostel	80	50.00
13689	Mrs. Carrie Finley	98	50.00
13690	Mrs. Helen C. Van Wyck	203	50.00
13691	Henry W. Ring	349	200.00
13692	John A. Lind	457	200.00
13693	Mrs. Mary Glinden	564	50.00
13694	Joseph Kalaja	985	166.72
13695	Mrs. Emma Cook	1077	50.00
13696	Mrs. Ellen Fern	1345	50.00
13697	Mrs. Elizabeth F. Jarrett	1562	50.00
13698	August Kasper	1784	200.00
13699	Mrs. Barbara Kulhanek.	1786	50.00
13700	Stepan Pop	1786	200.00
13701	Mrs. Ida H. Benner	110	50.00
13702	Patrick Murray	117	200.00
13703	Robert Jaeck	291	200.00
13704	E. F. Oman	62	200.00
13705	Mrs. Mary Sampson	106	50.00
13706	Mrs. Mary M. Weston	132	50.00
13707	Henry Naumann	237	200.00
13708	Jerry Bright	318	200.00
13709	Adolph Trick	355	50.00
13710	Wm. A. Hoffman	367	50.00
13711	Lownsbury Sherman	386	200.00
13712	Mrs. M. T. English	401	50.00
13713	Mrs. E. S. Thornton	521	50.00
13714	Mrs. Anna Kungelis	824	50.00
13715	Louis Ellison	1367	50.00
13716	John Hines (bal.)	112	150.00
13717	M. Kosko	214	100.00
13718	Mrs. Gertrude I. Pitt	586	50.00
13719	J. Ed. Davis	1391	100.00
13720	Mrs. Anna Clark	75	50.00
13721	Mrs. C. A. Anderson	131	50.00
13722	Charles Gallie	138	200.00
13723	Mrs. E. E. B. Monteith	160	50.00
13724	Jens Olsen Wielby (dis.)	181	400.00
13725	James Beckway	213	200.00
13726	Fred Wirthlin	470	200.00
13727	Mrs. Amelia Krause	575	50.00
13728	John J. Sheridan	724	200.00
13729	Wm. Gray	884	50.00
13730	Mrs. Dianna Laberge	933	50.00
13731	Paul Jurgens	1082	200.00
13732	Frank Gatchel	1751	200.00
13733	Mrs. Emily Louise Ross.	27	50.00
13734	Mrs. Mary E. Oakes	177	50.00
13735	Marcus J. Buckley	273	200.00
13736	Mrs. Jennie Eastus	339	50.00
13737	Bernhardt Dressler	402	200.00
13738	Mrs. C. E. Stephens	1200	50.00
13739	Joseph Seabhaber	1367	200.00
13740	Mrs. Yetty Gleder	427	50.00
13741	Mrs. Kannie L. Adams.	627	50.00
13742	Mrs. Emma Miller	1074	50.00
	Total		$25.743.87

Don't be discouraged because there is still so much in the world which seems to need righting. All the beautiful order and organization which we observe in the universe was originally evolved from chaos, and every political and civil right we now enjoy was preceded by some human wrong.

More than four million families in the United States, or nearly one-third of the nation, must get along on incomes of less than $400 annually; more than one-half the families get less than $600; two-thirds of the families get less than $900, while one family in twenty gets an annual income of more than $1,000.

The income of one of our most prominent men is estimated to be $50,000,000 per annum. The president of the United States, whose salary is $50,000 per annum, would have to hang on to his job 1,000 years to be paid that amount out of the public treasury.

The man who hopes for the "destruction of the unions" in order that the workers may be forced into his own pet "movement," hopes in vain. When the unions are destroyed the only movement that will interest humanity will be one that moves in the direction of some other planet, since the world itself will have come to an end.

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Structural Draftsman	Commercial Illustrat'g
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Plumb'g & Steam Fitt'g	Bookkeeper
Heating & Ventilation	Stenographer
Plumbing Inspector	Civil Service Exams.
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New Bedford, Mass.—D. A. Houle, 187 Collett street.
New Britain, Conn.—J. F. McGrath, 79 Dwight street.
New Castle, Pa.—J. W. Patterson, Trade Assembly Hall.
New Haven, Conn.—J. F. Pinnkett, 97 Orange street.
New London, Conn.—George Arnold, 557 Bank street.
New Milford, Conn.—H. L. Nichols.
New Orleans, La.—Herman Bremermann, 1326 Mariguy st.
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One of them pined away, then there were seven.

Seven little children, orphans in a fix,
One of them starved to death and then there were six.

Six little children in the glass works strive,
After the explosion there were only five.

Five little children in department store,
One got consumption then there were four.

Four little children go to work in glee,
Trolley killed one of them, then there were three.

Three little children in the mill did stew,
One caught pneumonia, then there were two.

Two little children all the spindles run,
One inhaled cotton dust, then there was one.

One little child forlorn slipped a day for fun,
But he was soon put in jail, then there were none.

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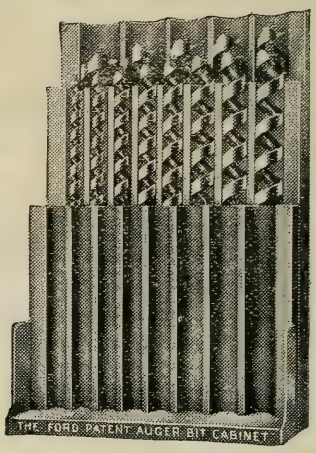

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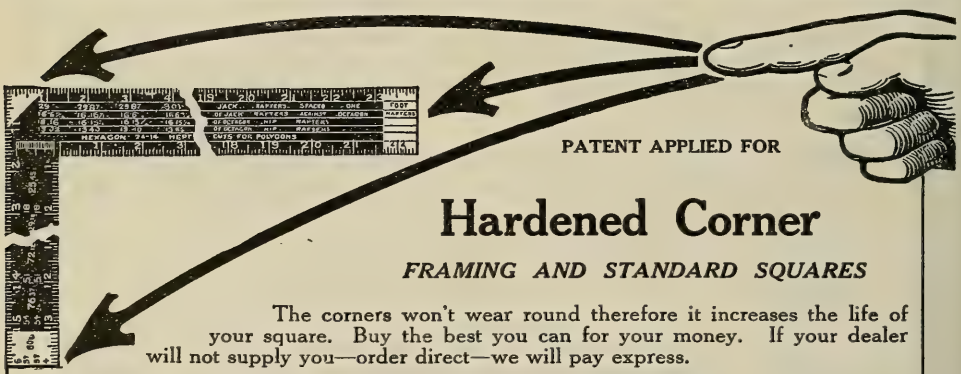

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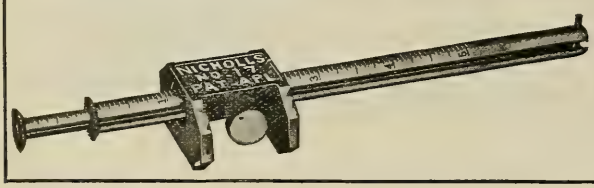

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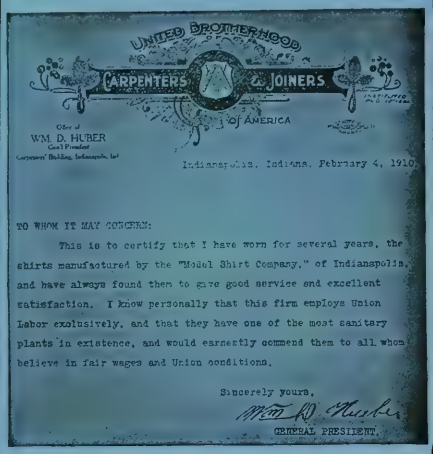

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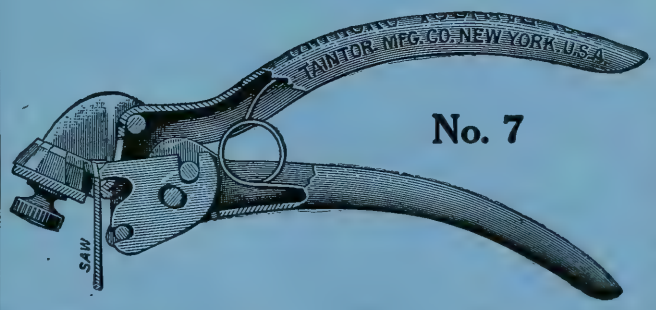

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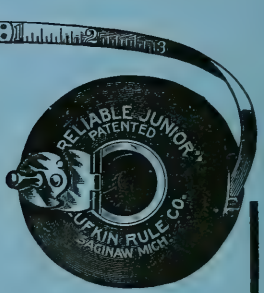

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Love is an attribute divine,
  Its privilege to bless;
Its tender ministrations bring
  Mankind's truest happiness;
For those whose lives are rich in love,
  No day seems quite complete
Unless that blessing may be shared—
  Love's service is so sweet!

The highest joy this life can know
  Is love and love expressed,
To give ourselves with every gift,
  And giving, gain life's best;
In serving thus our fellowman
  There's joy in helpfulness,—
Fraternal love finds daily tasks
  Of giving happiness.

There's much of sorrow in the world,
  There's much of grief and care
That sympathy may find to serve
  Where love may comfort share;
For love is of the infinite—
  Its ministries are good,
It blesses sad humanity
  And teaches brotherhood.

RESTRICTING AND RESTRAINING TRADE.

(By Prof. Ezra G. Gray.)

A FORMER justice of a state supreme court, an able lawyer often in lower judicial position, and of forty-two years' practice in state and federal courts, recently asserted governments were "As restrictive of trade as corporations, firms and individuals from the fact that they imposed on foreign-made goods tariff rates so high that importation was restricted and sale consequently restrained."

High tariffs have often appeared as chips on the shoulders of irate nations, and some of the latter have sharply retaliated by throwing as heavy, if not heavier, blocks. History has come in and assigned them as among the *causus belli* that brought on the American revolution, and, in fact, other government revolutions.

Although there appeared a political phrase in the assertion of the judge, his declaration seemed of more than passing interest in an industrial view, inasmuch as almost every form of especially organized labor had been judicially declared by American judges a combination in restraint of trade. In this view the disposition was irresistibly prompted to learn in what manner governments could be considered as or among such combinations.

The judge had made a peculiar ruling in an infringment suit, wherein he had held "trade-mark, patent and copyright protection covered only manner and method of manufacture, production, design and device as specifically and specially named, but not any fixed or stated price. There was no infringement in an extension of an originally specified use, application or service. A fixed, or stated, price might be established and demanded. It could only be arbitrarily maintained by refusal to sell, manufacture or produce such protected property."

The principle of industrial protection appeared in view, or rather in the unofficial opinion, and the official ruling of the judge. They did not seem harmonious. But he explained that "Nature was master, that nothing could control or destroy its universal vitality. Theft, robbery and murder are deeds, while the building of a house, ship, engine or roadway, or the making of things requiring material, of raw or finished form, is purely the result of human exertion of brain and brawn, a result that enters into commerce and manufacture and all physical and mental endeavor. Restricting or restraining any of the factors of industrial life has the same effect upon all, and therefore what or whoever imposes restrictive or restraint or restraining condition is in illegal combination and conspiracy."

Now it takes the legal and judicial mind to weave the mysterious over concealed meanings. Here were some new phases of the restraining power. They seemed to give labor existence and exercise as purely an inherent and singular power of the human self with an inherent and singular right to control and regulate its own force as a "factor of industrial life," consequently independent within itself with a proprietary right resting only in what or who possessed it, or, in other words, having the only power, existent or presumed, to restrict or restrain it.

There is a constant broadening of both the meaning and application of the word "boycott" and the phrase "restraint of trade." Lawyers themselves widen and extend each by fixing a schedule of fees for their services, and they individually and collectively put them in effect when they refuse service unless such schedule is acceded to. No law can compel attendance of physicians. In many cities they, too, are combined in association. Owners and agents of rental properties will not rent or lease such unless certain requirements are complied with. Wholesalers and retailers often boycott and restrict and restrain trade in some manner or by some method. Hence, there is a constant theoretical boycott, restriction and restraint of trade. Protection is the vital interest involved, and how it can be obtained is of equal importance.

Nihilism and anarchy are outrageous. Not tolerable under any pretense. Socialism has many good features, but many that cannot

and should not obtain. But Nihilism, anarchy nor socialism do not, in their aim and purpose, belong to the true principles of organized labor or that of industrial protection or boycott. The spirit of the boycott is the spirit of equity and justice, the dissipation of the wrongs and injustice imposed by high-handed outrage upon wage earners. Neither they nor this spirit should be restricted or restrained. If they are, then commercial, manufacturing and professional life must be included in the application, intent and purpose indicated by the official and unofficial opinions of the jurist hereinbefore quoted. That indication is that the government is a boycotter and that its boycott is no more legal than the restriction and restraint of its own home or state or national or international trade or business or the denial of rights, liberties and privileges constitutionally guaranteed to every free, honest, industrious, law-abiding citizen.

WAYS AND MEANS.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

HOW to exist comfortably without accumulating anything for the rainy day is the anxiety of average humanity in the present time. Essentials to a moderately decent and respectable citizenship in this busy age, differ materially from the equivalent standard a generation ago.

We must look for reasons back of the peculiar conditions now existing. Causes always produce effects. The home is the foundation of our social and civic life, and whatever affects the homes of our land, touches the nation and the world for weal or woe. Whenever we see a gradual and steady change in manners, morals and customs—either a refining or degenerating influence setting the fashion of the times, the primary cause will be found in the home life of the people. Comparatively a short time ago what was looked upon as luxuries of life have become actual necessities in the modern plan of existence. Let us look into all this new and seemingly necessary extravagance. Ways and means to procure the ordinary, every day necessities have become a veritable puzzle alike to producer and consumer. Income and expense columns will not balance! To make these columns establish a moderate agreement in proportion, economy and endurance must be cultivated to a fine art. Energy, patience, and perseverance must lead every virtue, and courage must learn to never acknowledge defeat.

The family exchequer requires that every member of the home circle become a producer at the earliest possible age. To meet the increased demands of present-day existence—even according to modest standards of excellence—it is necessary for young girls to become earners in office, store or factory. Child-labor has become a problem that is a blot on Christian civilization. The invasion of Mammon's claims into the homes of our people is at the beginning of causes for many of the serious problems of the day. Of these problems divorce, the decline of marriage, and a growing disregard for the sanctity of marriage obligations, are emphatic evidence of abnormal conditions in the home. For example: A new woman or rather business woman and an idle, dissolute, street-corner Johnnie scrape up acquaintance and get married—result, a divorce court matinee—where the star performers are a disillusioned woman and a disenchanted man, and perhaps a poor little divorce orphan to be disputed over and complicate matters still more. The picture is pathetic enough to make the angels weep and wring tears of repentance from Cupid himself. It is not surprising there are fewer marriages year by year. Ways and means are a puzzling proposition to old, experienced housekeepers; what the ordeal is for the young we cannot realize.

To the abnormal state of affairs, already aggravated by the high cost of living, add a reckless extravagance in taste for dress that must be indulged at all hazards by the youth of this generation—cap the climax with inexperience and an utter lack of generalship in domestic economy, and the limit we have reached has been accounted for.

There are exceptional cases where the

home-making instincts curb the girl's craze for cheap finery and the boy's weakness for long cigars and moving-picture shows, and it is well for society there are exceptions. A girl that earns $50.00 per month usually spends every cent of it and comes out in debt. It is the same with the boy's salary. Indeed, the actual waste in his expenditures is more pronounced and greater than the girl's. Ways and means are too deep a subject for Cupid to tackle. But not alone among the wage earners of the middle classes does Cupid's work come to grief. From Fifth avenue to Tin Cup alley there is married unblessedness, for, with society's unworthy ideals go perverted morals.

Are we growing weaker and wiser as tradition predicts for us? Comparatively few have the superhuman perseverance requisite to make success sure. No wonder so many homes go to smash, there are so few of the young people in training for the fine art of home-making. So few girls out of the social swim who are not forced out of the home by cruel circumstances to become bread winners, and fewer still of the leisure class who are not harder run by the demands of society's grind of dinners, dances and clubs that not many have time to become acquainted at home.

Let those who will roam unsettled, be it ever so poverty-stricken, give us a home.

The bright, blue sky above you—
A Providence forgiving,
One true heart to love you,
And life is worth the living.

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE.

(By Henry Gillespie.)

THE future will see the details of labor organization much improved; e. g., a simplification of business by use of due stamps, a better adjustment of income and expense and ample provision for the aged or incapacitated. Tradesmen will determine between themselves, their respective fields of jurisdiction and allottment of work without involving their employers and the public in loss and disturbance without cause. As these ends are gained, with class education in common interests, which the union is now giving, tradesmen will be more united, cease to undermine and fight one another, and their unions will include an overwhelming majority of all laborers; they will become the greatest power in the political life of all nations. A new day dawns; it is the imperialism of the lowly, the kingship of the toiler; it may be and it should be the reign of universal justice.

For this station, I maintain, the trades union should train its members. It is called to do for the sons of toil what the university, travel and opportunity now do for the sons of wealth and the professional classes, who because of such education and opportunity are able to dictate as kings the industrial and political life of the nation and to govern the moral and social life of the masses. It is not money, as many suppose, that enables the automobile to override the man in the ditch nor the scoundrel politician to buy up the hobo vote in his own favor; it is a superior training in the art of government on the one side and a willingness to sell votes on the other that is responsible for present evil conditions. The unions of the future will not forget this and the politician will not be allowed to do so.

The ballot is a club which the many hold over the heads of the few. The many allow the few to oppress because they do not know how to use the club that they hold. Vested interests and age-lasting customs and laws, designed to serve favored classes, stand against progress which favors all classes.

The future will see the end of those customs and laws which favor the few and oppress the many. If labor will, that end may come in peace as a life that has run its natural course, but if the laborer votes at the command of a boss or is rounded-up and sold to a political machine, that end will come as the end of wild beasts and wild men before an oncoming civilization.

The union stands for the many and so

standing should educate the many to vote right. The many are the rulers, and, in the words of the late Edward Kelley, "That the few should imagine that after having put a club in the hands of the many with which they can, when they choose, at any election smash to pieces the machinery—political and industrial—that oppresses them, and having established a system of education—nay, of compulsory education—through which the many must learn during their childhood, how upon attaining majority, they can use this club most effectually, the many will refrain from using it—is one of those delicious inconsequences of the governing class which throws a ray of humor over an otherwise tragic scene."*

But the toiler still waits for justice and struggles daily for his scanty fare, for the few control education. The union of the future must gain some share of that control. Its available means at present are the press and platform, and the initiative of the individual.

The union represents the tradesman and the laborer, the small merchant, the small farmer and the renter. Of the tradesmen whom it directly serves it includes at present only a fraction of all and of the other classes not even that. Those whom it does not include have many votes and conduct a large part of the business of the land. Education is given by giving publicity to facts, to everyday commonplace facts of life just as much as by the open proclamation and explanation of principles as in the text book or upon the platform. The future union should take advantage of this and educate the public as well as its own members by giving the widest publicity possible to all the facts to which its objects and activities give rise. It should gain the moral support and the vote of the many by instructing the many in all the details, plans and deeds of its just claims and objects. It should avail itself from the first of the dispassionate judgment of the many as to the justice of its cause before it has reached a stage of violence and the public is compelled to ask what it is all about. Thus the open door of publicity may give to the union of the future protection from untimely acts, unwarranted demands and false leadership, which, at times, have thwarted and discredited us.

The public is educated by publicity and in turn its calm, unbiased judgment is an educating influence, a balance wheel in the steady and effectual operations of the union, as well as sympathetic co-operation and vote in times of need.

The union of the future, if it follows a path of narrow exclusiveness, of secrecy, of general distrust of society, and inculcates a spirit of deceit and selfishness in its members, will become a public danger, a smoldering fire of retrogression instead of reformation. Its just demands, which should and could be adjusted by patience and wisdom, will become nation-wide rebellions, seeking to establish by force and horror of arms conditions, which, granting them to be theoretically just, the people are not educated morally nor intellectually to uphold and enjoy; and the labor union will become the agent of anarchy and its members as the huntsman to unleash the dogs of war.

On the other hand, if the union will educate the public by confiding in the public and uniting its judgment with that of an enlightened public from the first, as it is eventually compelled to do, teach its members to trust, not in man but to the God-spirit that is in every man, to appeal to that, then the labor unions will be honored for an honorable and a needful work in that greater, truer civilization that awaits the world.

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*Twentieth Century Socialism, Page 3.

Another Birthday.

"So the sixteenth is your birthday?"
  Can't forget it if I tried!
For the partner on life's journey
  Who is traveling by my side
Makes the statement without malice,
  And remarks "How Time does fly!"
And that we are "getting younger"
  As the busy years go by.

When a woman passes forty
  And brown curls show threads of gray,
It is better taste for husbands
  Not to recollect the day
That old Time's relentless finger
  Turns for her another page,
Or points out another milestone
  On the pathway to old age.

As we're climbing on toward fifty
  There are signs that Time has flown—
We can see friends looking older
  And our children getting grown!
But ourselves "as ithers see us"
  We prefer to never see,
For old age we'll leave for others—
  We're as young as we used to be!

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Address Delivered by Fraternal Delegate Ben. Turner, at St. Louis A. F. of L. Convention.

Mr. President and Comrades in the Trade Union Movement—My friend Mr. Brace and myself are charged from the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain—I think the mother country of trades unionism—to bring to you their fraternal greetings and good wishes from the old country to the new country, from the same class of organized workmen and the same section of laboring men that are to be found the wide world over. I never dreamed in my early days of being able to visit the great continent of America. I have sung many times one of your songs—

To the West, to the West, the land of the free,
Where the mighty Missouri runs down to the sea,

but I never dreamed when I sang that song of being able to be here, fifteen miles away from that vast river, and on one of the biggest rivers in the world.

Time brings its changes and movements develop. Twenty-five years ago when our trades union movement in Great Britain was only about a million strong and the fraternal relations between America and Great Britain had not been established, one could not dream of being able to visit the American Federation of Labor as one of the delegates from Great Britain and Ireland. I find somewhat of a difference between Great Britain and America from a trade union standpoint. We are only a small island in the sea, about as big as the State of Missouri itself, while you are a continent many thousands of miles long and a thousand or two miles broad. While we are very insular you are bound to be, and are, very cosmopolitan. You have all the languages, all nationalities and all creeds represented here, and for that reason the movement is bound to be more tremendous and vast than the movement of the country we come from. But when all is reckoned up, the movement itself, the trades union and wage movement itself is absolutely alike, whether it be in the East, in Japan, the West, in America or in our country of Great Britain. The wage workers all over the earth have the same difficulties to face, the same trials to tackle and the same obstacles to overcome. It is bound to be so because of one fact. Labor is bought when labor is profitable. It is never bought when it will not return a dividend to those who employ it. From that particular standpoint, whether it be in the Far East or the Far West, the same principle applies. Human labor is bought because it will bring a return in dividends to those who purchase it. We on our side have our labor to sell. If we do not sell it we cannot live except by the aid and assistance of other people. As long as we have our labor to sell as our means for life we want the protection, and must have it, of our trades union force. We want the trades union movement to protect and promote our interests in general.

We have in Great Britain just now, in place of 1,500,000, as we had fifteen years ago, 2,800,000 paying trades union members. That is a great number for a small country like ours, but it is not enough. When you find that only one in about each nine or ten persons is a member of a trades union, then you must know quite well that there are nine drags, nine stoppers of progress that the one in the ten has to carry forward. That is true of our country. What it may be in yours, I cannot tell. We have broadened our trades union movement out. We have found it needful to have our Trades Union Congress, which comprises nearly all the trades union movement of Great Britain and Ireland, and then we have the General Federation of Trades Unions. That federation exists solely for the purpose of financial insurance in times of trades disputes. We have found at times that when disputes have occurred and the funds of one union have been used up, there must be some protection elsewhere for those on strike or lockout. The result is that nearly 700,000 of our trades union force are paying insurance money to their own Federation of Trades Unions, and when a lockout, great or small, takes place or a trades disturbance arises they can use their power and influence for promoting a satisfactory settlement, and from the insurance fund they can help them carry on the strike or lockout to a successful issue. On those two lines the movement is now developing.

Some ten years back, because we were driven there, the trades union movement started in Great Britain what is termed its political side, and the labor representation committee was formed as a second or third wing of the Trades Union Congress. In this direction my friend Mr. Brace will speak, because he happens to be the odd man in Parliament and I am the odd man out of Parliament of the two present. With all these three bodies we have some troubles similar to yours. A day or two is usually spent on questions of demarcation or jurisdiction. It is a great misfortune, but it is there, and is part of a growing trades union movement. It can hardly be avoided. When you find a dozen men, each one thinking his union is the best—and they usually think that—you are bound to have some trouble about jurisdiction or demarcation.

In our country we are finding today a new suggestion, or an old suggestion in new clothes, in what is termed industrial unionism. I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that the ideal may be absolutely and perfectly right when it can be arrived at, but I do not believe it is wise at the present time. We can not jump to the ideal of one trades union all at once. We have got to develop into it on safe lines. We are finding that a number of our industrial unionist friends who want one trade combination for all workers are retarding progress from the trade industrial standpoint. In our country these pin-pricks are, after all, a little bit of a nuisance and some times stop progress in the right direction. It shows that among the large number of our men who are young like myself, and some younger, there is a fair amount of education to do even among the organized and the thinking portion of our trades union and working-class element. And we are finding the ideal growing towards their ideal of less unions and more trades unionists. It is a right ideal, but it is bound to come by slow stages. Our Trades Union Congress in Sheffield this last September adopted several resolutions amalgamating unions of one trade or industry. First have a federation of all the industries, and then the time may peaceably come in orderly and sensible fashion when the whole laboring section and the whole laboring movement may be governed from one head and controlled from the bottom.

However, we are being driven to changes as the time goes on. We have the same evils in England that we have in America, the evils of capitalism and trusts. When you find trusts and combinations—and we are having them more and more in our country, and mostly copied from America—then we have a form of employment, a form of wage control that is monstrous and tyrannical. It, therefore, needs a stronger organization of the working class to meet this body, that is impersonal in itself, and that therefore has no thought or idea of justice towards those who toil.

Then we have the same evil to fight against that you have here—the great rage for gold. It is the question of "dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes. An empty pocket's the worst of crimes." It may not apply in America, but it does in Great Britain and Ireland. If a man is poor it is "God help him!" there, whatever it may be in this country of yours. We have, therefore, to create a new religion, or revive an old religion, and I think it is on the lines of one of your American writers who, in 1779, said: "The world is my country; mankind are my brethren; to do good is my religion." A new public conscience is being aroused in our country, and I think also in yours, because I have noticed in the past few weeks how the laboring men have seemed to awake from a state of torpor to intelligent consideration of the political and labor side. I gather this from what I read in the papers day by day. Of course there are even among our working people in Great Britain those who believe capital is king, that it is the creator of commercial progress. They forget that it was said in days gone by that labor was prior to and independent of capital. There was no capital in the old days Fennimore Cooper speaks of, when the pioneers from all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and the continent went man by man long distances into the wilds of your American continent and delved their way on the farm lands of Minnesota and other states. There was no capital then; labor created the wealth. Capital

had no power then. Labor is the creative genius of all wealth in this or any other country.

I would like to say that we have today in our country, and I think you have it in your country also, that hard, callous evil, aye, nearly devilish, result of our present-day commercialism—the nightmare of unemployment. In our country in times of even good trade there are a number of men who want work and cannot find it. One of the great kings of commerce or captains of industry, writing a short time ago in one of our magazines, said—and it is quite true that they mean it—that industry must have a surplus amount of labor; that they must always have, or they want to have, a greater number of men in the labor market seeking work than there is work for them. They said they wanted that surplus of labor because in times of emergency they desired to have that market to call upon.

I do not want to deny the fact that it may be serviceable to them to have a surplus amount of labor, but if they desire this surplus they ought to maintain it when the time comes that they cannot employ all the workers. When God created men, women and children they were created with the sole object of being useful citizens in a great and mighty world. They were not born to be clothed in rags, to be housed in hovels and to die in hunger. They were born to be intelligent, able, upright persons in a great and mighty and glorious world; and yet man has so changed God's mission, man has so reconstructed God's ideals that today machinery, dollars, stocks and shares more concern the nations and the governments than do human beings. We have, therefore, got to see that the public conscience of our country, and maybe of yours, shall be aroused until there shall be no honest man or woman or child—and all children are honest, bear that in mind, and all children are good, and worthy therefore—who is not given the right to live in fairness and fullness his time through.

We are going to have therefore in our country what is termed an insurance bill to apply to the building trades and to one or two more sections where unemployment is more common in winter time. The idea is that during the time a person is unemployed he shall not be reduced to want. You know if a man is pleading for work and cannot get it he becomes partly demoralized, partly degraded, or partly despairing as the time goes along. The idea is to save a man before he becomes a physical wreck and insure him a certain sum of money during times of unemployment. That is an experiment, I think it is a right one, and I hope Great Britain will go on making such experiments until all men who deserve, and all women who deserve, and all children anyhow, have a right to a full life whether trade is good or bad, profits high or low.

This deals with results only. We have some time got to tackle causes. The causes of unemployment are being driven into our minds for consideration more every day as we go along. With more machinery, with the genius of man employed to produce labor-saving machinery we are making more and more a surplus of unemployment. We have therefore to go down to the causes of these effects. I believe, myself, and speaking for myself, we are bound to have an unemployment problem in Great Britain, and probably in all countries, as long as there is private profit in labor. Until the time comes when we can change the public well being to private well being we have got to make slow progress.

I try my best in my own country to deny the idea of some of my socialist friends that the trades union movement is played out. The trades union movement is only on the threshold of the household. It is just starting in its power and strength. It has got to grow into a giant before it is played out. I understand your population in America is seventy or eighty millions in all. Of that number there are certainly one-third or one-fourth who are wage workers, and until you have got seven-tenths of those wage workers members of your trades unions, and the same with ourselves, the trades union movement will not be placed in its proper position. I wish that we who are sometimes termed "young men in a hurry" would realize

that all progress must be slow. Patrick Henry said, "Ye were once slaves, then serfs, then hirelings. You have but to become brothers and free producers through association." Through association, through combination, through co-operation you can become free. In the days gone by slavery, in the early part of the Christian era, then serfdom, then feudalism, then the wage time, and we are going on step by step until the time is bound to come when we have public ownership of the general means of life. It is a long time off, and we must use our present-day forces toward the ideal.

May I say that is one of the reasons why we have been driven into politics in Great Britain and Ireland, I think we have been fairly successful for the past five or six years. I can remember as a member of the Socialist party, twenty-five years ago being ridiculed for it. I can remember twenty years back being condemned because I was a member of a trades union. If you will read history you will find that all the early reformers were ridiculed. I will guarantee that your old General here, has been condemned times without number because he has been, like John the Baptist, going ahead of his fellows, holding the light forward.

Our friend Mr. O'Connor yesterday mentioned that at Sheffield we had an exhibition of chain-making where three women came to our platform and said they made chains for a penny a yard. Our trades union movement has so far controlled or created public opinion that it now says that in the box-making trade, the clothing trade and in some branches of tin work there will be no more sweated wages paid to the women and children who work at those jobs. It is something to have aroused public opinion to say that these remorseless systems of commerce shall not be so uncontrolled that they can pay any price they care to the labor they employ. The ages now are 120 per cent. more than they were before the Wages Board came into operation. When they come under trades unionism the wages will increase 500 per cent. to those women.

We are just now having proposed an amendment to our Factories Law. It is needed. We have in certain parts of Great Britain what is termed child labor. I remember as a lad of nine going two miles and a half to my work at half-past five in the morning, with my breakfast in my hand. I started work in the pit at six. That thing has been changed and amended. Now children cannot work until they are twelve years of age, and I would have it fourteen years, and I think next year or the year after our law will be so changed that no child can be employed under fourteen years of age. I would not stop even at that. I would have children go to school until they are at least sixteen years of age, so that they may be trained mentally and physically to fight the battle of life better than they can at the present time.

We have also had our old religion revised. In the old book it says: "Suffer little children to come unto Me." It also says: "Feed my lambs." Twenty years back, when the old Socialist member talked of feeding school children he was laughed at. I have spoken in the market place, with chairs for a platform and have advocated those things and was laughed at by working people. Today the law says that every child going to school unfed must have a meal provided at the expense of the public. It has been found out that there is a wicked waste of time and money and of human effort in trying to give a mental education to an underfed or starving child. In twenty-five years' time, after a small bit of talk here and there among those who were termed wild men in those days, our labor party came into being in 1906, and in 1907 and 1908 they made a law in Great Britain and Ireland to save these children from mental destruction.

We have in the past year adopted a Housing Bill. The Trades Union Congress, the labor party and every trades council for years have been trying for it. We will have no hovels in the future, no houses built that may become hovels in the days to come, and no tenements that will be unhealthy and improper from a sanitary point of view. The trades unions have said we are bound to have politics in our movement, and they have done these things that make for comfort for themselves and their families.

We have difficulties. The land question is one in Great Britain. Every trades congress says we ought to have nationalism of land. We remember Pope Leo's words in one of his encyclicals many years ago, "That earth, air and sunshine should not be privately owned."

We have 1,600,000 trades unions members in our labor party. Of these 550,000 are miners of Great Britain and Ireland. We only have officially 35,000 members of the Socialist party, and when you hear tell in the papers about the Socialist section ruling the trades union force of Great Britain you need not believe it, it cannot be done. There are 1,600,000 trades union members and only 35,000 official members of the Socialist party who are members of the labor party. The newspapers usually omit the things you ought to know.

We have besides our national party a large number of local labor parties. On November 1 I was glad to find in the papers that in nearly every town and city in Great Britain the labor party gained in numbers in the municipal elections. What does that mean? That there is not a town or village now in the North of England or in most portions of Wales and Scotland where on school boards and town and county councils we have not men and women from our own body, men from the mills and mines and forges, the actual daily toilers, who are members of these public bodies. I am also pleased to find that in your country, as in ours, there is an improvement in the attitude towards the women's movement. In days gone by men have been calloused towards the women's movement; they have been careless with regard to women in the trades unions. Now there is a growing movement in England toward economic, political and industrial freedom for our women. The men have got to help them and stand by them. They are now wage competitors in the same market as ourselves, and we must help to organize them, even to save ourselves from destruction.

There is another movement that may be new here. It is a temperance fellowship movement in our trades union movement. Every September at the Trades Union Congress there is a gathering of about 200 trades union delegates who go together to talk temperance measures only. The idea is to remove our trades union locals or branches from the various saloons or public houses into our own halls or homes. That is growing there, and it may grow here. I wish the movement Godspeed.

We have, what I think you do not have here, the co-operative movement. We have 2,500,000 members in the movement, and most of them are members of our trades unions. That movement, the friendly orders, the temperance movement and the Socialist movement go hand in hand with our trades union organization toward material progress. Why should there not be a revival of the old Owenite ideals? When Owen came to America he said that the first object should be to try to abolish poverty. That is all right—it needs abolishing. We have had it too long and we don't like it. His second object was to try to secure a greater share of the comforts of life. Isn't that right? You make all these things, why should you not have them? His third ideal was to try to get these things by means of a common capital.

Our movement nationally takes in hand other issues of vital importance to our working class movement. One is to abolish war or murder by law in military or naval battles. Today our country is spending double what it was twenty-five years ago when I signed a petition against the excessive expenditure of money for the army and navy. The money comes from the toilers and the fighting men come from the working class forces. The men who control the army and navy, the men who give the orders, are drawn from the middle and upper classes, but the working classes are those who fight and pay and die. I find there is a new spirit in our country to the effect that if our rulers create wars they should go to the front and fight themselves. A new idea is growing that if Germany and France and Great Britain and your country are called upon to fight that those who find the coal and those who run the railway service and man the ships and make the goods that soldiers and sailors need, should chuck down their tools and say, "We are brothers and we are not going to fight against each other."

I am glad to be here in your vast coun-

try. In New York, Washington, Philadelphia and St. Louis, when one finds a trades union man or woman he feels at home. Those are the people who are doing a share of the world mending. We might therefore sing:

God save the people, Thine they are,
Thy children and Thy angels fair,
Save them from bondage and despair—
God save the people.

Peary's Greatest Discovery.

In an article in Hampton's Magazine Peary describes the character of an Eskimo tribe he found on the western coast of Greenland. If Peary be right, and there is no reason for assuming that he is not, he has made a far greater discovery than that of finding the geographical North Pole. Peary's discovery is pretty strong anthropological evidence that the theory of those modern schools of thought which hold that the human race in a state of freedom is naturally good, but is being corrupted by false notions about church, state and property, is essentially correct. Other scientific explorers have made similar discoveries, but coming as this does from Peary at this particular time, his statement ought at least to call the attention of the American public to the fact that those "theoretic dreamers" who believe in a system of voluntary communism may possibly be on the right road towards the emancipation of mankind. Let Peary speak for himself:

"I believe that I have said enough to give the reader a general idea of this strange people, that have been so valuable to me in my Arctic work. But I want to say again, that I hope no efforts will ever be made to civilize them. Such efforts, if successful, would destroy their primitive communism, which is necessary to preserve their existence. Once give them an idea of real estate interest and personal property rights in houses and food, and they would become as selfish as civilized beings, whereas, now, any game larger than a seal is the common property of the tribe, and no man starves while his neighbors are gorging themselves. If a man has two sets of hunting implements, he gives one of them to the man who has none. It is this feeling of good-fellowship which alone preserves the race. I have taught them some of the fundamental principles of sanitation and the care of themselves, the treatment of simple diseases, of wounds, and other accidents; but there I think their civilization should stop. And my opinion is not based on theory or prejudice, but on eighteen years of intimate study and experience. The Creator placed these happy and pure-blooded people in their own peculiar habitat, and the conviction that he is wiser than the missionaries has been borne in upon me . . .

"The members of this little tribe, inhabitating the western coast of Greenland from Cape York to Etah, are in many ways different from the Eskimos of Danish Greenland, or those of any other Arctic territory. There are now between 220 and 230 in the tribe. They are savages, but they are not savage; they are without government, but they are not lawless; they are utterly uneducated according to our standard, yet they exhibit a remarkable degree of intelligence. In temperament like children, with all a child's delight in little things, they are nevertheless enduring as the most matured of civilized men and women, and the best of them are faithful unto death.

"Without religion and having no idea of God, they will share their last meal with any one who is hungry, while the aged and the helpless among them are taken care of as a matter of course. They are healthy and pure-blooded; they have no vices, no intoxicants, no bad habits—not even gambling. Altogether, they are a people unique upon the face of the earth. A friend of mine calls them philosophic Anarchists of the North."

Peary is right. No effort ought to be made to "civilize" them. Were it not out of sympathy for the Eskimos we might send a few college professors and missionaries to Greenland to become really civilized. Though the poor heathens never heard of the Nazarene Carpenter, they come much nearer to living according to His teachings than the "enlightened" Christian nations, who profess Him loudly but their hearts know Him not.

Happy heathens! No one to talk real estate to you. No mansions either on earth or in heaven! No private property—therefore no crime, no police, no jails, no army, no navy, in short, all the governmental machinery for making mankind unhappy and for the subjugation slaves, you get along without. Why can we not enjoy your sorrow-free life? Ancient, musty institutions hang over us like a nightmare. We might be happy but for the superstition that we cannot get along without the nightmare.

We fear that we may love the comforts we have gained through our industrial achievements not on account of, but in spite of our superstitions. The locomotive, the electric motor, the steamship, the airship, the telegraph, chemistry, mathematics and physics—all our sciences and inventions would still be with us though our property should be common, though we had no federal judges, no strikes, no injunctions, no men hired to kill others either by guns or pills. Ah—but that would be a millennium and preaching the millenium is not popular. The bones of those who preached a heavenly kingdom on earth pave the long road from Calvary to Montjuich prison.—Organized Labor.

Open Bedroom Windows.

Winter or summer the bedroom windows should never be closed except on such occasions as blowing rainstorms. Sleeping in cold air is all right if heavy enough clothes are used and the head is properly protected by a nightcap, or woolen hood or whatnot to suit the season. Dangerous to sleep in an overheated bedroom where the heat dies down seriously before morning. Risky leaving a hot sitting room and going into cold bedroom and cold sheets. Lots of folk believe that a big bedroom does away with the need of open windows. Nothing to it. Many people cannot breathe foul air without at once getting a heavy, sleepy, stupid headache, a sneezy, running nasal catarrh or a dry sore throat. Such natural warnings should be heeded and not defied.—New York Free Press.

No government is respectable which is not just.—Webster.

Mother.

So long the day has seemed,
Left all alone;
So sad and still the house,
With mother gone.

The swing beneath the elm
Has lost its charm,
For what can send it up
Like mother's arm?

With books and dolls and toys
I try to play—
But joy—and mother, too,
Have gone away.

So slowly falls the night,
And from my cot
I listen for her step,
And hear it not.

And then, oh, hush!—she comes;
My heart beats fast,
And joy—and mother, too,
Have come at last.

—Olive Allen (16 years) in Sydney Town and County Journal.

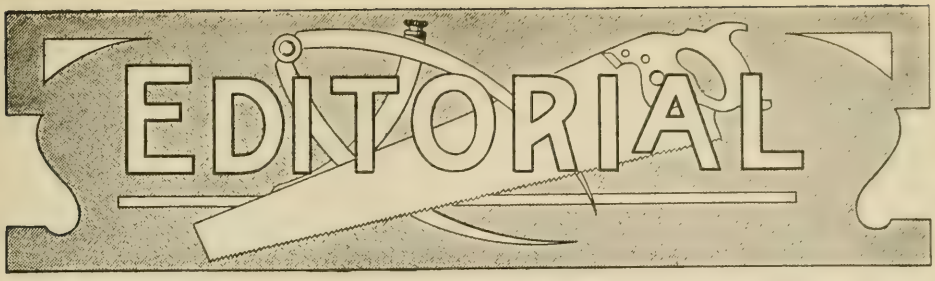
Questions.

I see the children hastening by my window on their way,
To the crowded room to toil for breath—
Little hands and little feet that were surely meant for play,
That were meant for joy, yet reap a wage of death.
Why must a hundred thousand little children, such as these,
Lose their heritage to keep one lord of wealth in ease?

I see the crowded tenement, vast tombs of filth and gloom,
The bare existence of the ones within,
I hear the baby murmurs, I see the stifling room,
The woe, the want, the crime, the strife, the din.
Oh, why so many thousands in this weary, hopeless band,
While money barons hold unused vast tracks of sunny land?

I see the stately buildings reared with stolen wealth and gold,
To edify and lift a needful host,
While they who give their riches to the pleading cries are cold
Of that which life demands and wants the most.
Is not Truth still in shackles, well call they Justice blind,
When one may own the millions, and the rest must toil and grind?

—Bert Ullad.



The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood

of

Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published or the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1910

That plot planned by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association with a view of implicating and holding organized labor, and even Sam Gompers and the officers of the A. F. of L., responsible for the destruction of the Los Angeles Times office, has utterly failed. At the Los Angeles convention of the California State Federation of Labor, which convened shortly after the explosion, a committee was appointed to investigate the disaster. This committee, under date of October 26, 1910, presented its findings in an exhaustive report, from which we quote the following:

At 1 o'clock on the morning of October 1, the Times building was destroyed by an explosion and fire, the fire enveloping the building so quickly that a score of the employes were unable to escape and were burned to death, while several others were seriously injured.

Within an hour after the explosion, Harry S. Andrews, managing editor of the paper, issued the following public statement:

"The Times building was destroyed by dynamite early this morning by the enemies of industrial freedom."

This assertion was made before Mr. Andrews had the slightest evidence as to what caused the explosion, much less, as to who—supposing the cause to have been dynamite—committed the crime.

Showing that for some time past the Times had been laying foundation for a second Haymarket case, and that Otis, its proprietor, had dipped his pen in infamy to vilify all progress of the trade union movement, the report continues:

It has not been established that the Times building was destroyed by dynamite.

The only two points which can possibly be urged in support of the dynamiting theory after four weeks of investigation, are:

First—That a committee appointed by the mayor reported the conclusion that: "The explosive used was one of high power, such as nitro-glycerine, or a product of nitro-glycerine."

Second—That the day following the disaster, "infernal machines" were 'discovered" in the vicinity of the homes of General Otis and Secretary Zeehandelaar of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

As to the report of the committee, it must be remembered that this committee consisted of business men, whose position would make them naturally subject to the influence which the Times and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association have sought to exert upon them.

As to the "infernal machines" which the Times would have the world believe clinches the dynamiting theory, these "infernal machines" were "found" by Detective Tom Rico, the same individual, strangely, who "found" the sticks of dynamite in the Hall of Records, the same individual who "found" the sticks of dynamite at the Alexandria hotel.

Dynamite has been "found" before by detectives working in the interests of employers in time to strike. And time and time again it has been proved that the finders were the planters.

Who is Detective Tom Rico? The same individual who gained notoriety for hunting political refugees for the Mexican government, the man who criminally assisted in the arrest and attempted kidnapping of Magon, Villarreal and Rivera three years ago, the side-partner of the notorious Talamantes, now charged with

trafficking in white slaves—both of them still members of the Los Angeles police force!

Rico "found" two "infernal machines." These "infernal machines" consisted of a bundle of supposed dynamite sticks attached to an alarm clock, the whole being contained in a suit-case. In "finding" one of the instruments of terror, Rico "accidentally" started the alarm with his pocket-knife and the "explosion" was so tremendous that it failed to destroy the clock!

It is upon such "evidence" as this that the police base their dynamiting theory!

On the other hand, to those who are familiar with the peculiarities of explosions by dynamite, the evidence furnishes an overwhelming certainty that there was no dynamite connected with the affair.

Our investigation developed the following facts:

That the sound of the explosion was deep and rumbling, like cannon or distant thunder.

That the explosion and fire were simultaneous, the entire building having been enveloped in flames within ten seconds after the first report.

That the flames shot straight toward the sky, blowing upward from the ground floor through three stories and through the roof, and past the sixth-story windows of the section of the building to the northward.

That the power of the explosion, as well as the flames, tended upward and not outward, the outside walls of the building generally remaining standing.

That even some of the window panes of the building were not broken, while almost no window panes were broken in the surrounding buildings.

That various employes of the Times smelled gas on the night of the tragedy, the fumes being so strong as to cause a feeling of nausea in several cases.

In our opinion, these facts prove conclusively that the destruction was caused by a gas explosion, and not by dynamite.

Dynamite could not have wrecked the Times. Because.

Gas explodes with a booming or rumbling sound. Dynamite explodes with a splitting, crackling noise.

Gas explodes with a flash of flame. Dynamite does not make fire. When exploding, it lets loose elements which put out fire.

A gas explosion blows upward; dynamite with equal strength in all directions. Had the Times been destroyed by dynamite of sufficient strength to blow upward through three stories and through the roof, it would also have blown every wall of the building into fragments.

A slow explosion such as that by illuminating gas does not disturb the atmosphere sufficiently to break window panes at long distances. The opposite is true of dynamite. Had the Times been destroyed by dynamite every outside pane in every building for blocks around would have been shivered into bits.

As to the employes smelling gas, we have considerable evidence to add to what the Examiner printed on October 1, before the word went about to hush up the evidence pointing to a gas explosion. Said the Examiner on that fatal morning:

"There were a number of theories by those familiar with the geography of the Times building to account for the explosion. In addition to the declaration that the building had been dynamited, there was the theory that the explosion came from an ignition of the stock of ink, oils, and other highly inflammable and explosive materials used in the printing and kindred processes. They were kept in the alley separating the tall Times building from the main structure on the corner. This was known by some of those familiar with the building as "ink alley.' There was also the report that the explosion had been caused by gas, which several in the building smelled during the evening."

The theory has been advanced that a dynamite explosion occurred near a gas main, broke the gas main, and thereby caused an explosion of gas which fired the building. But gas does not explode until it is mixed with air. Gas ignited from a broken gas main burns as a gas jet burns; there is no explosion. The gas may escape and disseminate into the surrounding atmosphere, and then be exploded. But this could not have been the case in the Times disaster, since fire and the explosion were simultaneous.

Speaking on the Los Angeles situation, and referring to the same subject, Mr. Job Harriman, the attorney for the Los Angeles strikers, made the following statement:

I think the evidence already in hand is ample to show that an explosion of gas wrecked the Times building. Listen, you miners. A man escaped who was immediately below the point where the explosion occurred. He was in the cellar, but nothing fell. All the walls around the place of the explosion stood intact. Not a wall was broken. Glass in the windows across the street remained unbroken. At the time of the explosion there was one deep roar, not a sharp crack, and with that roar there shot up through two floors and a roof a flame that passed the sixth story of the adjoining building instantly upon the explosion. An explosion accompanied by flame, and within ten seconds the flames were through the whole building. They had smelled gas for days, and it was especially strong that day in the building. What was it, you miners? Was it dynamite or was it gas? Every one of them knows that if the shot had been sufficient to shoot a hole up through three stories it would have shattered all the walls about it and driven a hole in the ground.

Summing up finally, the above committee finds that in its judgment the facts indicate:

1. That the explosion was not by dynamite —that it was gas.

2. That General Otis knows that the Times was destroyed by gas, but that he is deliberately exploiting the dynamiting theory, first, in order that he may escape the just consequences of criminal negligence; and second, in order to further a conspiracy to launch an indiscriminate persecution against the 20,000 union men and women of Los Angeles, and the 100,000 members of labor organizations throughout the State of California.

3. That the fabulous rewards offered for the apprehension of the fictitious criminals were offered primarily for the purpose of turning the public mind entirely away from the facts pointing to a gas explosion, in order that organized labor might forever bear the odium of the supposed crime; that a secondary purpose of these rewards is to tempt unscrupulous detectives to manufacture a case against some prominent member or members of labor unions. For one-fiftieth the reward that has been offered in this case, Pinkertons have plotted and perjured away the lives of innocent men many, many times.

We have diligently hunted down the facts and as diligently have weighed them, and such are our conclusions. We believe that any unprejudiced person going over the situation will draw the same deductions that we have drawn.

It now behooves organized labor throughout the country to render liberal support to the trades unions in Los Angeles, we owe it as a duty to ourselves to help them win the battle now going on in that city.

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Organized labor's urgent and repeated demand for the passage of an anti-injunction law having remained unheeded by our legislatures, the injunction mill is still grinding away merrily. In an injunction recently issued by Judge Frederick E. Crane of the supreme court of the State of New York against our U. B. and the A. S. of C. and J. of A. the members of both organizations are actually enjoined from exercising their right to refuse to work for the Albro J. Newton Company, the plaintiff in the case.

The attorney of the U. B., on October 4, having shown cause why the injunction should not be continued, the issuance of a permanent injunction is still under the court's consideration.

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Elsewhere in this issue we are printing the eloquent address by Ben. Turner, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, delivered at the recent St. Louis A. F. of L. convention, which undoubtedly will be highly interesting to our members and readers. The equally interesting address by fraternal delegate W. Brace, representing the same body, and that by B. P. Pettipiece, fraternal delegate from the Canadian Labor Congress, will follow in an ensuing issue.

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The Glove Workers' International Union, an organization affiliated with the A. F. of L. and consisting largely of woman workers, are appealing to organized labor for assistance in the sale of gloves made under fair conditions and bearing the union label. They should be encouraged and helped by each and every one of our members, which can effectively be done by insisting, when purchasing gloves, that the union label of the Glove Workers' International Union be attached thereto. Let their appeal not be in vain.

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In a circular recently issued by the general President of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, that official is sounding a warning note to parents of boys contemplating placing them in any factory of the saddlery and harness industry as apprentices to thoroughly investigate prevailing conditions before giving their consent and thus being a party to the crime of enslaving their boy and placing him in a position of servitude for the rest of his life. Some of the manufacturers in this line, the circular states, are filling their factories with boys, and each one is put to work upon some piece of harness, and under instruction he is taught how to make this particular piece, thus becoming a part of a machine but never a mechanic, occupying only an infinitesimal position that throws him completely at the mercy of a class of employers that have demonstrated by instituting this system in their factories, that their greed for gain is greater than their concern in the welfare of the human family.

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An Unintentional Omission.

In our review of the Des Moines convention proceedings in the November issue, among the candidates for the office of Second General Vice-President, the name of Brother W. W. Reynolds of Peoria, Ill., was unintentionally omitted. Brother Reynolds' name should have appeared at the head of the list, as it actually does on the official ballot-sheets.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
LEONARD FUNK, E 2307 5th Ave., Spokane, Wash.

General Executive Board,
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 4607 Kenmore Ave., Sheridan Park, Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

W. A. COLE, 236 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

D A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE.

To Secretaries of State Councils.

Resolution No. 66, adopted by the Des Moines Convention calling for the publication in our official Journal of the addresses of all state organizations of Carpenters, the secretaries of these bodies are requested to send in the required addresses to the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Resolution of Special Interest and Ordered Published by the Des Moines Convention.

In compliance with the action taken by the Des Moines convention and in accordance with the tenor of the sub-joined resolutions, we are herewith publishing them as information and for the guidance of our membership:

—Resolution No. 42—

"Whereas, The Koken Barber Supply Co., located at 911 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., who are manufacturers of barber chairs and other barber supplies, have repeatedly and persistently refused to recognize union labor, therefore the C. D. C. of St. Louis, Mo., do hereby request the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to devote sufficient space in their official journal, The Carpenter, to properly notify the membership of said organization of above mentioned fact and request said membership to give the matter such attention as they may deem necessary as individual members thereof; and, be it further

"Resolved, That above notice be continued until such time as the firm above mentioned recognizes union labor."

—Resolution No. 68—

"Whereas, The several state organizations of carpenters instituted in accordance with Section 59, United Brotherhood consti-

tution, have been beneficial to the carpenters of their respective states in promoting the principles of the United Brotherhood, in legislative matters, advancing measures favorable to the interests of organized workingmen and opposing all matters that were detrimental to our interests and have, in many instances, been the means of upbuilding our organization; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Sixteenth Biennial Convention instructs our incoming officers, General Executive Board and our organizers and deputies to advance state organizations wherever possible; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the General Secretary insert in our official journal, The Carpenter, the address of all state organizations of carpenters organized in accordance with Section 59, United Brotherhood constitution; and, be it further

"Resolved, and be it understood, That state organizations of carpenters at all times actively promote and adhere to the principles of the United Brotherhood and all laws of state organizations be submitted to our General President for approval in accordance with Section 59, United Brotherhood constitution."

—Resolution No. 74—

"Whereas, The Fayette R. Plumb Tool Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., is erecting a tool plant in St. Louis at a cost of over one million ($1,000,000) dollars, with non-union labor, and

"Whereas, Every effort has been made by the District Councils of Philadelphia and St. Louis, and also by the Building Trades Council of St. Louis, to induce the management of said company to employ, or cause to be employed, union labor in the erection of said plant, with no avail, and

"Whereas, The tools to be manufactured in this plant will be offered for sale to mechanics throughout the country, the majority of whom are union men; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the U. B. to be held at Des Moines, Ia., be requested to inform the entire membership of the attitude of this concern; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the General Secretary be instructed to give this notice to the entire membership of the U. B."

Report of Delegates to Thirteenth Annual Convention of A. F. of L.

To the General President and General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Brothers—We, your delegates to the 30th annual convention of the A. F. of L., at St. Louis, Mo., beg leave to submit the following report:

The convention convened Monday, November 14, at 10 a. m., with 387 delegates present, and was called to order by Mr. Owen Miller, president of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, who introduced Samuel Gompers, after which several selections were rendered by the St. Louis symphony orchestra. President Gompers introduced Mr. Frederick H. Kreisman, mayor of St. Louis, who welcomed the delegates to the city. He then introduced Mr. Owen Miller, who, on behalf of the State Federation of Labor, welcomed the delegates to the city. President Gompers next introduced Mr. Louis Philippi, president of the Central Trades Council, who on behalf of that body, welcomed the delegates to the city, after which he appointed the several committees. This ended the first morning's session.

The afternoon session was taken up with President Gompers' report, which was the most comprehensive and instructive ever submitted by him. He treated at length on the following topics: "Organization and Growth," "Our Movement Not Narrow," "Canada Iron, Steel and Tin Workers," "Lady Garment Workers," "Strikes and Injunctions," "The Shirt Waist Strike," "Miners' Strikes and Others," "Directly Affiliated Locals," "Congress, Its Decadence and Renaissance," "House New Rule, Summaries and State of Labor Legislation," "Anti-Trust and Injunction Contempt Appeals," "Suits Against Labor Union Anti-Trust Laws," "Hughes Amendment," "Prosecution Against Labor," "Irrational Antagonism to Organized Labor's Protest and Progress," "Extension of Eight-Hour Law," "Child Labor," "Labor of Convicts," "Immigration, General and Asiatic," "Asiatic Exclusion," "Employers' Liability," "Compensation," "Department of Labor," "Industrial Education," "Second-Class Mail Rates," "In-

surance Laws and Trade Unions," "Oklahoma Constitution," "Constitutions—Arizona and New Mexico," "Oregon Labor's Practical Political Action," "Labor's Rights and Its Economic Power," "Police Oppression—the Third Degree," "Maintain Labor Day's Significance," "Labor Sunday," "International Secretariat," "Vital Statistics," "Organizers," "The Labor Press," "American Federationist," together with an appendix.

—Secretary Morrison's Report—

Charters issued, international, 2; state, 1; city centrals, 83; federal labor unions, 96; local trade unions, 152, or a total of 334 during the year; the numerical growth shows a substantial gain in membership, having increased 220,209. The financial statement shows receipts over expenses of $15,611.50, and a cash balance in the treasury of $182,914.96.

The treasurer's report showed a verification of the figures in the secretary's report.

The executive council made an extensive report of the matters in its hands during the year, among which was our controversy with the A. S. and A. W. W., as follows:

—Amalgamated Carpenters—U. B. of Carpenters—

The officers of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, through Resolution No. 31, appealed to the Toronto convention against the action of the convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., held at Tampa, Florida, in October, 1909. The Toronto convention referred the appeal to executive council. We have given the matter much thought, discussion and consideration. President Gompers has had considerable correspondence with all parties involved. Acting upon our authority, he endeavored to arrange a conference between the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Society, in the early part of the year. After much correspondence the Amalgamated Society requested that the proposed conference should be deferred until some time in October, as that would give sufficient time for the American representatives of their general council to return, as their constitution provides for their attendance at such conferences in England. This suggestion was also made by reason of the fact that at the meeting of the General Council of the Amalgamated Society in June, the question of the revision of their constitution would be dealt with and it was anticipated many changes would be made.

In the meantime the convention of the Brotherhood was held at Des Moines, Iowa, September 16-30. After the adjournment of that convention, Secretary Duffy submitted a letter to President Gompers. A copy of Secretary Duffy's letter, together with the exhibits to which reference is made therein, was submitted to the officers of the Amalgamated Society and to which they made answer.

This subject came before your executive council at our meeting since our coming to this city, and we in turn desire to submit the entire subject to this convention. All the exhibits and correspondence in connection with the case will be at the disposal of the committee to which the matter may be referred.

Resolution No. 31 of the Toronto convention, together with all the matters pertaining to the subject, are to be found on Pages 140, 141, 309 and 310 of the Toronto printed proceedings.

—United Brotherhood of Carpenters—Amalgamated Wood Workers—

The Toronto convention endorsed an agreement for the amalgamation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union into one organization and instructed your executive council to carry into effect the details of the proposed agreement. At our meeting last March we directed our president that if either organization failed to ratify the agreement, he should call a conference of the executive officers of both organizations in conjunction with one member of the executive council, for the purpose of carrying out the instructions of the Toronto convention.

President Gompers immediately entered into correspondence with the executive officers of both organizations with that purpose in view. The Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters gave the opinion that as the plan of consolidation as authorized by the Toronto convention is practically the same as previously adopted by the Minneapolis convention and approved by a referendum vote of the entire membership of the United Brotherhood, under date of May 13, 1907, that that vote still stands, and that a matter once disposed of by referendum vote of the entire membership becomes the action of the entire organization unless ordered by the next general convention to be resubmitted for a vote. Later, after the national convention of the United Brotherhood, we were advised that the convention accepted the plan of consolidation with the Amalgamated Wood Workers as proposed by our last annual convention, the consolidation to take effect November 1, 1910.

The delegates from the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, as shown by the official proceedings of the Toronto convention, opposed the passage of the report of the committee on Adjustment on this subject. The general executive council of the Amalgamated Wood Workers and the membership at large approved this action. The officers of the

Amalgamated Wood Workers therefore expressed themselves as willing and ready to confer with the representatives of any body of organized workers with a view to the settlement of controversies, but they declined to enter into any conference with the U. B. of Carpenters with the object of effecting an amalgamation of the two organizations.

We were reluctant to exercise the implied power contained in the action of the Toronto convention, in so far as concerned the revocation of the charter of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, inasmuch as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters has accepted the Toronto agreement of amalgamation and the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International union has rejected it, we recommend that unless the latter organization complies with the decision of the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor and becomes amalgamated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters on or before April 1, 1911, the action and decision of the Toronto convention shall become effective on that date.

Among the numerous resolutions introduced there were sixteen affecting our organization, among which were ours asking the revocation of the charters of the A. S. and A. W. W., the erection of metal trim and the right to place metal corner beads, insurance laws, forest fires, Homestake mining company and the Macy company strike, and seven introduced by central bodies and building trades councils requiring compulsory affiliation. On this question the chair ruled that as the A. F. of L. and all subordinate bodies are voluntary, no right exists to make mandatory laws, but recommends that all organizations adopt laws with a view of having their locals affiliate with central bodies and departments.

On this matter the committee on law brought in the following recommendations which were concurred in by the convention:

1. "That the executive council be, and are hereby directed to communicate with the executive officers of all national and International Unions requesting them to urge all local unions to affiliate with state federations and city central bodies and departments, and at the same time request all affiliated international and national unions to adopt laws requiring every local union to affiliate with state and city central bodies and departments, a communication also to be forwarded to all conventions of national and international unions affiliated with the Federation, and when it is possible the council shall send a representative to such convention and urge this matter upon the attention of the delegates.

2. "The secretaries of all state and city central bodies are requested to notify the secretary of the American Federation of Labor of the non-affiliation of local unions of the affiliated national and international unions."

The matter of the A. W. W. was referred to the executive council with the following instructions:

On that portion of the report of the executive council under the caption "United Brotherhood of Carpenters—Amalgamated Wood Workers," the committee reported as follows:

Your committee on adjustment recommends the adoption of the recommendation of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, namely: "That unless the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union complies with the decision of the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor, and become amalgamated with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, on or before April 1, 1911, the action and decision of the Toronto convention shall become effective on that date."

This report was further amended that the matter be referred to the executive council and a further effort made to bring about an honorable amalgamation.

The dispute with the amalgamated carpenters was referred to the executive council with instructions that a meeting be held at an early date with the council to form plans of amalgamation.

The special committee to which this was referred reported as follows:

Your committee appointed to consider the difference existing between the U. B. of C. & J. of A. and the Amalgamated Carpenters begs leave to submit the following report:

At the Toronto convention the following appeal from the decision of the Building Trades Department was received from the Amalgamated Carpenters:

Resolution No. 31—By Delegates Herbert Crampton and James Reid of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners:

Whereas, The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is a self-sustaining, autonomous and independently financed international union, affiliated with national congresses, councils and executive bodies of labor in the various countries in which the society operates, more especially the American Federation of Labor, with which affiliation has been complete for nearly twenty years, and

Whereas, The income for American districts has been for the past two years $321,842.80, and the expenditure, for strikes and lockouts, unemployed benefit, sick benefit, death benefit, accident benefit, tool insurance, traveling benefits, superannuation benefits, and assistance to other trades of $158,852.86, and

Whereas, At the second convention of the

Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, Tampa, Florida, October, 1909, a recommendation following a report upon a local matter of dispute was presented and referred to as a plan, which in substance was as follows: "To wrest from the Amalgamated Society its autonomy and organic entity," to place all its funds in the hands of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, this plan was not endorsed by the Tampa convention, and

Whereas, A so-called minority report introduced by one member of an adjustment committee at the Tampa convention was passed by a viva-voce vote despite the fact that a substitute motion was duly made and seconded, the said minority report having for its object the ordering of international officers to do and perform certain acts contrary to the constitution of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, beside imposing conditions and time of consolidation so vaguely presented as to prevent intelligent action thereon, and

Whereas, These destructive acts can only have been conceived by minds in collusion for the purpose of obtaining the dissolution or disintegration of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners to be followed by inroads upon other bona-fide organizations, their autonomy and their funds; therefore, be it

Resolved, by this Twenty-Ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, That the executive officers of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor be instructed, and they are hereby instructed to desist from further attempting to consolidate the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners with any organization or to send, or cause to be sent, any committee to confer with the general officers of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners under the conditions laid down in the minority report referred to.

The Toronto convention referred the matter to the executive council, establishing the council as the first court of appeal.

We find from the records of the executive council as well as their report to this convention that owing to the fact that the Amalgamated Society asked that the matter be not taken up until October of this year. The committee further reports that owing to a pressure of business at that time of the year that it was impossible for it to take action thereon.

Your committee therefore recommends that the matter be referred back to the executive council for its consideration and decision.

In the matter of suspension of Amalgamated Carpenters' charter asked for by the U. B. of C. and J., your committee refers the entire matter to this convention without recommendation.

All resolutions referring to metal trim and corner beads were reported on by the committee on building trades as follows and concurred in by the convention:

Resolution No. 18—By Delegates W. D. Huber, Frank Duffy, W. B. Macfarlane, Thomas Flynn, W. J. Kelly, Carl Young and A. M. Swartz of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Whereas, The erection of the material known as hollow metal trim, sash and doors, metallic trim, sash and doors, and metal trim was awarded to the carpenters by the Hon. Wm. J. Gaynor, who had been selected as umpire in accordance to all the laws and requirements laid down by the arbitration plan, in the matter of arbitration between the sheet metal workers on one side and the Joint District Council of Carpenters on the other, and

Whereas, Our General Executive Board has ruled on several occasions that the U. B. of C. and J. of A. claims jurisdiction over the erecting and placing of all hollow metal sash, frames, doors and trim, and

Whereas, The carpenters have been erecting this material since it first appeared on the market, and are still erecting it in New York City, as well as in a number of other cities, for the reason that it is a strictly carpenters' proposition and requires the methods and skill of the carpenters to prepare the grounds in order to apply and properly execute the work, and

Whereas, Every effort is being made by the sheet metal workers and the Kalameine Association to deprive the carpenters of the erection of this material; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we declare emphatically and unequivocally as a whole to retain the erection of steel and hollow metal trim, sash and doors, in accordance with the rulings of our General Executive Board; and, be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor and the officers of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor be notified of our action, and that our delegates to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department are hereby instructed to carry out these resolutions.

Your Committee on Building Trades finds that the subject matter of this resolution having been decided by a convention of the Building Trades Department is not properly before this convention, and cannot be brought properly before this convention except on an appeal, properly taken from the action of the Building Trades Department to the first court of appeals, the executive council. Therefore, your committee non-concurs in the resolution, but in doing so desires to inform all interested parties that the non-concurrence therein does not in any way deprive them of their right to appeal in the proper manner.

Resolution No. 17—By Delegates W. D. Huber, Frank Duffy, W. B. Macfarlane, Thomas Flynn, W. J. Kelly, Carl Young and A. M. Swartz of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Whereas, For some time past there has been considerable conflict between the organization

of the U. B. and the wood, wire and metallic lathers as to jurisdiction over the putting on of metal corner beads and picture molding, and

Whereas, At a former meeting of the D. C. of St. Louis action was taken whereby said D. C. emphatically declared that all such work rightfully belonged to the carpenters, and for the purpose of establishing their claim by proof of the work being done throughout the country by carpenters, caused to be sent to the various district councils and local unions of the Brotherhood, a circular asking information and facts regarding the placing of said work; in the great majority of replies received it was stated that carpenters claimed and did the work; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the D. C. of St. Louis, That we again reiterate our claim to the said work, and

Whereas, By the changes in the methods of building construction and the introduction of metal trim taking the place of what was formerly made of wood and put in place by carpenters, the same having brought about a conflict as to jurisdiction, it is therefore

Resolved, That in all such cases where such trim is used that the carpenters claim the right to put it up and will oppose all claims made by any and all of the trades now claiming jurisdiction over the same. We also claim jurisdiction over trim made of wood pulp, straw board, asbestos, etc.; also the setting of all concrete forms, regardless of material used; and, be it further

Resolved, That the delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to present our claims to said convention, and work for their adoption before that body.

Your committee on building trades finds that the subject matter of this resolution having been decided by a convention of the Building Trades Department is not properly before this convention, and cannot be brought properly before this convention except on an appeal, properly taken from the action of the Building Trades Department to the first court of appeals, the executive council. Therefore, your committee nonconcurs in the resolution, but in doing so, desires to inform all interested parties that the nonconcurrence therein does not in any way deprive them of their right to appeal in the proper manner.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 104—By Delegate Geo. F. Golden of Illinois State Federation, Rock Island, Ill.:

Whereas, The introduction of metal and combination trim is taking the place of wood in the construction of all modern buildings, and

Whereas, The introduction of this trim is causing jurisdictional fights in the building trades and all such fights are detrimental to the organized labor movement, and

Whereas, The placing in proper position in the building, or in other words, the erecting thereof is done by the sole use of carpenters' tools; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor in regular session assembled, that the erection of the above mentioned trim of right belongs to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and, be it further

Resolved, That the delegate elected to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held at St. Louis in November, be, and is hereby instructed to use his influence and vote to this end.

Your committee on building trades finds that the subject matter of this resolution having been decided by a convention of the Building Trades Department is not properly before this convention, and cannot be brought properly before this convention except on an appeal, properly taken from the action of the Building Trades Department to the first court of appeals, the executive council. Therefore, your committee nonconcurs in the resolution, but in doing so, desires to inform all interested parties that the non-concurrence therein does not in any way deprive them of their right to appeal in the proper manner.

Finding it necessary to give practical demonstrations of the manner in which metal trim is erected and the methods used in fitting, the whole seven delegates were unanimously of the opinion that Brother Featherston of New York should be sent for and the exhibit he had at Des Moines be brought to St. Louis as quickly as possible. President Huber was requested to telegraph for him immediately.

The Homestake Mining Company matter was referred to the executive council. The resolution and action of the convention thereon herewith follows:

Resolution No. 19—By Delegates W. D. Huber, Frank Duffy, W. B. Macfarlane, Thomas Flynn, W. J. Kelly, Carl Young and A. M. Swartz of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Whereas, The Homestake Mining Company, which company owns and operates one of the most valuable gold producing properties in the United States or in the world, and employs several thousand working men of different crafts in the operation of its mines and mills, on November 24, 1909, declared a lockout against employes on account of their affiliation with various labor unions, as will be shown and fully explained by the following card:

Lead, S. D., November 24, 1909. I am not a member of any labor union, and in consideration of my being employed by the Homestake Mining Company, agree that I will not become such while in its service. (Signer by employe.)

Whereas, The members of Local Union No. 1440 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters

and Joiners of America, together with the members of all other labor organizations, have been discriminated against by the Homestake Mining Company since its declaration of this lockout, which became effective on November 24, 1909; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in convention assembled, declare the Homestake Mining Company, whose works are located in South Dakota, to be a non-union concern and that we pledge our moral and financial support and assistance to all union men who may be involved in or affected by the lockout of the Homestake Mining Company; and, be it further

Resolved, That our delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to present the cause of the locked-out men in South Dakota before said convention and to solicit the aid and assistance of the American Federation of Labor in the cause of our brothers who are maintaining this struggle against oppression and greed, to the end that organized labor may not be defeated, and that our brothers shall not be forced nor compelled to forfeit any rights of citizenship or to violate their honor as men.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the executive council, with the suggestion that effort be made to adjust the difficulties, and if unsuccessful, to take such further measures as may be advisable.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

President Gompers' report on insurance laws, which reads as follows, was adopted:

—Insurance Laws and Trade Unions—

In March last the commissioner of insurance of South Carolina notified the General Office of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that that organization came within the scope of the insurance laws of the State and that it was required to take out a license in order to do business in the state. Correspondence being unsatisfactory, Mr. Frank Duffy, Secretary of the Brotherhood, and Mr. D. F. Featherson, one of its organizers, proceeded to Columbia, S. C., and held a conference on the subject with Insurance Commissioner McMaster. They informed him that the Brotherhood was a labor organization, a voluntary, unincorporated association, not paying insurance in any form, merely making an allowance of a funeral benefit, to provide decent burial for deceased members. A copy of the constitution of the Brotherhood was submitted to him, with the list of its various trade union purposes and the sections governing the payments of benefits marked. In reply the insurance commissioner informed the labor representatives that he adjudged the Brotherhood fraternal, rather than otherwise, it having a restrictive method of gaining admission to its meetings, with its own form of transacting business. Coming under the head of fraternal associations, it must be governed by the provisions of the act recently passed by the legislature of that state for the regulation and control of such bodies. Not being classed as an insurance organization and not falling under the provisions requiring either a deposit or a bond, the Brotherhood's sole financial qualification to do business in the state would be attainable by taking out a license from the commissioner at a cost of $25 a year. Without a license the organization could have no standing and would be prohibited from doing business in the state. Further, under the law in its present provisions, the Brotherhood must show that it admits members of one race only (the commissioner admitting that on this point the law would require remodeling); and it must file an annual financial statement, giving its income with the sources thereof, its expenses and for what purposes, its assets, money invested, indebtedness, etc. Among the additional requirements was registration with the commissioner of each organizer, person, agent, or representative going into the state to do business for the organization, neglect of which rendered the person soliciting membership liable to a fine of $100 or imprisonment for thirty days. A similar fine or imprisonment might be inflicted for neglect to comply with any other provision of the act.

The commissioner warned the Brotherhood's representatives not to solicit new membership in the state until complying with the law and holding a license. In reply, they informed him that the General Executive Board, which was to meet in July, would take up the question, and that the entire matter would be placed before the annual general convention, which was to take place in Des Moines, Ia., in September. The commissioner cautioned the representatives against admitting new members in any of the local unions of the state in the meantime. This means that the work of organizing was forbidden in the state until a license should be procured. At a meeting of the Brotherhood's General Executive Board the General President was instructed to procure a license from the South Carolina insurance commissioner and also to communicate with the President of the American Federation of Labor, and with the labor organizations similarly affected as the Brotherhood, asking that joint action be taken to have the insurance laws of South Carolina and of the various states modified to such an extent as to exempt from the operations of laws never intended to cover them the voluntary organizations of labor.

In connection with this subject your attention is called to the fact that in several states discriminatory laws have been enacted against labor organizations at the instance of insurance companies organized for private profit. The companies realize that in the voluntary cooperative effort of trade unions to protect their membership against the vicissitudes of life the

greatest benefits result to the membership, and that the work is done at a minimum cost and with the avoidance of red tape and circumlocution.

It is recommended that this convention make further declaration on this question, directing that such assistance be continued to be rendered and such further action be taken as to protect and promote the rights of organized labor in the humane work in which our trade unions are engaged.

It was further recommended that the different state federations and central labor unions and the membership within the various states put forth every effort to secure the enactment of such legislation relative to insurance as may be necessary to prevent the interference with the rights of organized labor in the humane work in which our trade unions are engaged.

The addresses given by the fraternal delegates from Great Britain and Canada were full of interest and are worthy of the careful attention of all organized workers.

We also call particular attention to the address of Governor Hadley as being one of the best ever delivered in the interest of trades unions by a man who is not a member of organized labor.

The matter of the application of the Western Federation of Miners to the A. F. of L. took up considerable time and brought forth some heated discussions.

They desire affiliation and claim, in their jurisdiction, all men who work in or about mines, mills and smelters. This includes carpenters, machinists, engineers, firemen, structural iron men, blacksmiths, teamsters, and several others. The machinists protested even to the point of withdrawing their affiliation. The matter was disposed of by referring it to the executive council and conferences of all parties at interest are to be held, and charter granted only on settlements made and jurisdictional lines established.

Then came the election of officers, and the entire corps were re-elected without opposition and by unanimous ballot. Brother W. B. Macfarlane was elected fraternal delegate to the British Trades Congress by unanimous ballot; for the other delegate, Brothers Tobin of the teamsters and Miller of the musicians were candidates, and on roll call Brother Tobin was elected.

Brother W. J. Tracy of the Plumbers was elected fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades Congress by unanimous ballot and Brother Jas. Duncan of the granitecutters was elected by unanimous ballot as delegate to the International Secretariat to be held in Buda Pest. Atlanta, Ga., was chosen as the convention city for 1911. Thus ended the second largest convention ever held by the A. F. of L. We have done what we could, and trust our report will meet with the approval of the rank and file.

Thanking one and all for the confidence reposed in us and assuring you that it is ever our aim to promote the best interests of our grand Brotherhood to the end that our rights will be preserved, we are,

Fraternally yours,
WM. D. HUBER,
FRANK DUFFY,
WM. B. MACFARLANE,
WM. J. KELLY,
THOS. FLYNN,
A. M. SWARTZ,
CARL YOUNG,
Delegates.

Proceedings of Fourth Quarterly Session, 1910, of General Executive Board.

The following matters were acted upon by the Board by correspondence with the G. P. and the G. S. between the July and the Des Moines sessions of the G. E. B.:

August 10.

Evansville, Ind. Request from L. U. No. 90 for additional financial aid in support of members locked out. The Board appropriated $212.00.

Rochester, N. Y.—Request from the D. C. for additional financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $152.00.

San Francisco, Cal. Request from the State Building Trades Council for an appropriation for organizing purposes in Los Angeles. As the G. E. B. had on July 25 made an appropriation to the Los Angeles D. C. for this purpose, no additional appropriation was allowed.

Denver, Colo. Communication in regard to a law suit entered against the U. B. in that city and request for permission to have same defended by the General Office. The G. E. B. authorizes the G. P. to defend said suit.

August 15.

New Castle, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 206 for additional aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $84.00.

Pottsville, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 228 for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $60.00.

Stockton, Cal. Request from L. U. No. 266 for additional aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $459.00.

August 17.

Ogden, Utah. Request from L. U. No. 450 for additional aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $48.00.

New Castle, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 206 for additional financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $44.00.

La Crosse, Wis. Request from L. U. No. 1308 for additional aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $335.00.

August 18.

Rochester, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $160.00.

Alton, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 377 for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $152.00.

South Carolina. The matter of submitting a yearly financial statement to the insurance commissioner of South Carolina. The matter was laid over until the next Board meeting.

August 19.

Toledo, O. Request from L. U. No. 25 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement to enforce trade conditions. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Stamford, Texas. Request from L. U. No. 1200 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of the minimum scale from $2.50 to $3.00 per day. Sanction granted.

Evansville, Ind. Request from L. U. No. 90 for additional financial aid in support of members locked out. The Board appropriated $180.00.

Nashville, Tenn. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriated $150.00.

August 20.

Stockton, Cal. Request from L. U. No. 266 for additional financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $444.00.

August 22.

La Crosse, Wis. Request from L. U. No. 1308 for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $324.00.

New Castle, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 206 for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $84.00.

Stockton, Cal. Request from L. U. No. 266 for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $504.00.

August 24.

Pottsville, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 228 for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $164.00.

August 26.

Rochester, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $148.00.

August 30.

Stockton, Cal. Request from L. U. No. 266 for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $350.00.

Lawrence, Mass. Request from the D. C. for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $104.00.

Alton, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 377 for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $330.00.

San Francisco, Cal. Request from the Bay Counties D. C. for an additional appropriation in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $80.

September 2.

New Castle, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 206 for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $92.00.

La Crosse, Wis. Request from L. U. No. 1308 for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $304.00.

September 6.

Rochester, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for additional financial aid in support of members on strike, The Board appropriated $108.00.

Stockton, Cal. Request from L. U. No. 266 for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $348.00.

La Crosse, Wis. Request from L. U. No. 1308 for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $268.00.

San Francisco, Cal. Request from the Bay Counties D. C. for additional financial aid in support of members on strike in Alameda county. The Board appropriated $76.00.

September 8.

Pottsville, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 228 for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $160.00.

September 12.

New Castle, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 206 for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $92.00.

Rochester, N. Y. Request from D. C. for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $120.00.

Stockton, Cal. Request from L. U. No. 266 for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $376.00.

Des Moines, Ia., September 19.

The G. E. B. met in regular quarterly session at the Savery Hotel on the above date, Chairman Schardt presiding, and Bausher, Post, Walquist, Cole and Connolly present.

Requests from Rochester, N. Y.; Stockton, Cal., and New Castle, Pa., for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. As these requests had already received a favorable vote of the Board by correspondence with the G. S., no further action is required.

Alton, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 377 for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $312.00.

Pottsville, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 228

for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $325.00. The G. S. will instruct the secretary of L. U. 228 to send a more detailed report as to the number of members involved each week.

September 20.

All members but Foley present.

Washington, D. C. The delegates from L. U. No. 132 appeared before the Board in support of resolution No. 15, in regard to the members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters taking the places of U. B. carpenters while said U. B. carpenters were on strike in the city of Washington. Also a request for financial aid to maintain union conditions in the face of the lack of trade unionism on the part of the A. S. of C. The Board instructs the G. S. to forward $500.00, an unexpended balance of a donation made in October, 1908, and an additional $500.00 now appropriated by the General Executive Board. The G. S. will instruct the L. U. to render to the General Office an itemized statement of the expenditure of this fund, with receipted bills attached.

Port Chester, N. Y.—The delegates from L. U. No. 77 appeared before the Board in regard to a jurisdictional dispute between Port Chester, N. Y. and Greenwich, Conn. As the papers in this case are at the General Office the Board defers action until all the papers are before it. The G. S. is requested to have the papers sent to this city for the information of the Board.

September 21.

All members but Foley present.

Memphis, Tenn. The delegate from that city appeared before the Board in regard to the payment of expenses incurred by the D. C. in an injunction suit. After a review of the papers in the case the Board decides that the cost of defending this suit will be allowed when the D. C. furnishes this office with an itemized bill of the attorneys.

Pittsburg, Pa. The delegates appeared before the Board in support of a request from the D. C. for an appropriation to meet the expenses of an injunction suit. The Board appropriates $500.00.

Buffalo, N. Y. The delegates appeared before the Board in regard to a request for an appropriation for organizing purposes and the services of an organizer. The papers not being before the Board, the action is deferred.

Seattle, Wash. The delegates from L. U. No. 131 in regard to an appeal of Fred S. McCullough. Appeal of L. U. No. 131 from a decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 131 vs. F. S. McCullough. The evidence shows that F. F. McCullough was fined by No. 131. That F. S. McCullough appealed to the G. P. without first paying his fine, as provided for in Section 96. The Board decides that no appeal can be entertained by the G. P. where a fine has been imposed until the appellant has first paid to the D. C. or L. U. the amount of the fine imposed. The Board also decides that L. U. No. 131 had a right, under Section 201, to sit as a "committee of the whole" and try F. S. McCullough. The decision of the G. P. is reversed, and the appeal of L. U. No. 131 is sustained.

San Francisco, Cal. The delegate from L. U. No. 304 appeared before the Board in regard to the legality of assessments levied for the purpose of organizing in Los Angeles. There are no papers before the Board showing that an appeal had been taken by L. U. No. 304 or any member thereof.

Rochester, N. Y. The delegates from L. U. No. 72 appeared before the Board in support of Resolution No. 14, containing a request for an appropriation for organizing purposes in the shops and mills. The Board appropriates $500.00.

September 23.

All members present but Foley.

La Crosse, Wis. Request from L. U. No. 1308 for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $220.00.

Stockton, Cal. Request from L. U. No. 266 for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $320.00.

Ogden, Utah. Partial accounting received from L. U. No. 450 for money appropriated in support of members on strike was read and filed.

Wilmington, Del. The delegate appeared before the Board in regard to a request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $200.00.

Newark, N. J. The delegates appeared before the Board in regard to Resolution No. 51, asking for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $800.00 and recommends to the Newark D. C. that their dues be increased to a self-sustaining basis.

Portland, Ore. The delegates from L. U. No. 50 appeared before the Board in regard to a request made by the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $200.00.

Lead, S. D. The delegate from L. U. No. 1440 appeared before the Board to explain the matter of an amount of money apparently due the General Office by L. U. No. 1440 as an unexpended balance of an appropriation made for strike benefits. As the papers in the case are on file at the General Office, no action is taken.

September 26.

All members present.

Chattanooga, Tenn. The delegate from L. U. No. 759 appeared before the Board in regard to a request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $100.00.

San Francisco, Cal. The delegates from San Francisco appeared before the Board in support of Resolution No. 38, asking for an appropriation to be made to the State Building Trades Council, to be used for the purpose of

carrying on the work of organizing in Los Angeles, which work is being done under the direction of the State Building Trades Council. The Board appropriates $2,000.00.

St. Joseph, Mo. The delegate from L. U. No. 110 appeared before the Board in support of a resolution requesting an appropriation for organizing purposes. The resolution not having been referred as yet to the Board, action is deferred.

Rockford, Ill. The delegates from L. U. No. 792 appeared before the Board and made a statement as to conditions prevailing in that district.

Cleveland, O. The delegates appeared before the Board in support of Resolution No. 39, asking for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $500.00.

It was decided by the Board that when the convention adjourns the Board will adjourn to meet again immediately afterward at the General Office.

September 27.

All members present.

Rochester, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $92.00.

September 29.

All members present.

Stockton, Cal. Request from L. U. No. 266 for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $208.00

Lincoln, Neb. The delegates appeared before the Board in support of Resolution No. 50, asking for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $500.00.

Delegates from Alameda and San Mateo counties, California, appeared before the Board in regard to a request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. There being no papers before the Board relating to this matter, action is deferred.

Hammond, Ind. The delegates appeared before the Board in regard to the case of L. U. No. 599, Hammond, Indiana, vs. L. U. No. 62, Chicago, in reference to an alleged illegal collection of an excess initiation fee. There being no papers before the Board pertaining to this case, the Board cannot act upon the case at this time.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 3.

All members present but Foley.

Stockton, Cal. Information received from L. U. No. 266 in regard to the condition of a strike in that city and a request for additional financial aid. The Board appropriates $308.00.

Rochester, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $108.00.

New Castle, Penn. Request from L. U. No. 206 for additional financial aid in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $56.00.

Washington, D. C. By instruction of the convention given at the night session, September 30, 1910, the Board appropriates an additional $1,000.00 to L. U. No. 132 for organizing purposes.

San Francisco, Cal. Request from the Bay Counties D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes in Alameda and San Mateo counties. The Board appropriates $500.00.

Pottsville, Pa. Resolution 78 to the G. E. B. by the convention from L. U. No. 228, requesting financial aid for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $500.00.

Peoria, Ill. Resolution No. 62 from L. U. No. 183, referred to the G. E. B. by the convention, requesting financial aid for organizing purposes and the assistance of an organizer. The Board appropriates $250.00. The matter of an organizer is referred to the G. P.

Boston, Mass. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing the mills and shops of that district. The Board appropriates $1,000.00.

Tri-Cities D. C. Davenport, Ia.; Rock Island and Moline, Ill. Resolutions No. 64 and No. 65, referred to the Board by the convention, requesting an appropriation for organizing the mills and shops in the Tri-Cities and also in the Mississippi Valley adjacent thereto, was read, and, as the convention, on recommendation of the constitution committee on Resolution No. 66, appropriated $2,000.00 for this purpose, the Board places Resolutions No. 64 and No. 65 on file.

Kansas City, Mo. Resolution No. 37, submitted by the delegates from L. U. No. 1635 and referred to the Board by the convention, requesting an appropriation for organizing purposes in Kansas City and the appointment of a general organizer from the membership of No. 1635 was read and laid over until the January meeting of the Board.

Chicago, Ill. Resolution No. 49, referred to the Board by the convention, requesting an appropriation to assist the millmen's locals. The Board appropriates $2,000.00 to the D. C.

Piqua, O. Request from L. U. No. 1908 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $50.00.

October 4.

All members present but Foley.

Alton, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 377 for additional financial aid in support of members locked out. The Board appropriates $456.00.

Lawrence, Mass. Accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated by the Board for relief of members on strike was read and filed.

Evansville, Ind. Accounting from L. U. No. 90 for money appropriated by the Board in support of members locked out was read and filed.

Long Branch, N. J. Accounting received from L. U. No. 1306 for money appropriated for relief of members locked out was read and filed. A request for additional aid is made. The Board appropriates $100.00.

Ft. William, Ont., Canada. Request from

L. U. No. 1498 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $100.00.

Denver, Colo. Complaint was received from W. L. Smith, a member of L. U. No. 528, that he was called on strike and answered roll-call for several weeks. That, notwithstanding the General Office was appropriating money for the support of members on strike, he, W. L. Smith, received no strike pay. The G. S. is requested to communicate with the D. C. and learn why W. L. Smith was not granted strike pay.

Portland, Me. Additional accounting received from L. U. No. 517, wherein it is shown that No. 517 returned to the General Office $53.40, as unexpended strike pay, over and above the amount due the General Office. The G. S. is instructed to return $53.40 to L. U. No. 517.

Philadelphia, Pa. Partial accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation made for organizing purposes was read and filed. The D. C. requests an additional appropriation, and the same is denied.

October 5.

All members present but Foley.

Saint Louis, Mo. Appeal of the D. C. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the St. Louis D. C. vs. L. U. No. 73, in the matter of the liability of No. 73 for an alleged shortage of F. W. Melville, a former business agent of No. 73. The evidence before the Board shows that F. W. Melville was elected business agent of L. U. No. 73 by a vote of the members of L. U. No. 73 exclusively; that F. W. Melville collected initiation fees for Local Unions other than L. U. No. 73, and did not pay them to the D. C., as the local by-laws provided, nor did he pay the fees to the Local Unions for whom collected. The Board decides that L. U. No. 73 was responsible for the acts of its business agent, and that the D. C. was within its rights in holding L. U. 73 accountable for the shortage of its business agent. The decision of the G. P. is reversed; the appeal of the D. C. is sustained, and L. U. No. 73 is ordered to pay to the D. C. $105.00, the amount of money involved.

October 6.

All members present but Foley.

LaSalle, Ill. Appeal of L. U. No. 336 and John Jagodzinski and John Tregoning of said L. U. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 195 vs. John Jagodzinski. The sworn evidence before the Board and the attached copy of the by-laws of L. U. No. 195 show that said by-laws permit of overtime work, provided time and one-half pay is received; that the accused members of L. U. No. 336 received time and one-half pay for overtime, as per the by-laws of L. U. No. 195, under whose jurisdiction they were working. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal is sustained.

Pittsburg, Pa. Appeal of Math. Thoma, a member of L. U. No. 402 from the decision of the G. P. in case of L. U. No. 402 vs. Math. Thoma. The decision of the G. P. is sustained, as the papers in the case show that Section No. 96 of the constitution had not been complied with. The appeal is dismissed.

Oil City, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 830 for financial aid for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $50.00.

Information was received from the G. S. that the Capital National Bank had issued a cashier's check for $200.00 in favor of the U. B., as per the decision of the Board rendered on July 20, 1910, on the claim of the late George Powderly.

Boston, Mass. Partial accounting received from the D. C. for the money appropriated for the relief of members on strike was read and filed.

Augusta, Me. Request from L. U. No. 914 that an organizer be placed in that state, and he to remain there a sufficient length of time to bring about a better state of organization in the State of Maine. The Board recommends that the G. P. comply with this request.

Seattle, Wash. Request from L. U. No. 131 for a ruling in regard to levying of assessments. As this involves a ruling on a point of law, it is referred to the G. P. in accordance with Section No. 31 of the constitution.

October 7.

All members present but Foley.

The G. S. submitted a communication from the U. S. district secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, relative to the injunction suit of Irving & Casson. The communication was read as information and filed.

Nacogdoches, Tex. Appeal of Lottie Schweers from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for funeral benefit on account of the death of Anthony H. Schweers, late a member of L. U. No. 1713. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the ground that the papers in the case show that the member went in arrears on September 30, 1909, and did not square up in full until February 8, 1910, his death occurring April 7, 1910. Therefore according to Section No. 106 of the general constitution the claim is illegal, and the appeal is dismissed.

Montreal, Canada. Appeal of L. U. No. 178 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for funeral benefits on the death of Joseph Belanger, late a member of L. U. No. 178. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The papers in the case show that Belanger owed six months' dues on June 30, 1908, and was not a member of the U. B. after that date, his death occurring May 21, 1910. The claim is illegal according to Section No. 108 of constitution, and the appeal is dismissed.

Livingston, Mont. Appeal of L. U. No. 1085 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for funeral benefit on the death of Sam Doloier, late member of L. U. No. 1085. The decision of the G. S. is sustained, as Sec-

tion No. 122 excludes all members from benefit who were in ill health when they joined the U. B.; and the papers in the case show that the late Sam Doloier was in ill health when he became a member. The appeal is dismissed.

Kansas City, Mo. Appeal of Willard Holman of Local Union No. 4, from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim for disability benefit of said Willard Holman. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal is dismissed.

October 8.

All members present but Foley.

Charleston, S. C. Communication from the D. C. acknowledging the receipt of an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes was read and filed.

New York City, N. Y. Request from the D. C. that the General Office bear the expense of sending exhibits of steel and hollow metal trim and demonstrators of use of same, to the Des Moines convention. The G. E. B. allows the expense of one demonstrator and the expressage on the exhibit amounting to $366.18.

Hot Springs, Ark. Communication from L. U. No. 891 relative to a contemplated trade movement for an increase of wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour, to go into effect October 1, 1910. As no schedule of inquiries accompanies the request, the papers are filed.

St. Louis, Mo. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wages from 60 to 65 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1911. The papers before the Board show that the contemplated movement did not receive the necessary two-thirds vote of the members voting. In view of that fact the Board cannot sanction the movement.

October 10.

All members present but Foley.

Atlanta, Ga. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $250.00.

San Angelo, Texas. Communication from L. U. No. 1312, regarding a trade agreement, was laid over awaiting additional information.

Washington, D. C. Communication from President Gompers of the A. F. of L. regarding a donation to the American Association for labor legislation was read as information and filed.

Hackensack, N. J. Appeal of John D. Carlock from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Ethelbert Grotchins, E. M. Paton, James Grant and Jacob H. DeBraun vs. L. U. No. 265. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal is dismissed.

San Francisco, Cal. Appeal of E. Egger from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Bay Counties D. C. vs. E. Egger. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal is dismissed.

Rock Island, Ill. Request from the Tri-Cities D. C. for financial assistance for organizing purposes. The request is laid over awaiting an accounting for an appropriation previously made by the Board.

New York City, N. Y. The papers in the matter of the temporary injunction secured by Albro J. Newton, including the restraining order signed by F. E. Crane, judge of the supreme court of New York, were read and filed. The Board instructs the G. P. to defend this case in conjunction with the New York D. C. Should the temporary injunction be made permanent, no additional expense is to be incurred in the case until the matter has again been referred to the Board.

New York City, N. Y. Bills submitted by the D. C. for organizing work in the Borough of Queens and in Jamestown, N. Y., are referred to the G. P. The bill for attorney's fee incurred in the Irving & Casson injunction suit is referred to the G. S. with instructions to carry out the ruling of the Board of July 28, 1910, when a regular bill is presented.

October 11.

All members present but Foley.

Newark, N. J. Request from the D. C. for additional financial assistance. The Board appropriates $200.00.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts of the General Office is taken up.

October 12.

All members present but Foley.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued; also an inventory of stock was taken by the Board.

October 13.

All members present but Foley.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

October 14.

All members present but Foley.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

October 15.

All members present but Foley.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

The G. S. appeared before the Board and stated that the Federal Union Surety Co. required a deposit of collateral to cover the amount of a surety bond to be issued by them in the matter of a suit against the U. B. for labor and material. The G. T. is authorized by the G. E. B. to deposit in escrow with the Federal Surety Co. a certificate of deposit for $15,000.00 on the Capital National Bank.

October 17.

All members present but Foley.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

October 18.

All members present but Foley.

Kansas City, Mo. Communication from the D. C. in regard to resolution No. 34, referred to the Board by the Des Moines convention, was read. The Board instructs the G. P. to take immediate steps to assist the Kansas City D. C. in this matter.

The bids for printing the ballots for the election of General Officers were submitted by the G. S. as per instructions of the Board. The Bramwood Press, being the lowest bidder, was awarded the contract for printing 220,000 ballots at a cost of $235.00.

Stockton, Cal. Accounting received from L. U. No. 266 for money previously appropriated by the Board for support of members on strike. The Board appropriates an additional $22.00.

La Crosse, Wis. Accounting from L. U. No. 1308 for money appropriated in support of members on strike and a request for additional financial aid. The Board appropriates $429.00.

San Francisco, Cal. Partial accounting received from the Bay Counties D. C. for money appropriated for support of members on strike and also for organizing purposes was read and filed.

Pottsville, Pa. Partial accounting received from L. U. No. 228 for money appropriated for support of members on strike, was read and filed.

New Castle, Pa. Accounting received from L. U. No. 206 for money appropriated for support of members on strike and a request for additional financial aid. The Board appropriates $108.00.

Rochester, N. Y. Accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated for support of members on strike was read and filed.

St. Louis, Mo. Partial accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes was received and filed. The request that a synopsis of the "plan" accompanying the report be printed in The Carpenter is referred to the G. S.

Syracuse, N. Y. Communication received from L. U. No. 192. As the questions contained in this communication involves the decision on a point of law, it is referred to the G. P., as per Section No. 31 of the General Constitution.

New York City. Protest from L. U. No. 471 against the General Office paying the expenses incurred by the New York D. C. by sending an exhibit of steel trim with demonstrators to the Des Moines convention was received and placed on file.

October 19.

All members present but Foley.

San Jose, Cal. Request from the Santa Clara D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $500.00.

New Rochelle, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. No. 42 to the Des Moines convention, from the decision of the G. E. B., in the claim for funeral benefits on the late wife of Owen Flanagan, was referred back to the Board on account of the introduction of new evidence. The case is referred to the G. S. with a request that it be reopened.

Birmingham, Ala. Accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes was received and filed.

Waycross, Ga. Request from L. U. No. 799 for an appropriation to pay the expenses of an organizer. The request is filed.

Chicago, Ill. Acknowledgment from the D. C. of an appropriation for $2,000.00 made by the Board for the assistance of the millmen's locals was read and filed.

Omaha, Neb. Communication from the Tri-Cities D. C. asking for information in regard to appropriations to the D. C. made during the last two years and included in the report of the G. T. to the convention. The amount shown on Page 12 of the report of the G. T., under head of "Donations for Strikes, Lockouts, etc.," corresponds with the figures submitted by the D. C. as having been received by them for such purposes. The $800.00 shown on Page 17 of the G. T. report and mentioned in the letter from the D. C. was money paid for death or disability claims.

Rock Island, Ill. Communication from the Business Agent of the Tri-Cities in regard to conditions in that district, was read and filed.

New Castle, Pa. Additional information received from L. U. No. 206 in regard to condition of strike, and a request for further financial aid. The Board appropriates $76.00 for support of members involved.

Pottsville, Pa. A strike pay-roll was received from L. U. No. 228. The G. S. is instructed to notify the L. U. to furnish this office with a detailed statement as to why the large payments were made, as shown on the strike roll. Also as to why these amounts, as well as the per capita tax mentioned, were paid from an appropriation made for organization purposes.

October 20.

All members present but Foley.

Coal City, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 1544 for official sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wages, to go into effect November 14, 1910. Sanction granted.

The examination of books and accounts and taking an inventory continued.

October 22.

All members present but Foley.

The examination of the books and accounts continued.

October 24.

All members present but Foley.

St. Louis, Mo. Request from L. U. No. 1011 that the claim for benefits on the death of Constantaine Thomssen be reopened. The Committee on Appeals and Grievances at the Des Moines convention sustained the decision of the G. E. B. and the report of the committee was sustained by the convention. In view of this, the G. E. B. cannot reopen the case, as no new evidence has been introduced.

San Francisco, Cal. Resolution No. 40, referred to the G. E. B. by the convention, containing a request for financial assistance for organizing purposes in Los Angeles, Cal., was read. As this matter was acted upon in Resolution No. 38, the papers are filed.

(Continued on Page 41.)

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

H. R. Kline

Since my last report, same as time of rending it, I have devoted nearly all of my time to the situation in Detroit, Mich. Reviewing the past few months' activity, I can safely say that in every instance progress was made possible only by keeping up an incessant battle for our rights as union men for in this city there exists the most perfect organization of employers; the opposition organized labor is facing is of a most virulent kind and stronger than in any other city where we have a membership, either large or small.

As a result of this condition in the city of Detroit we have here, approximately speaking, a thousand non-union carpenters working nine and ten hours per day at from 37½ cents per hour downward to 22½ cents per hour, and whenever the employers wish to enlarge their profits, a reduction of wages is put into effect and the non-union carpenters accept the proposition without protest and as calmly as if it did not concern them at all.

The slogan of the master builders in Detroit is, "The closed shop," closed, of course to the holder of a U. B. card; closed to a man who thinks eight hours' work enough for a skilled mechanic; closed to a man who wants sufficient pay to maintain a decent home and educate his growing boys or girls and fit them for better citizenship; closed to all union men who believe in the thorough organization of the craft and who are striving for working conditions that will permit the journeyman carpenter to say in truth in Detroit life is worth living. The open shop conditions obtaining in Detroit, more than all other adverse conditions combined, has been the greatest curse to the carpenters of that city who now for a number of years and up to the present time, are struggling for a fair living and a square deal. They have put up as gallant a fight against the open shop as was ever possible with the limited resources of the three local unions. When union men are surrounded with conditions such as prevail here and still maintain the eight-hour day and 40 cents per hour, it appears to me that they show more progressive spirit than those in cities where conditions are more favorable. These advantages have been maintained by continual resistance to open-shop conditions on the part of the active membership, by men who are willing to do things and are determined to win out in the end. And at this time it affords me sincere pleasure to thank the membership of the U. B. and the officers of our various District Councils and Local Unions who have made it possible for the Wayne County District Council to make a great company feel the power of the U. B., namely the Bagley Tobacco Company. The circular sent out by the D. C. relative to this firm has been liberally responded to which had the effect of the company agreeing to the unionizing of its plant and to the employing U. B. members exclusively.

I hope that friendliness will henceforth prevail between our U. B. and the Bagley Tobacco Co. and satisfactory working conditions in their plant.

In conclusion and as the year draws to a close, I wish to thank all those members of the Wayne county Local Unions who have assisted me in every way possible in the discharge of my duties as an organizer, hoping that the entire membership may have been benefited by my stay among them.

The wage-worker keeping aloof from labor organization and boasting of being free from the duties it imposes upon its members is by no means a free man, for he is at the mercy of the employer and a slave of capital, and by joining the union of his trade or calling that protects his interests he has a chance to become a free man.

CORRESPONDENCE

A Thriving Local Union and Its Home.

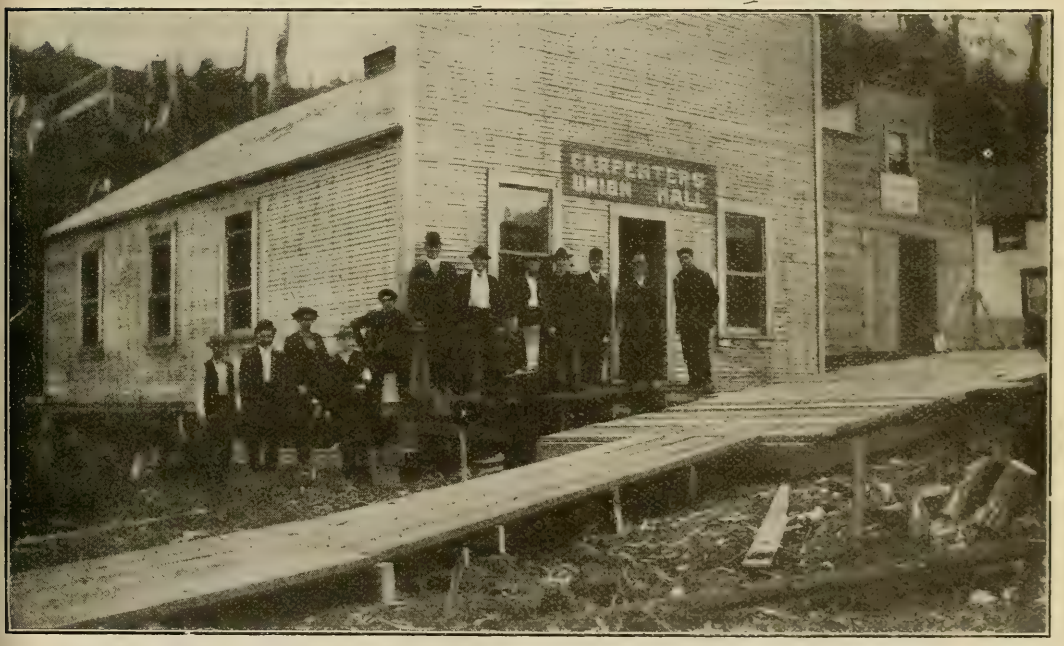
Editor The Carpenter:

You will find here inclosed a photo of the hall of Local Union 1735 of Prince Rupert, B. C., and a short history of the union accompanying the same. Trusting that you will find space for both in the journal I can assure you that such will be highly appreciated by our Prince Rupert membership and myself.

Fraternally yours,

P. W. DOWLER, General Organizer.

Tacoma, Wash.



PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., LOCAL UNION HALL.

You may think the above illustration is not that of a very imposing structure to be accorded space in The Carpenter. Well, reserve any remarks until you hear the story.

Two years ago Prince Rupert was only known as the name of a man who happened to be a king's brother, but today the name Prince Rupert is known as the Pacific coast terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, Canada's new transcontinental railway, which is the first railroad to be built in entirety from Atlantic to Pacific.

Railroads are a necessity to the country at large, and with a very few exceptions there are no towns or cities which are of importance without them, and the same can be said of trade unions.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is usually one of the pioneers in the trades union movement, and was the pioneer in Prince Rupert, British Columbia, Canada, when in August, 1909, Local Union No. 1735 was organized, and the men of our craft had the benefit of or-

ganization before the new metropolis had the benefit of an organized city government, and while the Pacific Coast has a reputation of "going some," Local Union No. 1735 has set a pace which will require some speed to equal, let alone exceed, for its records show that it was organized in August, 1909, and in December 1909, had built their own home, and under conditions which were far from favorable.

The entire Pacific Coast is afflicted with what is known locally as "real estate rustlers," and while these fellows were advertising and boosting Prince Rupert as being the finest climate on earth, the employers were insisting that it was so far North that it was necessary to disregard work by the day, but work by the hour, which meant not even a ten-hour day in the summer time, but twelve and fourteen hours.

Such was the condition of all trades when Local Union 1735 was organized, but our members had a decidedly different idea of the conditions which should govern at least our trade, and on April 1, 1910, a movement was inaugurated to establish the eight-hour day, and the opposition to this was of such proportions that it required a struggle lasting six months, or until September 1, 1910, when a rousing smoker was held in Carpenters' Union Hall, to celebrate the completeness of their victory, and to show the appreciation which always exists among members of the U. B. for their friends.

This has not been related for the purpose of persuading the brothers to immediately pack their "kit" and start for Prince Rupert, but rather that they may in their "own town" emulate the example and pace set by 1735.

Needless Waste of Men.

Editor The Carpenter:

The following item may be of news value for your journal:

W. H. TOLMAN,
Director American Museum of Safety.

—A Safety Exposition—

Fifty per cent. of the accidents in American industry are preventable, is the claim of the American Museum of Safety. In proof of this, it has just opened a permanent exposition of safety devices in the Engineering Societies' building, New York, to show how the dangerous parts of machines and processes may be protected, so as to save the lives and limbs of the workmen. It thus becomes a clearing house for every worthy device and every worthy thought concerning safety. It is its purpose to place this new museum idea on the highest plane, namely the realization of the greatest ideal regarding conservation—the conservation of human life.

The exposition consists of machines in actual operation, models and photographs of safety devices for circular saws and planers; presses and grinding machines; safety exit doors and fire escapes; respirators and helmets for supplying pure air; elevators, safety lamps, and containers for gasoline and other volatile liquids; textiles, the building trades, transportation, quarrying, the chemical industries and wood working contain their appropriate safeguards.

"I'm in trouble," said a pale and worried employer who called at the museum. "I've just lost one of my best workmen through an accident on our circular saw. The wood kicked, throwing him forward on the saw, which cut him so badly that he lived only a few minutes. What can you show me in the way of a safety device?" Such problems as this arise every day in industrial life and clearly prove the necessity and value of a clearing house of practical information, where employers and workmen alike may go for advice and practical help.

The Conservation That Labor Needs.

Editor The Carpenter:

There is a great deal of talk going on at this time about the conservation of our national resources. This is certainly a problem in which every wage earner should take due interest. His well-being, more than that of any other class, to a great extent being dependent on the preservation and conservation of our national resources, he is deeply concerned in the proper solution of the problem.

Yet, a scrutiny of the promoters of this present conservation movement and the manner in which this whole matter is dealt with cannot fail to arouse any intelligent worker's suspicion, and we have good reason

to ask ourselves the question, whom is this movement to benefit? Certainly not the wage earner, it is the capitalist interests, the big combinations and corporations, fostered by legislation and tariff wrongs, who will be the sole recipients; their billion-dollar argument will finally decide the nature of the government's conservation policy.

These promoters are thoroughly unionized and governmentally assisted in the conservation of their financial and their physical force, in their ability to secure what they want; and when they have succeeded, which no doubt they will, they will compel the public to dance to their music. Their intrenchments are unassailable.

Now, while the capitalists are putting forth strenuous efforts to enhance their physical force by usurping and controlling our national resources, why is it that labor, the creator of all wealth, is so indifferent and the preservation and conservation of labor's physical force is almost wholly lost sight of? True enough, we have unions organized all over the country for the protection of all branches of labor, skilled and unskilled, and their slogan is, the shortening of the hours of daily labor, the advancing of wages and the securing of better working conditions in general. Yet, what is being done in the way of conserving our physical force? You say, shorter hours does the work! Before taking issue with the assertion, let us review our own organization from its inception to the present time and see what it has accomplished in the conservation of our physical force.

Forty years ago, because of the inroads made in our trade by improved machinery, a vast number of our craft were idle a quarter of the time. It was with a view to counteract the causes of this idleness that we advocated eight hours as a day's labor, a reduction in working hours that would afford our idle brothers an opportunity for employment and at the same time have the effect of conserving our physical force. After a few years of skirmishing we succeeded in establishing the eight-hour day in all the larger cities and suburbs. What was the result? The rank and file put on more physical power in their labor and turned out as much work in eight hours as they had formerly done in ten hours. No physical conservation was attained.

True, the two hours a day gained by the reduction, enabling us to devote that much more time to our families, there resulted more enjoyable family associations, but there also resulted a desire for more home comfort, which to satisfy required increased wages. The demand for increased wages, to a certain extent, was conceded. Yet, if wages were raised 5 per cent. the big trusts and combines would raise the prices of all necessaries of life 15 or 20 per cent. and again the rank and file of our organization (and others as well, of course,) would put on still more steam in order to secure another raise in their pay. No conservation here, neither in labor power or physical force, and this course of proceedings in the capitalist camp on one side and in labor's camp on the other has been continuous. It has become a practice, an endless chain that will be in sway until the workers wake up and command a halt.

Have you ever considered the fact that if beef steak advances from 15 cents per pound to 28 cents that the number of ounces making the pound remain the same? Why then do we, the workers, apply more steam so as to make up for any reduction of hours or increase in our wages? By doing so we are not only working for the defeat of our own ends, but we are taking burdens upon ourselves which rightfully should be borne by others, by those who are exacting from us the greater portion of the products of our labor. With the continuous application of more steam (working power) all our reserve force is consumed and our physical breakdown is inevitable; we have become subjects for the dump pile and idleness in our ranks is just as great as ever.

Years ago it was a rule, that "No Irish need apply." Today, no "gray hairs" need apply because their gait is not sufficiently swift and their appearance not appealing to the ravenous employer. When I was a young man the old man had the preference, because he was the most efficient, turned out the best work and was the most saving in material. Quality, not quantity was the pass-word in those days for the worker looking for a job. Why the change? Surely the contractor is not to blame, we have our-

selves to blame; the rank and file are not educated to self-preservation, to the use of economy in the expense of this labor power and it is about time that they began to realize that unions are not organized for the purpose of increasing the output, the volume of production; not for the purpose of doing more work so as to get more pay, but for the purpose of husbanding the sale of labor and to regulate production on a basis that will assure every wage earner an opportunity to work and earn a decent living. It is the union's purpose to advance home life and above all to maintain the physical force of all creators of value in any industrial pursuit. Unions are not only organized to secure for us shorter hours and more pay and we must eventually adopt methods wherewith we may secure the best possible terms in the sale of our labor power, the only article labor has for sale, the only capital it possesses, its physical force.

When the capitalist, the merchant, raises the price of any commodity, the number of ounces to a pound remain the same. He would indeed find it most absurd should the purchaser expect him to add the smallest particle of an ounce on account of the increased price. It is equally absurd for the wage earner to think that an increase in wages requires a larger output, a greater expense of labor power, of physical force. This we should preserve and conserve by all means; it is the kind of conservation that labor needs. Fraternally yours,

G. H. NORIE, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill.

The Progress of Savings Bank Life Insurance in Massachusetts.

Editor The Carpenter:

An account of the Massachusetts plan of savings bank life insurance for wage earners was published in your journal about a year ago. Remarkable progress has been made since that publication.

Representatives of organized labor in Massachusetts have played a great part in the success of this plan of wage earners' insurance at actual cost. The principle was approved by the Denver A. F. of L. convention and it is hoped that other states will follow the example of Massachusetts.

I am sending you a brief article which will inform your readers of the rapid progress which savings bank life insurance is making together with mention of the part that organized labor is taking in its development. If it is in accordance with your policy, please use this article at some date in the near future.

Fraternally yours,
HENRY ABRAHAMS,
Secretary Boston C. L. U.

For the average man, the life insurance which protects his family against the misfortunes which will follow his death, is one of the great necessities of life. The wonderful developments of the life insurance business in this country show that the people recognize this fact. All unionists are agreed that the great necessities of life should be furnished to the people at a minimum of cost and that all profits and undue expense be eliminated. Therefore, from the beginning the trade unionists of Massachuetts have been interested in the plan for savings bank life insurance, because the essential idea of this movement is to furnish life insurance and old age pensions at actual cost. Under the law all profits go to the policyholders; there is no expense for soliciting business as the banks are prohibited using money for this purpose, and inasmuch as the Commonwealth of Massachusetts makes a large appropriation to pay the general administration expenses, the actual cost of operation is very low.

The law which established this movement was secured with the active co-operation of the trade unionists, and the plan has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor and by the Massachusetts State Branch. A year ago there appeared in this publication a detailed account of the successes of savings bank life insurance, but our readers will be glad to know of the progress that has been made since then. One unique provision of the law is that agencies may be established in mills and factories so that policyholders can easily pay their premiums at the office of the company for which they work. Under this plan more than eighty agencies have been arranged for in the leading manufacturing plants of the state. In this work the local unions have been of great assistance. In some instances where employers have been reluctant to

establish an agency, the union of that locality has requested that an agency be established for the benefit of the men and in such cases this request of the union has been acceded to.

The law is also broad enough to permit local unions to become agencies for the insuring banks, and the unions of the states are beginning to awaken to the opportunity thus afforded to them to be of larger assistance to their own members. Such an agency has been established at the International Union of Steam Engineers, Local No. 16 of Boston. Recently an application for an agency has been received from Amity Lodge 700, International Association of Machinists of Springfield.

With the insurance departments in the Whitman and Brockton banks succeeding so well, other savings banks of the state have appointed committees to consider the advisability of establishing insurance departments, and the Massachusetts Savings Insurance League, with rare foresight, is aiming at the education of the next generation by conducting an active campaign in instructing the students of the high schools of the commonwealth in the principle and methods of savings bank life insurance. The growth of the movement is evidenced by the fact that at the present time there is about $1,400,000 of insurance in force and the following figures recently issued by the banks make vivid the growth of the movement during the last year:

A report issued by the insurance department of the people's savings bank of Brockton covering receipts for the month of October, 1910, shows that during that month there was received from the policyholders as premiums $2,960.40 as against $2,075.12 for the month of October, 1909; that is, a gain of 42 per cent. The report of the insurance department of the Whitman savings bank shows premium receipts during October, 1910 of $3,456.59 as against $1,975.46 for October, 1909; that is, a gain of more than 74 per cent.

HARRY W. KIMBALL,
Field Secretary of the Massachusetts Savings Insurance League.
161 Devonshire st., Boston, Mass.

The Liability of Employers and Compensation of Employes.

Editor The Carpenter:

Inclosed I as sending you a copy of a letter which a few days ago I addressed to Mr. John Mitchell of the National Civic Federation to get at what he regarded the best opinion obtainable on the subject of employers' liability and compensation of employes. I am also sending you a copy of Mr. Mitchell's prompt reply. The subject being one of general interest and being fully explained in this correspondence, please kindly publish same in our journal for the benefit of our members and readers.

"Mr. John Mitchell, National Civic Federation, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York:

"Dear Sir—I wish to ask your opinion of the two laws passed by the legislature of this state last winter, relating to workmen's compensation and employers' liability. I think our men are interested in these laws, and I know that labor has confidence in your judgment. I would like to hear from you and if you can advise me in regard to these matters I would like permission to publish your letter.

"I am the secretary and business agent in this city of the carpenters' organization. Our men, as you know, have to work often on high buildings and scaffolds, and are liable to meet with serious accidents. I want them to know their rights under these laws. I think, too, that other union men would be glad to read your views.

"Hoping you will give us the benefit of your knowledge of this subject, I am,

"Yours fraternally,
"G. W. GRIFFITHS.

"New York City, Oct. 31, 1910."

"Mr. G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley Ave., Utica, N. Y.:

"Dear Sir and Brother—Your communication dated October 26, in which you ask my 'opinion of the two laws passed by the legislature of this state last winter, relating to workmen's compensation and employers' liability,' is received. Replying I write to say that I have been so engrossed with other work that I could not give the matter earlier attention.

"As you know, the Wainwright commission formulated and the New York legislature of 1910 passed two laws, which it is fair to say are the first careful and intelligent American attempt to establish a satisfactory system of caring for workmen injured in industrial accidents.

"Previous to these laws being passed, the system in New York (as it still is in other manufacturing states) was about as unsatisfactory as it could be. Under it an injured workman, who could prove in court that he was free of all fault and that his injury was caused by the fault of the employer or the employer's superintendent, had a right to recover from the employer whatever a jury might happen to give him. The system was uncertain and in its working full of delays and miscarriages. Juries differed as to what was negligence and what was fair damages. Under it comparatively few workmen recovered, and yet, it was grievously costly to employers.

—The Amendments to the Employers' Lia-
—bility Act—

"Chapter 352, Laws of 1910.

"For a number of years organized labor had been striving to amend the existing employers' liability statute of this state so as to modify if not eliminate the rule with regard to the doctrine of fellow-servant, assumption of risk and contributory negligence. Practically all that labor has been asking for in this regard was granted by the amendments passed at the last session.

"Under the fellow-servant rule, if a man was hurt or killed, unless there was some fault or negligence on the part of the employer or some one superintendent who represented the employer, he could not recover. So that, even though the injury or death occurred through the negligence of a foreman or some one exercising authority, he could not recover because the courts held that the negligent person was a fellow-servant. This was amended so that if the injury was occasioned by reason of the negligence of any person entrusted with any authority whatever by the employer there could be a recovery.

"It was also amended so as to provide that a principal contractor was responsible for the negligence of his sub-contractor, so that if a man was working for an irresponsible sub-contractor he could bring his suit against the principal contractor.

"The unsatisfactory provision as to notice was changed so as to provide that if the employer claimed the notice was defective, he would have to give the workman an opportunity to serve a new notice.

"The rule as to assumption of risk worked out somewhat this way: A workman was supposed to have assumed the risk of defective condition of machinery and tools, even where he had given notice to the employer of their defective and dangerous condition, if he continued to work on or with them, knowing them to be defective. The law was changed so as to do away with the so-called assumption of risk, and as a result workmen can recover where machinery or tools are defective, where the defect could have been discovered by the employer with reasonable and proper care, tests and inspection.

"Under the old law, as it formerly stood, the injured man was obliged to prove, before he could recover, that he had not been guilty of any contributory negligence. This arbitrary and unjust rule was changed so that the law now provides that when an employer claims there has been contributory negligence, he must set it up as a defense and prove it affirmatively.

"Coupled with these changes provision was made for voluntary agreements between the employer and the employes, by which the employer may agree to pay and the employe may agree to accept compensation under the same circumstances and at the same rate, as was provided in the workmen's compensation act, described further on. We were obliged to limit the operation of the workmen's compensation act to certain dangerous employments to avoid possible constitutional difficulties, but the benefits of its provisions can be extended to all employments under the agreement described.

—Workmen's Compensation Act—

"Chapter 674, Laws of 1910.

"In England, Germany and practically all the civilized countries of the world, the old doctrine by which a man who was injured in his trade or calling cannot be compensated unless he can show that his employer

has been negligent, has been discarded as unjust and unfair to the workman. The United States is practically the only country that retains the so-called common law rule, which is also practically the basis of the existing employers' liability statute. The modern doctrine now universally recognized is that the industry itself should bear all the financial burdens due to accidents in the industry; that is to say that they should be treated as part of the cost of production. In Germany every employer is compelled to insure his workmen, part of the cost of insurance being borne by the employer and the rest of it being shared between the state and the workmen. In England, after many years of agitation, they adopted the so-called workmen's compensation act, under which the employer is obliged to pay the injured workman, no matter what the calling may be, one-half of the amount of the wages earned at the time of the injury as long as the injury incapacitates the wage earner from work, and in case of death, to the dependents of the decedent, three times the amount of the total annual wages earned up to 300 pounds or $1,500.

"The benefits of the New York workmen's accident compensation act just adopted, the first one to be adopted by any American state, are limited, owing to the constitutional difficulties above mentioned, to those engaged in certain extra hazardous employments, namely, iron and steel workers, that is those engaged in the building of bridges and buildings where steel construction is used; those engaged in the operation of elevators and hoisting apparatus within or outside of such buildings, all working on scaffolds of any kind elevated twenty feet or more above the ground, water or floor used in the erection, construction, painting and alteration and repair of buildings, bridges and structures; all workmen engaged in the construction of tunnels or subways, or where the work is carried on under compressed air; all working in proximity to electric currents or in dangerous proximity to high explosives, and all workmen connected with the operation of steam railroads. Among those benefited are all iron workers on bridges and buildings, all tunnel workmen, all outside electric workers and all men employed on steam railroads. Although many thousands are included it is not claimed that all the men employed in dangerous undertakings are yet covered, but it is hoped that its provisions can be extended ultimately to include all wage earners.

"The scale of compensation to be paid by the employer in case of death is 1,200 times the daily wage, not to exceed $3,000. Where there is a total or partial incapacity, a weekly payment not to exceed 50 per cent. of the average weekly earnings not exceeding $10 a week during incapacity up to eight years. The limits are twice the English rate.

"The additional right is conferred upon the class of workmen benefited without in any way disturbing their other rights under the common law or the employers' liability act, that is to say they are free to choose between these remedies.

"The act also contains a very important provision that the amount of compensation or proportion of the recovery which the lawyer in the case can claim must be first passed upon and approved by the judge, practically eliminating the great evil of the present contingent fee system.

"It is not claimed that this act is perfect by any means, but it marks a splendid beginning and the adoption by the state of New York of the policy of casting upon the trade the cost of the injury, rather than leaving the workman to bear it.

"If its constitutionality is upheld and it has already been sustained by a trial term of the supreme court in Buffalo it can be extended to other trades, and the final result undoubtedly will be the adoption of this system by all other states, because the example New York has set is bound to be followed.

"These laws are the most vital and far-reaching labor measures that have been enacted in many years. They will practically do away with long, drawn out law suits and the enormous expense and trouble attached to such litigation. The mantle of protection that they will throw around the homes of workingmen will be shared by thousands of families, casting out injustice and making the burden lighter when accident has brought sorrow, suffering and even desolation. They will prove of great benefit to all classes of workers, bringing immediate

financial relief in case of disablement, and in the event of death, providing for the payment of sufficient money to materially and quickly aid the widow and children, or other dependents, thus preventing the impoverishment and breaking up of the home.

"As a matter of fact, I have no hesitancy in expressing the opinion that the compensation act is one of the most significant laws for the protection of workmen ever enacted by the legislature of the State of New York, not that I regard the law itself as perfect, but because it establishes a legal principle which can be developed into a comprehensive, economical and equitable system of just compensation to workmen for losses caused by industrial accidents. I am,

"Yours truly,

"JOHN MITCHELL."

A Letter from the Leather Workers.

Editor The Carpenter:

The Brotherhood of Leather Workers, while unsuccessful in their effort to gain the universal eight-hour day for their craft, have demonstrated the power of organized effort by establishing the nine-hour day throughout the United States, and while the manufacturers, most hostile to our organization disclaim any influence whatever of the brotherhood having caused them to grant the reduction in hours to their employes, yet the fact remains, and if not, why at this time should they experience a sudden change of heart when they have for all time past worked their employes long hours and at low wages?

The facts are the men would be working ten hours and in the busy season twelve and fourteen hours if there was no organization to stand in the way.

Undaunted, and with a determination to secure the eight-hour day, the Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods will meet in convention at Chicago, for the first time in a period of six years and outline a policy to be pursued not only in furtherance of this purpose, but to make such constitutional changes, to combat the methods of the employers, as may seem advisable.

No other cause than the influence of the leather workers in the granting of the nine-hour work day can be made tenable, and we submit to the readers for their decision, to give credit where credit is due.

Despite the efforts of employers in our line, to disrupt and destroy the organization, we are still on the job and far from being dead; in fact we will demonstrate that we are very much alive, and shall assert our right to consideration in the selling of our labor, which belongs solely to our members to give or withhold as they see fit.

Fraternally,

W. E. BRYAN,

General President, International Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

A Successful Organizing Campaign in St. Louis, Mo.

Editor The Carpenter:

Early in August last, Local Unions 1100 and 1596, St. Louis, Mo., inaugurated a campaign for the purpose of organizing the planing mills of this city and the joint committee conducting it, now having submitted its report on results and methods applied, we desire that same be published in the journal, so others may gain through our experience. The report reads as follows:

As we decided to reach the non-union men through the mails the first and most difficult task was to obtain addresses. We were able to receive only about four hundred of them through the brothers of the Local Unions, but obtained 1,200 additional by consulting the latest city directory.

The committee started by mailing the first circular August 5, two others following on the 12th and 19th. It concluded by sending a postal reminder on the 25th of a mass meeting to be held August 27.

The mass meeting was well attended and one hundred applications were handed in before the meeting was called to order while fifty more followed during the course of the evening. At this meeting the committee was assisted by the business agents who were sent by the D. C. to aid us in writing out applications.

The campaign was financed with part of the $500.00 appropriated by the G. E. B. to the St. Louis D. C. for the purpose of organizing the shops and mills of this city.

Fraternally yours,

WM. F. TUEBEL,

Chairman Joint Committee.

NEWS NOTES FROM LOCAL UNIONS

Waco, Tex.—There being a lull in trade and work very scarce at this time, some of our men are walking the streets with little chance to secure a job. We would earnestly advise traveling brothers not to pay attention to ads, or reports stating that business is flourishing here unless signed by some of the officers of Local Union 622.

❖ ❖ ❖

El Paso, Tex.—Brother carpenters contemplating a change of locality will please bear in mind that there is no shortage of help in this city or vicinity. We have considerable of work here, but not enough to go around and some of our own men are idle and unable to secure employment. Traveling brothers will act wisely by staying away.

❖ ❖ ❖

Portland, Me.—Brother carpenters, when traveling in search of employment you are advised to stay away from this city. Pay no attention to statements in the newspapers making it appear that this city is prosperous and work plentiful, which are inserted with a design to overstock the labor market and compel the idle men to work for low wages.

❖ ❖ ❖

Portland, Ore.—This city is overstocked with men and migrating carpenters are warned to pay no attention to the advertisements sent out by unscrupulous non-union contractors and advocates of the open shop. Carpenters coming here at this time expecting to obtain work will be disappointed and only swell the ranks of the unemployed who already are numerous.

❖ ❖ ❖

Fort Meyers, Fla.—Trade conditions existing here compel us to warn all traveling brothers to keep shy of this city. There is a scarcity of work here, that, from all appearances, will become more intense in the near future; some of our home brothers are now idle. We have more men here than can, under the most favorable circumstances, find employment, and any newcomer will most surely get stranded. Keep away.

❖ ❖ ❖

Tampa, Fla.—This is to warn transient carpenters not to come to this city until further notice. Having been threatened by the contractors with the introduction of open-shop conditions, there is serious trouble pending here and we expect to be involved in a hard, long fight. As about one-half of our home men will have to leave town to secure work, all newcomers will only swell the ranks of the unemployed.

❖ ❖ ❖

Sweetwater, Tex.—Trade in this city being almost at a standstill on account of continued drought, we would warn migrating carpenters to stay away from Sweetwater until further notice. The glowing newspaper reports regarding this city are false and misleading. Pay no attention to them, and if you don't want to walk the streets with our home men pay heed to our warning and give this city a wide berth.

❖ ❖ ❖

Joliet, Ill.—Trade in this city is in a deplorable condition and as a result nearly one-fourth of our members are walking the streets waiting for something to do; many of them are leaving town to seek employment elsewhere. To aggravate the situation new men are coming in every day, misled by the pictures of prosperity drawn by the Commercial Club and the Merchants' Association of this city. These men, naturally, only increase the number of unemployed. Migrating carpenters are earnestly warned to keep aloof from this city until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Oklahoma City, Okla.—This place is so widely published as one where there is an abundance of work that people are flocking here from all parts of the world, while we

have carpenters here walking the streets every day looking for a job which they cannot get. All reports stating that business is flourishing here and trade conditions good, are false. Our two big packing plants have furnished work for a lot of men this summer, but one of them is now completed and we do not know what to do with all the men who, in consequence, have been thrown idle. Please insert Oklahoma City in the list of localities to be avoided.

❖ ❖ ❖

Lindsay, Cal.—At a recent carnival the members of Local Union 1170 paraded for

the purpose of showing our colors. From the accompanying picture the brothers will see that we done ourselves credit for a little town of 700 population.

❖ ❖ ❖

Vancouver, B. C., Can.—This city is a good place for idle carpenters to stay away from during the winter months. Work is scarce and surrounding towns being poorly organized it has a deteriorating influence on trade conditions even in this city. With a view to get these towns in line we have now placed an additional business agent in the field and both are doing good work. Local Union 617 is in a prosperous condition, but we are hampered by the large number of non-union men flocking to this city from outside districts whom we are compelled to organize in order to safeguard the advantages we have gained.

❖ ❖ ❖

Calgary, Alta, Can.—As a result of advertisements in the press stating that trade here is extra good, a large number of idle men are flocking to this city and we deem it only fair to the men reading such advertisements to warn them and inform them that the former are false and misleading. We don't believe that any contractor in this city would guarantee any man a job. While trade is fairly good there are sufficient carpenters here to supply the demand and some to spare, especially now with the winter season close upon us.

Information Wanted.

Wallace J. Wilson, representing L. U. 1042 in the Trades Assembly of Plattsburg, N. Y., and acting as treasurer to that body, became a defaulter. Age, 43; height about five feet nine inches; weight about 150 pounds; sandy complexion and hair. He left Plattsburg for Long Island, N. Y., in June last. Any information as to his whereabouts will be greatly appreciated. Write to

J. A. McILWAIN, R. S., L. U. 1042.
Riley avenue, Plattsburg, N. Y.

James Hutton, aged 26, a carpenter by trade, is inquired for by his father. He came to this country about three years ago from Scotland, going to the United States or Canada. Any one who can locate him or give any information about him will greatly oblige his father who recently came to America. Write to JAMES HUTTON,
142 Walnut avenue, Trenton, N. J.

Alexander Buman, a carpenter by trade and a native of Preetry, Holstein, Germany, is sought for. Any one knowing of his whereabouts will please communicate with the R. S. of Local Union 309.

CARL WULFF,
243 E. 84th st., New York City.

Successful Trade Movements.

Coal City, Ill.—After plugging along at the same old scale of 30 cents an hour since 1903, Local Union 1544 of this city has secured an increase in wages. The new scale is 40 cents an hour and nine hours' work per day and went into effect November 14. All our members are working and the condition of trade is exceptionally good.

❖ ❖ ❖

Wayne County, Mich.—Through the support given and the assistance rendered us by the General Office in our recent struggle with the Bagley Tobacco Company of Detroit, we have again been able to get that firm to unionize their plant. They have discharged all non-union carpenters and replaced them with members of the U. B. It is to be hoped that the friendly relations now existing between the company and the Wayne county carpenters will continue.

Proceedings of Fourth Quarterly Session, 1910, of General Executive Board.

(Continued from Page 29.)

Resolution No. 57, in reference to carpenters working in coal mines, over whom the United Mine Workers claim jurisdiction, and referred to the G. E. B. by the convention was read. The resolution is referred to the G. P.

(To be Continued.)

Localities to be Avoided.

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.
Altus, Okla.
Asherton, Tex.
Ashland, Ky.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Bartlesville, Okla.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Belleville, Ill.
Big Springs, Tex.
Birmingham, Ala.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Chicago, Ill.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Edmonton, Alta, Can.
El Paso, Tex.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Houston, Tex.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Joliet, Ill.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kewanee, Ill.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mulberry, Fla.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Orleans, La.
New York City.
Norfolk, Va.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Owensboro, Ky.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pottsville, Pa.
Sanford, Fla.
Sayre, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
San Francisco, Cal.
Springfield, Mass.
Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Vicksburg, Miss.
Washington, D. C.
Wheeling, W. Va.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Babylon, N. Y.
Raglesville, Tenn.
Mason, Nev.
Valparaiso, Ind.
El Dorado, Ark.
Cullman, Ala.
Parkersburg, W. Va.
Ipswich, Mass.
Uniontown, Ala.
Lewistown, Mont.
Lynbrook, N. Y.
New Westminster, B. C., Can.
Colfax, Ia.
Charles City, Ia.
Victoria, B. C., Can.

Total, 15 Local Unions.

Expulsions.

J. E. Bonam, the former F. S. of L. U. 1659, Bartlesville, Okla., has been expelled for embezzlement of funds belonging to the L. U.

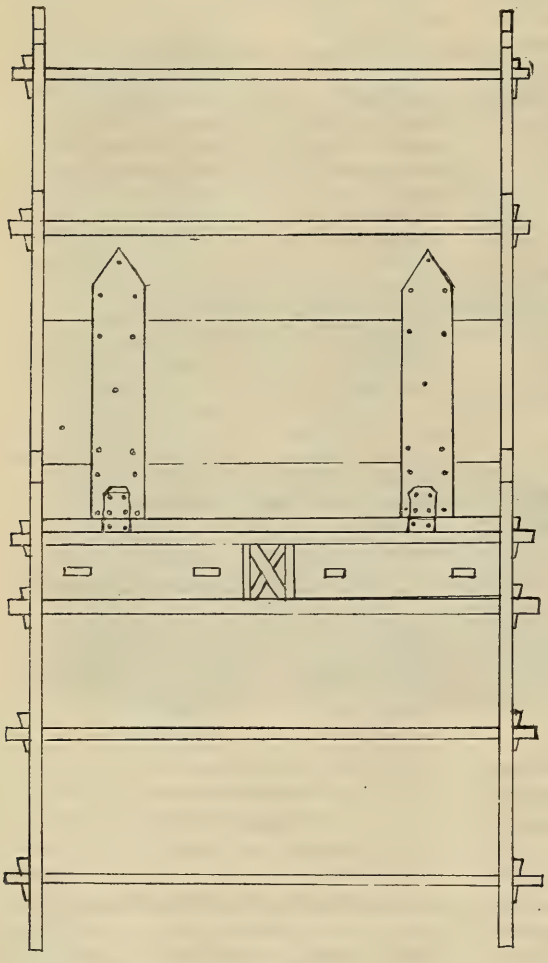
W. L. Bryan, a member of L. U. 689, Fort Meyers, Fla., has been expelled by the L. U. for defrauding brother members out of wages due them.

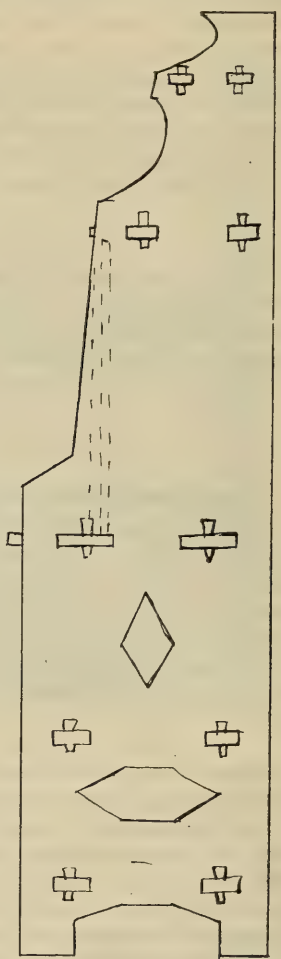
CRAFT PROBLEMS

Some Mission Furniture.

(By John Upton.)

We are hearing much about mission furniture of late and some of our readers have asked for designs for some pieces to be built after the mission style.





Let us see first what is meant by "Mission."

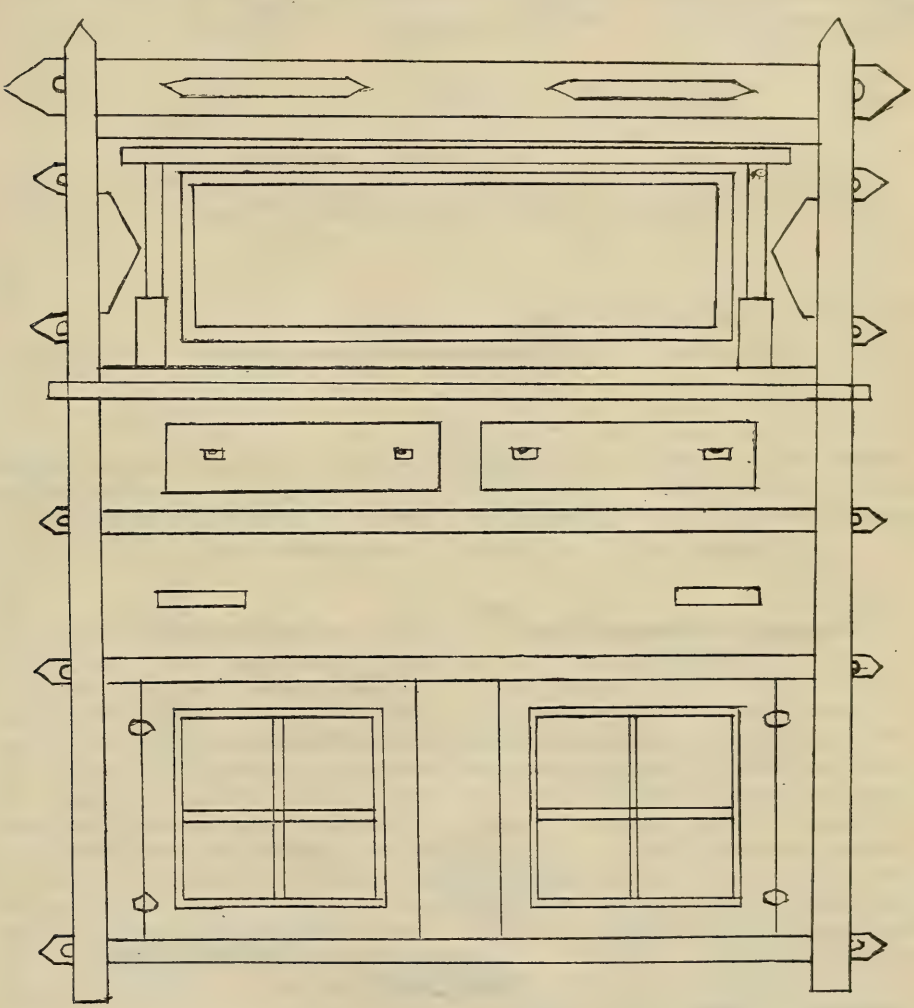
We find in history that when the Spaniards first settled this country they established "missions." Of course they wanted some furniture and they proceeded to build such simple articles as they needed. With the means which they had at hand the furniture was necessarily quite plain and simple, straight in outline, and with square edges and square corners.

The tools at hand in those early times

must have been limited to the saw, planes, drawing knife, augers and chisels which any carpenter will have in his kit.

Simple as the work may seem it will be found to require a considerable degree of skill to construct really good mission furniture. If the builder of the early mission furniture did not have as good tools they did have skill and time and took the necessary time to do good work. They also had good material and plenty of it. As to designs for mission furniture we see many "designs" which would hardly be recognized by the early workers as belonging to the same class as the work which they did. In olden times the mortise and tenon joint were much used and this with the tenons projecting through and being held with a wedge. Of course this construction was not used on every joint, but its use was much more frequent than one would suppose from seeing some of the modern so-called "mission furniture."

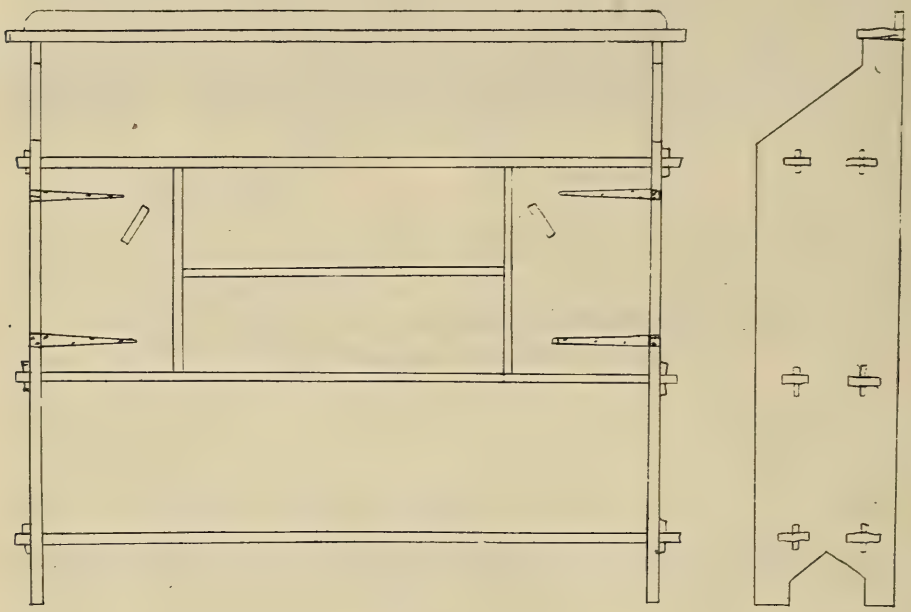
It has become common to apply this term to almost any style of home-made work or to that class of goods which are shipped "knocked down" and put together by the buyer.



Oak wood was nearly always used in this work. It was given a dull finish and grew

more beautiful with age. The upholstering was of genuine leather and fastened with large-headed nails.

such work. The design of desk and sideboard given with this will present no great difficulty to the man who is equipped for



White pine or almost any wood can be stained to resemble oak. It is not much more expensive, but I should advise oak for this work. They can be slightly changed to suit the taste and I hope will be just what some of our readers wish to make use of.

Practical Architecture and Drawing.

(By Prof. A. Edward Rhodes, M. E.)

Lesson VII—Reading Drawings.

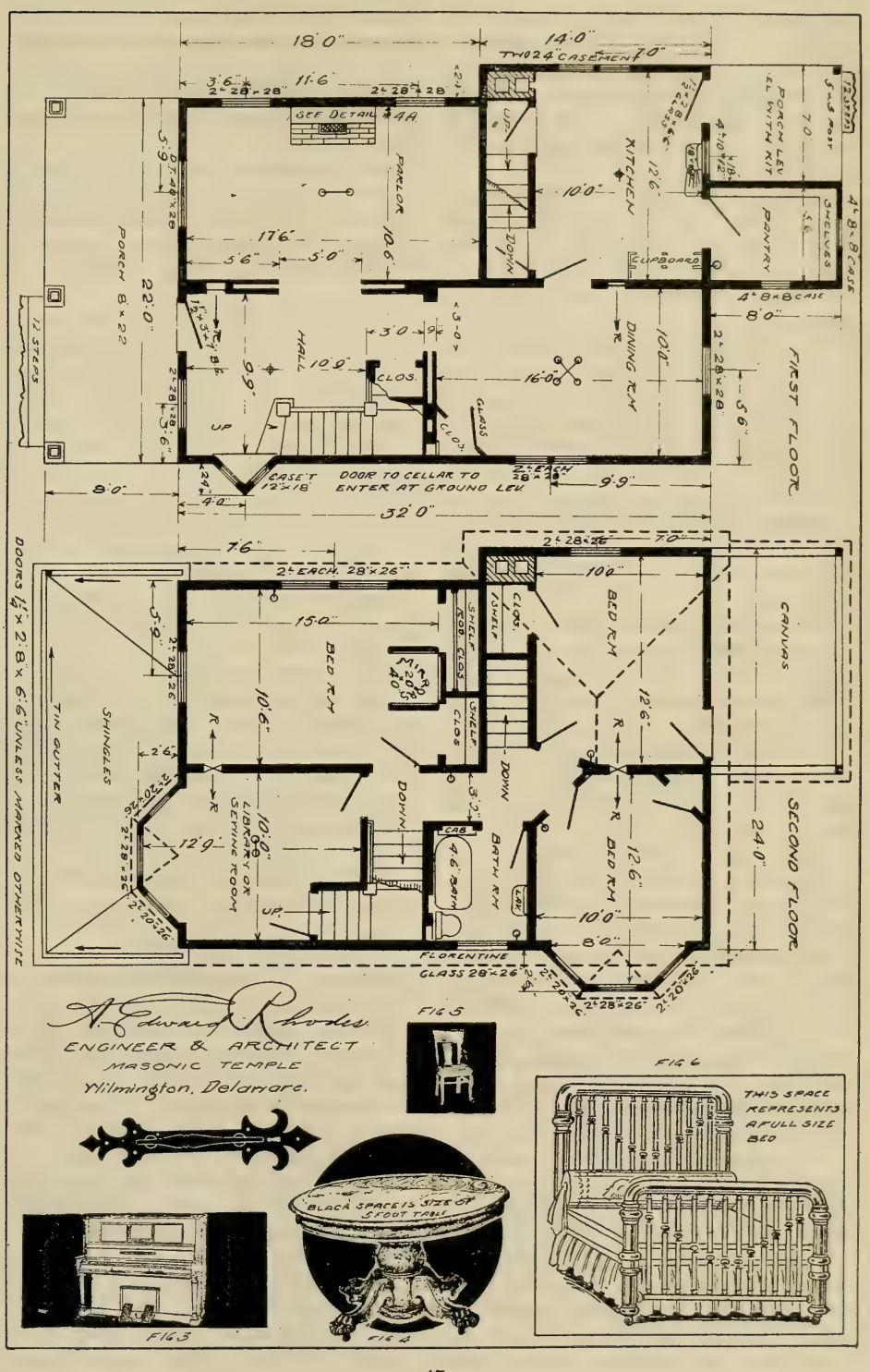
The beginner in architectural, as well as in all other kinds of drawing, experiences considerable trouble, due to his lack of knowledge as to sizes, shapes and flat appearance of various objects.

These objects are so common and in such near relation to our every day life that as a rule it is not hard to realize their shapes from the name given.

Everybody knows what a door is, or what a window is, and there is a large number of objects, that are not so common but which are easily understood. Let it be required to lay out the arrangements of rooms in a two-story house, each sketch or drawing being called a plan and usually labeled "First Floor," "Second Floor," etc.

Our illustration this month shows a hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, front and back porches, front, back and cellar stairs, a coat closet under the front stairs, a china closet in the dining room, a cupboard, and sink with drain-board in the kitchen, brick chimney, a specially constructed brick mantel in the parlor, doors, windows, lights, etc., on the first floor. Three bed rooms, a sewing room which may be used for a bed room, a bath room, hall, closets, back porch, stairs to the attic, etc. The building is of frame construction with shingles on gable end and on the bay windows.

I consider this the best possible plan for a moderate-priced, convenient home. It has been built for from $2,000 to $4,500, the latter price is for brick with hardwood trim; $2,500 is a fair price if of frame with modern plumbing and hot air heat. In our



A. Edward Rhodes.
ENGINEER & ARCHITECT
MASONIC TEMPLE
Wilmington, Delaware.

FIG 5

FIG 6

FIG 3

FIG 4

next lesson I want to show photographs of some of the interior details of this house.

In making architectural drawings, we usually use a scale of one-fourth inch equals one foot; that is, if the drawing measures one-fourth inch it means that the object will be one foot.

In laying out a plan it is necessary to know the sizes used and to get all the parts in proportion. It is a good plan to jot down all the sizes as you lay them off on the drawing, then you have them ready for future reference.

Walls—These for a frame house consist of studding four inches wide, the sheathing and weather boards, clapboards, or siding, as it is called in different sections, and the lath and plaster. (No allowance is made for the paper). Altogether they measure about six inches and are so considered. Therefore in making your drawing the outer and inner lines will be six inches apart or one-eighth inch if the scale is one fourth inch equals twelve inches.

The partition walls are made of studding four inches wide, and two lots of lath and plaster, about five inches and are so drawn.

The distance between walls should be a convenient figure, in even feet or half feet, and the size of rooms as large as possible. Where a wall projects to a door, the distance should be not less than six inches for the trim, etc.

Rooms—These should be arranged to be as convenient as possible, and not so one room must be crossed in an awkward way to reach another.

Since carpets and matting is sold in three-foot widths a room should be nine, ten and a half or twelve or fifteen feet wide, etc., so as to allow for cutting these articles to best advantage, though this is sometimes a hard thing to accomplish. I don't recommend that rooms be less than ten feet six inches the smallest way.

The placing of the furniture should be considered, to this end I use a device illustrated by Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, representing the larger pieces of furniture usually found in a house. The black spot represents the amount of space the piece of furniture will occupy in a room, and it is only necessary to shift several of these pieces around the rooms when my customers can see at a glance if they want more room or if they want a door, or window, or a lighting fixture, etc., moved to another position. So far as I know I am the only architect using this device, but it is worthy of being better known.

Some thought must be given to the natural light. Space allowed along the walls for beds and other furniture, and the windows arranged accordingly, keeping in mind at the same time, the external appearance of the house.

Doors—These should be large, the opening on the drawing just shows the actual width of the body of the door. The size and thickness is often noted as shown in the case of the front door, which is usually larger than the others. Doors may be obtained from stock in widths from 2′ to 3′ 6″ and 6′, 6′ 6″ and 7′ high. For inside doors we generally use doors 2′ 6″ or 2′ 8″ by 6′ 6″ high, and for the front door 3′ 0″ wide by 7′ 0″ high. Doors may be represented by a line as in this lesson, or they may be represented by an arc showing the direction of the swing.

Doors should be arranged to swing back against the wall to be out of the way when open, and also be located so that large pieces of furniture may be carried through easily, and occasionally a door will have to be located so that it swings against another, but it is generally in a case where one is shut most of the time.

Openings for double doors are generally 5′ or 6′ and require a double row of studding.

Transoms over doors may be marked on the drawing T—10″x2′—6″ and written on one side of the line representing the door.

Windows—These are represented by two light lines parallel to the wall lines and as long as the size of the sash. The character of the glass is determined by the description given in the specifications, but the sizes may be marked on the drawing thus: 2L. 28″x26″ as in the case of the second floor windows of the plans shown. Large windows may be marked D S (double strength) in addition to the size.

Stairs—These in small houses usually are not less than 3′ 0″ wide, with lines on the drawing at 9″ apart. They should start at least 4′ 0″ from the front wall and end in

a convenient place on the second floor. This means convenient to all rooms on the second floor.

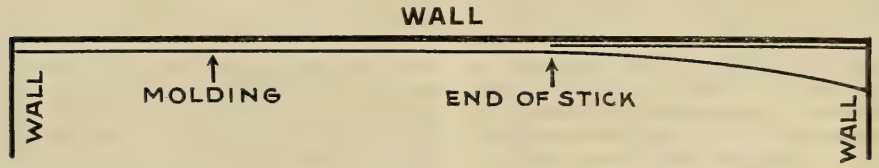
Chimneys—These usually are of brick four or eight inches thick around the flue, of at least sixty-four square inches. It is important to have a separate flue for each fire, as two fires will not burn well if connected to the same flue.

(To be Continued.)

A Simple Method.

(By J. J. Phare, L. U. N. 105.)

I wish to submit a method of determining the exact amount to be cut off a piece of molding, base or other material that proves to be too long to go back to the wall in a corner or angle.



Having cut the material about the length desired by any ordinary method of measurement, hold the piece against the wall as near as possible to the corner desired to fit. Then with rule, lath or other stick set tight into the corner place a mark on the molding at end of stick. Swinging molding and stick together out from the corner, the projection of molding beyond end of stick shows the amount to be cut off to make it fit at one cut.

Cleveland, O.

Making the Side Cut on Jack Rafter.

(By Rufus Edmonds, L. U. 810.)

Having worked at carpentry for forty years I often had occasion to see men in a quandary as to making the proper side cut on a jack rafter; none either had a reliable rule for the purpose or if any had a rule it was so complicated that it was difficult to remember. Having recently evolved a very simple and absolutely correct rule for this work, I am herewith presenting it for the benefit of all the brothers.

In the first place, cut the foot on one rafter; then with the mitre-square draw a line across the cut from side to side of rafter; then with the tri-square carry the marks on both sides up to the top of rafter and set your bevel so as to meet both side marks. This will give the exact side cut on a jack or hip rafter for any pitch.

San Diego, Cal.

The Bay Window Problem.

(By O. L. Wiley, L. U. 198.)

The side of a bay window having three equal sides may be found as follows:

To four times the square of the width add twelve times the square of the projection. From the square root of this sum take the width and divide the remainder by three. For example: Let the width equal 13 feet; let the projection equal three feet.

Then $4\times(13)^2=676$
And $12\times(3)^2=108$

784
Square root equals 28
Subtract width 13

Divide by 3 15

We have one side equals 5′

The algebraic equations from which the above was derived might make a good winter night's study for the brothers who are inclined that way.

Dallas, Tex.

Our estimate of a character always depends much on the manner in which the character affects our own interests and passions.—Macaulay.

If you had an eye behind you, you might see more detraction at your heels than fortunes before you.—Shakespeare.

Bear and forbear in the discussion of differences that may exist between yourselves, but preserve unity.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Wichtige Beschlüsse unserer Des Moines Konvention.

Anschließend an unsere Citate und Erklärungen über die Verhandlungen unserer Des Moines Konvention in vorhergehender Nummer, lassen wir hier einige von letzterer gefaßten Beschlüsse folgen, die teils für unsere, in Shops und Fabriken beschäftigten Mitglieder, aus denen sich ja doch die größere Anzahl unserer deutschredenden Mitglieder rekrutirt, von besonderem Interesse, teils von allgemeiner Wichtigkeit sind. Der Reihe in der diese Beschlüsse Annahme fanden folgend stoßen wir zunächst auf eine Resolution, die folgendermaßen lautet: (die etwas weitschweifigen Erwägungsgründe können wir Raummangels halber hier nicht anführen.)

Hilfe für durch Waldbräude Geschädigte.

Beschlossen: die in Des Moines, Jowa, tagende Konvention der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner hält es als die Pflicht der Ver. Staaten Regierung, denjenigen Bewohnern der Staate Washington, Idaho und Montana, die infolge der verheerenden Waldbräude so schwer leiden müssen, zu hilfe zu kommen. Und dies in einer Weise die ihnen nicht nur die Mittel zur Beseitung der größten, augenblicklichen Notstände gewährt, sondern durch die sie der Lasten die ihnen durch ihre Verluste entstanden sind, enthoben werden.

Die Konvention hält es ferner als die Pflicht der Ver. Staaten Regierung die zum Wiederaufbau der zerstörten Heimstädten nötigen Schritte zu tun und ihren Eigentümern solche Hilfe zu gewähren die geeignet ist ihren vorherigen Besitzstand wieder herzustellen und ihnen zur Wiederanbahnung einer gesicherten Zukunft den Weg zu öffnen.

Beschlossen: Eine Abschrift dieser Resolution soll Präsident Wm. H. Taft zur Berücksichtigung zugesandt werden.

Arbeitsverträge.

Ein, mit der Brunswick-Balke & Collender Co. in Muskegon, Mich., seitens der dortigen Lokal-Union eingegangener und von dem G. P. unterzeichneter Vertrag, gab Veranlassung zu folgender, dem G. P. als Richtschnur zu dienenden Resolution:

In Zukunft müssen alle einzugehende Arbeits-Verträge, gleichviel ob von der General-Offize oder einem Distrikt-Council ausgehend, unter strickter Beobachtung und in völligem Einklang mit unserer General-Konstitution und unseren Gesetzen abgefaßt sein.

Amalgamated Wood Workers.

Die Amalgamated Wood Workers sind zwar mit Ausnahme einiger wenigen Städte, von der Bildfläche verschwunden, in Chicago aber ist es denjenigen ihrer Mitglieder die sich weigerten an dem, Ende 1906 erfolgten Uebertritt der Majorität der Chicagoer Mitgliedschaft zu unserer Brüderschaft teilzunehmen, bis jetzt gelungen, ihren Separat Charakter und Organisation zu behaupten. Jedoch in einer Art und Weise, und durch Mittel, die einen Schandfleck in der Geschichte der Gewerksbewegung Chicagos bilden. Sie haben den $6000.00 betragenden Baarbestand der lokalen Krankenkasse und sogar der Feuerversicherungskasse, im Namen ihrer Generalbeamten, obschon deren Offize keinerlei Anrecht auf diese Gelder hat, mit Beschlag belegt, und ein Prozeßverfahren eingeleitet, durch welches sie hoffen in Besitz dieser Gelder zu gelangen die bis heute noch nicht freigegeben sind. Daher die Ausdauer dieser Leute in ihrer Eigenschaft als Mitglieder der Amalgamated Wood Workers.

Die hier geschilderten Zustände in Chicago, erklären übrigens die Annahme nachfolgender Resolution:

In Erwägung, daß die seit einer Reihe von Jahren zwischen der Vereinigten Brüderschaft und den Amalgamated Wood Workers herrschenden Zwistigkeiten den Fortschritt beider Organisationen erheblich gehemmt hat; und

In Erwägung, daß die A. F. of L. mehrfache Versuche gemacht diese Streitfrage zu schlichten, Komites eingesetzt, Anträge angenommen und Beschlüsse in diesem Sinne gefaßt hat die von den A. W. W. weder eingehalten noch befolgt wurden; sei es

Beschlossen: Die A. W. W. sind gegenwärtig, und waren seit geraumer Zeit, nichts anderes als eine Arbeitgeber-Organisation deren Mitglieder, unter der Leitung ihrer Beamten, wo immer die V. B. den Versuch macht für ihre Mitglieder bessere Lohn und Arbeitsbedingungen einzuführen, sich zu Streikbrechern degradiren; Zustände

die so lange fortbestehen werden als es die A. F. of L. unterläßt ihre Beschlüsse, diese Streitfrage betreffend, auszuführen; und ferner

Beschlossen: Diese Konvention verlangt seitens der A. F. of L. die Ausführung der in ihrer Toronto, Can., Konvention, laut Seite 10 ihrer gedruckten Verhandlungen, beschlossenen, diese Streitfrage betreffenden Maßnahmen.

Errichtung einer Mineralebadeanstalt.

Ein Resolution fand Annahme welche die Errichtung einer Mineralbadeanstalt für, an Rheumatismus leidende Mitglieder befürwortet; dieselbe wurde an die Generalbeamten verwiesen mit der Instruktion der nächsten Konvention einen Plan zur Ausführung des Unternehmens zu unterbreiten.

Bevorzugung von Nicht-Union Arbeit seitens der Fayette R. Plumb Company.

Obige Philadelphia Firma, Fabrikanten von Werkzeugen für Holzarbeiter, lassen in St. Louis, Mo., eine Fabrik errichten bei welcher sie ausschließlich nur Nicht-Unionleute beschäftigt und jeder Versuch die Firma zu veranlassen die Arbeit an dem Gebäude von Unionmitgliedern verrichten zu lassen, sind gescheitert. Die Konvention gab daher einer Resolution ihre Zustimmung in welcher der G. S. angewiesen wird unsere Gesammt-Mitgliedschaft von dem Verhalten der Firma in Kenntnis zu setzen.

Frauen-Stimmrecht.

Von der Ueberzeugung ausgehend, daß eine Person eine andere an der Wahlurne nicht vertreten kann, und indem wir in der Besteuerung einer Person der man das Wahlrecht vorenthält, im Falle der Frau ebenso wie im Falle des Mannes, eine Tyrannei erblicken, und in Erwägung, daß beiderlei Geschlechter an der Sicherheit und dem Wohlergehen der Familie, des Heims, des Staates und der Nation interessirt sind, sei

Beschlossen: Daß die Frage des allgemeinen und gleichen Wahlrechts für die Entwickelung des Gemeinwesens von ungeheurer Wichtigkeit, und diese Konvention der Ansicht ist, daß den Frauen das Stimmrecht gewährt werden sollte.

Obige Resolution bedarf keines Komentars und sollten es unsere Mitglieder nach Annahme derselben umsomehr als ihre Pflicht erachten das Bestreben der Frauen das Stimmrecht zu erringen, in jeder Weise zu unterstützen.

Ausdehnung unserer Organisation auf verwandte Zweige und kleinere, ländliche Distrikte.

In den Erwägungsgründen einer Resolution wird ausgeführt, daß etwa 600,000 Arbeiter verwandter Zweige und kleinerer, ländlichen Distrikte noch nicht organisirt seien, und wird die Konvention ersucht über Mittel und Wege zur Ausdehnung unserer Organisation in dieser Richtung zu beraten. Die Konvention war der Ansicht, daß es Sache einer jeden einzelnen Lokal-Union sei ihren Wirkungskreis möglichst zu vergrößern um die noch unorganisirten Kollegen allerwärts erreichen zu können. Die Notwendigkeit in dieser Beziehung die geeigneten Schritte zu tun, soll den Lokal-Unionen an's Herz gelegt werden.

Vertretung im Canadian Labor Congreß.

Da unsere sämmtliche canadische Mitgliedschaft mit obigem Körper affilirt ist und jährlich $1000.00 an Kopfsteuer an denselben entrichtet, und da auf dessen jährlichen Konventionen für uns sehr wichtige Fragen zur Verhandlung kommen, beschloß die Konvention einen Vertreter zur nächsten Konvention des C. L. C. zu senden.

Die Wollaeger Manufacturing Co. in Milwaukee.

Obige Firma weigert sich entschieden Mitglieder einer Union zu beschäftigen und in einer angenommen Resolution ergeht an die Lokal-Unionen die Aufforderung, wo immer Gelegenheit, der Firma zu zeigen, daß es vorteilhaft für sie ist Unionleute zu beschäftigen.

Die Koken Barber Supplie Co. in St. Louis.

Diese Firma nimmt gegenüber der Union dieselbe feindseelige Stellung ein wie die vorherige und wurde beschlossen dies in einer Notiz im „Carpenter" zur Kenntnis aller Mitglieder zu bringen, und diese Notiz so lange zu veröffentlichen bis die Firma ihre Haltung geändert hat.

Frauen-Hilfstruppen (Auxiliaries).

In der Stadt Indianapolis besteht seit einigen Jahren eine, aus Frauen, Töchtern und Schwestern von Mitgliedern zusammengesetze Verbindung unter obigem Namen, wie solche längst in anderen Gewerken bestehen und die sich als große Hilfe für die lokale Organisation, besonders bei Ausständen erwiesen hat. Eine Resolution fand daher Annahme in welcher andere Orte aufgefordert werden dem Beispiele der Indianapolisr Mitgliedschaft zu folgen und solche Frauen-Verbindungen in's Leben zu rufen.

Carpenter Staats-Councils.

Da sich die bis jetzt bestehenden Staats-Councils des Gewerks als sehr zweckmäßig und dem Gedeihen unserer Organisation als sehr förderlich erwiesen haben, beschloß die Konvention:

1. Die Konvention instruirt hiermit die Generalbeamten, den G. E. B., die

Organisatoren und Deputirten anzuweisen, der Gründung von Staats-Councils wo immer möglich Vorschub zu leisten.

2. Der G. S. ist hiermit angewiesen die Adressen aller, in Uebereinstimmung mit Sektion 50 der General-Konstitution organisirten Staats-Councils im „Carpenter" als stehende Notiz zu veröffentlichen.

3. Es wird vorausgesetzt, daß alle Staats-Councils zu jeder Zeit die Prinzipien der V. B. hochhalten und daß deren Konstitutionen dem G. P., gemäß Sektion 59, zur Genehmigung unterbreitet werden.

Stellungnahme, zu gunsten von mit dem Label der V. B. versehenen, Shop und Fabrikarbeit.

Nachfolgende Resolution handelt über die höchst wichtige Frage der Stellungnahme unserer Mitglieder zugunsten von, mit unserem Label vorsehenen, Shop und Fabrikarbeit; deren voller Wortlaut ist in deutscher Uebersetzung wie folgt:

In Erwägung, daß die Organisirung der Shop und Fabrikarbeiter, und die Erringung besserer Arbeitsbedingungen in Shops und Fabriken eine der V. B. zufallende Aufgabe, ist die immer dringender wird und für deren Lösung, nachdem wir in allen organisirten Städten eine genügende Kontrolle über diese Arbeit erlangt haben, die V. B. verantwortlich ist; und

In Erwägung, daß wir es als die Pflicht aller Mitglieder unserer Brüderschaft erachten, energisch darauf zu dringen, daß nur solche Arbeit oder Material zur Verwendung kommt welches mit unserem Label versehen ist; sei

Beschlossen: Diese Konvention empfiehlt allen Distrikt-Councils und Lokal-Unionen beim Eingehen von Verträgen mit Arbeitgebern, es nicht zuzulassen, daß einem Vertrage irgend eine Bestimmung beigefügt wird, die unter Unionbedingungen hergestellte Arbeit benachteiligen könne; und es sei ferner

Beschlossen: Die Konvention empfiehlt allen Distrikt-Councils und Lokal-Unionen die Nachahmung des in San Francisco, bezüglich Union-Shop und Fabrikarbeit angewandten Verfahrens.

Zur Erklärung dieses Verfahrens diene folgendes:

Die Fabrikanten in San Francisco sind organisirt, und zwischen ihnen und dem Distrikt-Council besteht ein Vertrag welcher unter anderen folgende Bestimmungen enthält:

1. Alle Verletzungen des Vertrags werden derjenigen Seite die sich dieselbe zu schulden kommen ließ, also dem Arbeitgeberverbande oder dem Distrikt-Council, zur Anzeige gebracht und von den Betreffenden selbst untersucht und geahndet.

2. Es besteht ein aus Vertretern beiderseits zusammengesetztes Komite welches sich monatlich versammelt um alle entstehenden Streitigkeiten zu schlichten. Schlägt der Schlichtungsversuch fehl, so wird die streitige Angelegenheit an den Arbitrations-Board, welcher aus je zwei Vertreter des Fabrikanten-Verbandes und des Distrikt-Councils zusammengesetzt verwiesen, mit dem Recht im Nichteinigungsfalle eine unbetheiligte Person als Schiedsrichter zuzuziehen.

3. Zur Anbringung des Labels auf der fertiggestellten Arbeit oder dem Material, wird ein Gummistempel benutzt, welcher von dem Shop-Delegaten in Verwahrung gehalten wird und für den, oder die, wo mehrere Stempel benutzt werden, er verantwortlich gehalten wird. Das Label der V. B. ist im Staate California registrirt und der Stempel somit gegen Nachahmung geschützt.

Anschluß an das Label Department der A. F. of L.

Einer Empfehlung des Label Komites, die Frage des Anschlusses an das Label Department der A. F. of L. der Urabstimmung zu unterbreiten, wurde zugestimmt.

Unsere nächste Konvention.

Als Ort zur Abhaltung unserer nächsten Konvention, wurde unter einer ganzen Anzahl von Städten die sich um die „Ehre" bewarben die Delegaten zu beherbergen, in der vierten Abstimmung, die Landeshauptstadt Washington auserwählt.

Verhandlungen der vierten Vierteljahres-Sitzung, 1910, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Folgende Angelegenheiten wurden während dem, zwischen der Juli und der Des Moines Sitzung des Board, gelegenen Zeitraume durch schriftlichen Meinungsaustausch zwischen den Boardmitgliedern und dem G. S. erledigt.

In Erledigung der betreffenden Gesuche wurden folgende Bewilligungen zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder gemacht: L. U. 90 Evansville, Ind., $392.00; Rochester, N. Y., D. C., $688.00; L. U. 206 New Castle, Pa., $396.00; L. U. 228 Pottsville, Pa., $384.00; L. U. 266 Stockton, Cal., $2471.00; L. U. 450 Ogden, Utah, $48.00; L. U. 1308 La Crosse, Wis., $1251.00; L. U. 377 Alton, Ill., $482.00; Bay County, Cal., D. C., $156.00; Lawrence, Mass., D. C., $104.00.

Der G. P. wurde ermächtigt in einem, in Denver, Colo., eingeleiteten Prozeßverfahren gegen unsere Brüderschaft, die nötigen Schritte zur Verteidigung zu tun.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 25

Toledo, O., und der L. U. 1200 Stamford, Mass., wurden genehmigt.

Dem Nashville, Tenn., D. C. wurde die Summe von $150.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

19. September.

Der Board tritt im Savoy Hotel in Des Moines, Iowa, in Sitzung. Anwesend sind: Vorsitzender Schardt, Bausher, Post, Walquist, Cole und Connolly.

Der L. U. 377 Alton Ill., werden $312.00 und der L. U. 228 Pottsville, Pa., $325.00 als weitere Unterstützung für ausstehende Mitglieder bewilligt.

20. September.

Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend, außer Foley, welcher auch keiner der folgenden Sitzungen beiwohnt.

Die Delegaten der L. U. 132 Washington, D. C., erscheinen vor dem Board um der, der Konvention unterbreiteten Resolution Nr. 15 Nachdruck zu verleihen, und ersuchen um finanziellen Beistand um die in Washington errungenen Arbeitsbedingungen gegenüber dem verräterischen Vorgehen der dortigen Mitglieder der A. S. of C. zu verteidigen.

Der G. S. wird angewiesen den Rest einer früheren Bewilligung im Betrage von $500.00 an obige L. U. abzusenden und Rechnungsbericht über die Verausgebung aller erhaltenen Gelder zu verlangen.

21. September.

Die Konventions-Delegaten von Memphis, Tenn., ersuchen um Zurückerstattung an den dortigen D. C., der diesem durch Erlassung eines Einhaltsbefehles entstandenen Prozeßkosten. Das Gesuch soll gewährt werden sobald die Rechnungen der Advokaten dem Board zugesandt sind.

Auf Gesuch der Pittsburg, Pa., Delegaten wird dem dortigen D. C. die Summe von $500.00 zur Bestreitung der ihm durch einen Einhaltsbefehl entstehenden Unkosten bewilligt.

Die Seattle, Wash., Delegaten erscheinen betreffs einer Appellation ihrer L. U. 131 gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle S. McCullough. Aus dem Beweismaterial ergibt sich, daß als McCullough an den G. P. appelirte, er die ihm von L. U. 131 auferlegte Straffumme nicht entrichtet hatte wie es die Konstitution vorschreibt, unp ohne welches einer Appellation nicht stattgegeben werden kann; da dies aber trotzdem geschah, wird die Entscheidung des G. P. umgestoßen.

Ueber eine Beschwerde des Delegaten der L. U. 304, San Francisco, Cal., die Gesetzlichkeit einer, vom D. C. ausgeschriebenen Steuer im Interesse der Organisation in Los Angeles, Cal., bestreitend, wird zur Tagesordnung übergegangen weil L. U. 304 in der Angelegenheit keine Appellation eingereicht hat.

In Uebereinstimmung mit der von der Konvention angenommenen Resolution Nr. 14, wird dem Rochester, N. Y., D. C. die Summe von $500.00 für Organisirung der Shops und Fabriken angewiesen.

23. September.

Auf Gesuch der anwesenden Delegaten der betreffenden L. U.'en, oder D. C.'s, werden folgende Bewilligungen zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder gemacht:

L. U. 1308 La Crosse, Wis., $220.00; L. U. 266 Stockton, Cal., $320.00; Wilmington, Del., D. C., $200.00; L. U. 50 Portland, Ore., $200.00; Newark, N. J., D. C., $800.00. Mit letztere Bewilligung geht die Ermahnung an die Mitgliedschaft in Newark ihre Beiträge so zu erhöhen, daß sie sich selbst als Organisation erhalten können.

L. U. 450 Ogden, Utah, sendet teilweisen Rechnungsausweis ein über bewilligte und verausgabte Strikegelder.

26. September.

Der L. U. 759 Chattanooga, Tenn., wird auf Gesuch ihres Delegaten die Summe von $100.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

Dem California State Building Trades Council wird der Resolution Nr. 15 nachkommend, die Summe von $2000.00 für in Los Angeles vorzunehmenden Organisationsarbeiten bewilligt.

In Befolgung der Resolution Nr. 39 wird dem Cleveland, O., D. C. die Summe von $500.00 für Organisationszwecke angewiesen.

Der Board beschließt, sofort nach Vertagung der Konvention seine Sitzungen in der General-Office fortzusetzen.

27. September.

Dem Rochester, N. Y., D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $92.00 bewilligt.

29. September.

Der L. U. 266 Stockton, Cal., wird eine weitere Strikeunterstützung im Betrage von $208.00 angewiesen.

In Uebereinstimmung mit Resolution Nr. 50 wird den L. U.'en in Lincoln, Neb., $500.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

3. Oktober.

Weitere Bewilligungen zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder werden gemacht wie folgt:

L. U. 266 Stockton, Cal., $308.00; Rochester, N. Y., D. C., $108.00; L. U. 206 New Castle, Pa., $56.00; L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., $1000.00.

Für Organisationszwecke werden folgende Summen angewiesen:

Dem Bay County, Cal., D. C. zur Verwendung in Alameda und San Mateo Counties, $500.00; L. U. 228 Pottsville, Pa., gemäß Resolution Nr. 78, $500.00; L. U. 183 Peoria, Ill., gemäß Resolution Nr. 62, $250.00; Boston, Mass., D. C. zwecks Organisirung der Shops und Fabriken, $1000.00; Tri-City (Davenport, Iowa, Rock Island und Moline, Ill.) D. C. gemäß Resolution Nr. 64 und Nr. 65, zwecks Organisirens der Shops und Fabriken, und auf Beschluß der Konvention, $2000.00;

Chicago, Ill., zwecks Organisirung der Shops und Fabriken, gemäß Resolution Nr. 49, $2000.00; L. U. 1908 Piqua, O., $50.00.

4. Oktober.

Folgende D. C.'s und L. U.'en senden Ausweis über bewilligte und verausgabte Gelder ein: Lawrence, Mass., D. C.; L. U. 90 Evansville, Ind.; L. U. 1306 Long Branch, N. J.; L. U. 517 Portland, Me.; Philadelphia, Pa., D. C.

Der L. U. 377 Alton, Ill., werden $456.00 und L. U. 1306 Long Branch, N. J., die Summe von $100.00 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder angewiesen.

Der L. U. 1498 Ft. William, Ont., Can., wird die Summe von $100.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

Eine Beschwerde läuft ein von W. L. Smith, Mitglied der L. U. 528 Denver, Colo., über Vorenthaltung von Strikeunterstützung seitens der L. U. Der G. S. wird angewiesen L. U. 528 aufzufordern ihre Gründe für dieses Verfahren anzugeben.

5. Oktober.

Appellation des St. Louis, Mo., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen L. U. 73, einen Fehlbetrag in dem Rechnungsausweis des Geschäftsagenten letzterer L. U. betreffend. Aus dem Beweismaterial ergibt sich, daß Geschäftsagent F. W. Melville ausschließlich von der Mitgliedschaft der L. U. 73 erwählt wurde und in deren alleinigen Diensten stand, daß er trotzdem von Kandidaten die anderen L. U.'en beitraten, Eintrittsgelder empfing und es unterließ diese, weder an den D. C. noch an die L. U. für welche sie bestimmt waren, abzuliefern wie es die Nebengesetze vorschreiben. Der Board entscheidet, daß L. U. 73 für die Handlungen ihres Geschäftsagenten verantwortlich ist und daher für den, wie oben kollektirten, fehlenden Betrag aufzukommen und die Summe von $105.00 an den D. C. zu entrichten hat. Die Entscheidung des G. P. ist damit umgestoßen und der Appellation des D. C. stattgegeben.

6. Oktober.

Appellation der L. U. 336 La Salle, Ill., und der Mitglieder John Jagodzinski und John Tregoning gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. gegen John Jagodzinski. Beschworene Aussagen und ein Exemplar der Nebengesetze der L. U. 195 liegen als Beweismaterial vor. Da diese Nebengesetze Ueberzeitarbeit gestatten wenn einundeinhalb Lohnrate gezahlt wird, welches geschah, und da die wegen Ueberzeitarbeitens angeklagten Mitglieder unter der Gerichtsbarkeit der L. U. 195 arbeiteten, wird die Entscheidung des G. P. umgestoßen.

Appellation Math Thomas von L. U. 402 Pittsburg, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. gegen Appellanten. Da aus dem Beweismaterial hervorgeht, daß Appellant Sektion 96 der General-Konstitution nicht befolgt hat, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Der L. U. 830 Oil City, Pa., wird die Summe von $50.00 für Organisationszwecke angewiesen.

Die Capital National Bank zeigt in einem Schreiben an, daß sie zur Schadloshaltung der V. V. die Summe von $200.00 zur Zahlung an dieselbe angewiesen habe, den Betrag welchen die Bank ungehöriger Weise, im Falle des verstorbenen Mitgliedes George Powderly, ausbezahlt hatte und den der Board, in seiner Juli-Sitzung, beschloß zu beanspruchen.

Vom Boston, Mass., D. C. läuft Teilausweis über erhaltene und verausgabte Unterstützungsgelder ein.

L. U. 914 Augusta, Me., ersucht um Entsendung eines Organisators. Wird an den G. P. verwiesen mit der Empfehlung, dem Gesuch zu willfahren.

7. Oktober.

Von der A. S. of C. läuft ein Schreiben ein das Irving & Cassion Einhaltsprozeß-Verfahren betreffend, welches den Akten einverleibt wird.

Appellation Frau Lottie Schweers gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. die Sterbebenefit-Forderung im Falle ihres Gatten und Mitgliedes der L. U. 1713 Nacogdoches, Tex., zurückweisend. Da das vorliegende Material ergibt, daß das verstorbene Mitglied mit seinen Beiträgen in Rückstand kam und dieselben seitdem nicht gemäß Sektion 106 der Konstitution voll entrichtet hatte, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 178 Montreal, Can., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. die Auszahlung des Sterbebenefits im Falle des verstorbenen Mitgliedes der L. U., Joseph Belanger, verweigernd. Wird abgewiesen, weil das Mitglied bei seinem Ableben mit seinen Beiträgen im Rückstande war.

Appellation der L. U. 1085 Livingston, Mont., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle des verstorbenen Mitgliedes der L. U., Sam. Doloier, Sterbebenefit betreffend. Der G. S. verweigerte die Auszahlung des Benefits weil es sich aus den vorliegenden Dokumenten ergab, daß das Mitglied bei seiner Aufnahme krank war, und solche Mitglieder laut Sektion 122 der Konstitution nicht zu Sterbebenefit berechtigt sind. Der Board schließt sich der Entscheidung des G. S. an und weist die Appellation ab.

Appellation Williard Hollmans von L. U. 4 Kansas City, Mo., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. die Unfall-Benefit-Forderung des Appellanten nicht anerkennend. Die Entscheidung des G. S. wird aufrecht erhalten.

8. Oktober.

Gesuch des New York City D. C. die General-Offize möge die durch Entsendung eines Vertreters zur Des Moines Konvention entstehenden Unkosten und die Transportkosten von Hohlmetallgegenständen tra-

gen, um dem D. C. Gelegenheit zu geben den Delegaten die Bedeutung der Hohlmetallfrage veranschaulichen zu können. Der Board bewilligt für Unkosten eines Vertreters und Transportkosten der Ausstellungs-Gegenstände, die Summe von $366.18.

Einer am 1. April 1911 inkraft zu tretende Lohnforderung des St. Louis, Mo., D. C. wird Genehmigung versagt, da das Abstimmungs-Resultat über die Forderung der St. Louis Mitgliedschaft zeigt, daß letztere dieser Bewegung nicht das nötige Interesse entgegenbringt.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 891 Hot Springs, Ark., um Genehmigung einer Gewerksforderung wird zurückgelegt da dasselbe nicht von dem vorschriftsmäßigen ausgefüllten Frageformular begleitet ist.

10. Oktober.

Dem Atlanta, Ga., D. C. wird die Summe von $250.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

Appellation John D. Carlocks gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle E. Grotchins, E. M. Paton, James Grant und J. H. De Braun gegen L. U. 265 Hackensack, N. J. Wird aus denselben Gründen die den G. P. veranlaßten die Appellation abzuweisen, abgewiesen.

In derselben Weise wird in einer Appellation gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Bay County, Cal., D. C. gegen E. Egger verfügt.

Ein Gesuch des Tri-City (Rock Island und Moline, Ill., und Davenport, Iowa) D. C. um Geldbewilligung für Organisationszwecke wird zurückgelegt bis Ausweis über früher, zu demselben Zwecke bewilligte Gelder, eingelaufen ist.

Die, auf den, von Albro J. Newton gegen den New York City D. C. erwirkten Einhaltsbefehl, bezüglichen Aktenstücke liegen vor und der Board instruirt den G. P. im Verein mit dem New York City D. C. für Verteidigung unserer Organisation Sorge zu tragen. Der Board beschließt ferner, daß, sollte der Einhaltsbefehl permanent gemacht werden, keine weitere, mit Ausgaben verknüpften Schritte, unternommen werden sollen ehe der Board abermals in der Angelegenheit Verfügungen getroffen hat.

Rechnungen des New York City D. C. für Organisations-Ausgaben in der Queens Borough und in Jamestown, N. Y., werden an den G. P. verwiesen. Eine ebenfalls vorliegende Rechnung des, im Irving & Cassion Falle funktionirenden Advokaten, wird an den G. S. verwiesen mit der Instruktion die vom Board am 28. Juli gefaßten, auf den Fall bezüglichen Beschlüsse auszuführen wenn sich die Rechnung als regelrecht erweist.

11. Oktober.

Dem Newark, N. J., D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $200.00 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der G. O. wird in Angriff genommen und während den Sitzungen des 12., 13. und 14. Oktober fortgesetzt.

15. Oktober.

Der G. S. erscheint vor dem Board und kündigt an, daß die Federal Union Surety Co. Sicherheit verlange für die Bürgschaft die sie für die V. V. in dem gegen dieselbe von dem Lieferanten des zurück gewiesenen, für das Hauptquartier-Gebäude bestimmte Material (Scabarbeit) angestrengten Prozeß zu leisten habe. Der G. S. wird ermächtigt die Summe von $15,000.00 bei obiger Sicherheits-Gesellschaft in escrow (als dritte Partei) zu obigem Zwecke zu deponiren.

Die Revision der Bücher der G. O. wird in dieser, sowie in der Sitzung vom 17. Oktober, fortgesetzt.

18. Oktober.

In Erledigung eines Schreibens des Kansas City, Mo., D. C. das sich auf Resolution Nr. 34 bezieht, wird der G. P. instruirt sofort Schritte zur Unterstützung des D. C. und der Bewegung in Kansas City zu veranlassen.

Zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder werden folgende weitere Bewilligungen gemacht: L. U. 266 Stockton, Cal., $22.00; L. U. 1308 La Crosse, Wis., $429.00; L. U. 206 New Castle, Pa., $108.00.

Von letzterer L. U. sowie vom Bay County, Cal., D. C., von L. U. 238 Pottsville, Pa., Rochester, N. Y., D. C. und St. Louis, Mo., D. C. laufen Teil-Ausweise über erhaltene und verausgabte Unterstützungsgelder ein.

L. U. 471 New York City protestirt in einem Schreiben gegen Bestreitung der Unkosten, seitens der G. O., des Vertreters des New York City D. C.'s zur Des Moines Konvention in der Hohlmetall-Frage. Wird zu den Akten gelegt.

19. Oktober.

Dem San Jose, Cal., D. C. werden $500.00 für Organisationszwecke und der L. U. 206 New Castle, Pa., die weitere Summe von $76.00 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Die Appellation der L. U. 42 New Rochelle, N. Y., die Frauen-Sterbegeld-Forderung Owen Flanagans betreffend, welche die Konvention nochmals an den Board verwies, da neues Beweismaterial vorliegt, wird an den G. S. zur Wiederaufnahme des Falles verwiesen.

Der Birmingham, Ala., D. C. und der Chicago, Ill., D. C. senden Ausweis über erhaltene und verausgabte Gelder ein.

Der G. S. wird angewiesen von der L. U. 228 Pottsville, Pa., detaillirten Rechnungsbericht über erhaltene und verausgabte Unterstützungsgelder zu verlangen.

20. Oktober.

Eine Gewerksforderung der L. U. 1544 Coal City, Ill., wird genehmigt.

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 63.)

DEPARTEMENT FRANCAIS

Conference internationale pour combattre le chomage dans la classe ouvriere.

(par Alphonse Henryot.)

Ce n'est pas pour la première fois que je cherche d'attirer l'attention de nos camarades sur cette question, qui doit les intéresser au premier dégrée. Pour leur démontrer l'urgence de remêdes contre ce mal, je veux donner ci joint un compte rendu de la conférence internationale qui a eu lieu le 21 septembre, dans les salles de la Sorbonne, l'université bien connue de Paris.

Dans cette conférence il y avait des délégués de 19 Etats, parmis eux la délégation de la commission générale des Trades Unions de l'Allemagne. La conférence etait convoqué par le réglement, et en conséquence de la première conférence ayant eu lieu à Milan, Italie, en 1908, qui avait alors donné cette mission à un comité spécial résidant à Paris. Son ordre du jour comportait les questions suivantes:

1. Statistique officielle du nombre d'ouvriers sans travail.
2. Des bureaux de placement en faveur des victimes du chômage.
3. De l'assurance contre le chômage.
4. Création d'une commission permanente dans le sens et l'ésprit de la conférence.

La commission générale des syndicats ouvriers allemands avait préparé un travail minitieux, traitant ces questions divers. Ce mémorandum, qui était imprimé en français, anglais et en allemand, fut distribué aux délégués présents. Dans cet ouvrage fort remarquable, la question du chômage était traité au point de vue du "trades unionisme," et démontrait la nécessité de l'organisation d'assurance contre le chômage par les gouvernements des pays divers, ou, si cette question serait prématurée dans quelques pays, le devoir du gouvernement consisterai à subventionner financiellement les caisses d'assurance syndicales, jusqu'à leur charge pourait être mise entièrement sur les epaules de la Nation elle même.

La délégation allemande se pleignit amèrement du mauvais vouloir de leur gouvernement, qui trouve toujours les moyen pour agrandir sa force militaire, mais n'a jamais la moindre petite somme prête pour soulager les classes pauvres; tandis que les gouvernements de la Hollande, la Belgique la France, le Danemark, la Norvège et la Suisse ont contribués par des sommes très importantes aux caisses syndicales d'assurance contre le chômage.

D'après les rapports officieles des chambres syndicales allemandes, il est demontré que de 1903 à 1909, une somme d'environ 34 Millions et demi de mark ont été distribué aux sans-travail allemands; c'est à dire $8,000,000.00 dans 6 ans.

Malgré ces succés incontestable des trades unions allemands, la délégation de ce pays recommande l'adoption du système gantois (belge) d'assurance contre le chômage, ce système présentant le plus de stabilité et de succés pour l'avenir.

Les séances de la conférence ont commencé le lundi matin à 10 heures. A l'ouverture, le Ministre des finances, Mr. Côcherie, souhaitait la bienvenue aux délégués, le président de la conférence, Mr. Léon Bourgeois, le remerciait au nom des délégués en générale, tandis que le Ministre de l'Interieur suedois, Mr. Hamilton, disait quelques mot au nom de la délégation étrangère.

L'ordre du jour et le règlement de la conférence fut établi. Après avoir décidé de ne se servir que de la langue française pour les débats, sur la réclamation de la délégation allemande, le bureau décida de faire traduire les parties importantes des débats en allemand.

On commença par la première partie de l'ordre du jour, c'est à dire par la statistique des sans-travail. Le rapporteur, le professeur Westergaard de Copenhague, demontra

la nécessité de cette statistique, qui doit être fournie par les chambres syndicales, les caisses de chômage, les caisses de secour en cas de maladie; il recommande surtout de s'informer sur le taux des salaires, payé en temps de crises aussi bien qu'en temps de prospérité.

Dans les débats, on s'appliquait à démontrer la nécessité du travail en commun des comités de secours en cas d'accidents aussi bien qu'en cas de mort. Le délégué belge, le citoyen Pinart, demande, que chaque ouvrier sans travail soit obligé d'en faire part au comité local de l'assurance, tendis que le délégué Moestau voudrait voir l'établissement de bureaux internationaux de statistique relié entre eux par des bureaux nationaux dans chaque pays, et ce sous le controle des chambres syndicales de chaque pays. Le citoyen Greulich, délégué suisse, dit que la statistique du chômage aurai pour but principale de démontrer au publie la somme effroyable de misère engendré principalement par le chômage.

La première condition attendue d'une statistique serait le secour à procurer aux sans-travail, car, dit-il, quelle raison pourrait avoir le malheureux sans-travail de faire connaitre son malheur, si on ne saurai l'aider. Les meilleurs théories ne servent à rien, si elle n'ont pas pour résultat la diminuation de la misère.

Le citoyen Keufer, des typographes parisiens, demande à ce que l'ont prête plus d'importance à l'effet que produit la reduction des heures de travail sur le chômage, tandis que le professeur Spiegel, délégué allemand, est d'avis qu'une statistique internationale pourrait faciliter l'étude des moyens les plus éfficaces pour combattre le chômage et ses suites désastreuses dans chaque pays.

Le professeur Westergaard fait justement remarqué, que le but de la statistique est plutôt l'étude de la maladie du chômage que la guérison, que l'on doit poursuivre d'abord cette étude pour trouver en suite les moyens de la guérir.

Comme on peut voir par les débats de la première journée de cette conférence, la question du chômage préoccupe toutes les classes de la popualtion. Nous y voyons des Ministres de divers gouvernements, des politiciens, des professeurs, mais les délégués ayant le plus d'intérêt à cette conférence, sont les ouvriers et leurs réprésentants. En effet, ils sont les seuls à savoir où le bât les blesse, seul ils savent traiter cette question savement, ils sont capable d'en parler par propre expérience, tandis que ces Messieurs, tout en montrant la meilleure volonté, ne parlent de ces choses qu'au point de vue théorique.

Malgré cela, tous les délégués sont d'accord, que le meilleur remède se trouve entre les mains des Trades-Unions, que seule la chambre syndicale ouvrière pourra exercer un contrôle serieux sur les sans-travail et seule elle pourra remédier au chômage pár ses bureaux de placement, tant qu'il y a du travail, et par ses caisses d'aussurances lorsque le travail, par suite de crises, fait défaut.

Il est bien entendu, que ces caisses ne suffiront pas dans des années de crise, qu'elles devront forcément être alimentés par le gouvernement, par la Nation elle-même, d'autant plus que c'est cette dernière qui a le plus grand intérêt de ne pas laisser crever de faim la poule qui lui pond les oeufs d'or.

Aussi est ce très util d'avoir traité ces questions devant le grand public; une statistique non faussée démontrera le mensonge bourgeois, que nous entendons répété journellement, "il y a du travail, et par conséquence du pain pour tous ceux qui veulent travailler," ou mieux et plus brutalement encore, "il n'y a que les fainéants qui ne trouvent pas de travail."

Si cette conférence internationale n'aura pas d'autre résultat que d'ouvrir les yeux aux ouvriers eux même, et de démentir ces allégations mensongères cités plus haut, elle aurai déjà meritée notre reconnaisance. Nous en reparlerons dans un prochain numéro.

All agitators, no matter how noble the cause they espoused might have been, were despised and persecuted by the generation in which they lived, but posterity honors those whose protest has not been stilled.

Integrity without knowledge is weak and useless, and knowledge without integrity is dangerous and dreadful.—Johnson.

DEATH ROLL

HEIDMAN, HERMAN, of L. U. 188, Milwaukee, Wis.

Claims Paid During Nov. 1910

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
13743	J. E. Ott	1	$ 50.00
13744	Mrs. L. Bell Gazette	213	50.00
13745	W. G. Seagraves	350	200.00
13746	G. H. Fluth	483	50.00
13747	Nathan D. Jones	587	50.00
13748	Mrs. Edith Dodd	635	50.00
13749	Jacob Wormald	698	200.00
13750	Mrs. Cornelia M. Phillips	774	50.00
13751	R. L. Efnor	1576	200.00
13752	James M. McCullough	1616	50.00
13753	Henry Knuf	4	200.00
13754	Patrick C. McViney	67	200.00
13755	John Wickenhoefer	148	50.00
13756	Mrs. Maud Brown	171	50.00
13757	Steve David	196	50.00
13758	J. L. Thomas	345	200.00
13759	Mrs. Maria L. Jacobson	483	50.00
13760	Mrs. Annie McGlynn	483	50.00
13761	Frank W. Robalewski	632	200.00
13762	Casper Schmidt	1	200.00
13763	Frank Klobucar	199	200.00
13764	H. Wm. Blunck	257	200.00
13765	Wm. A. Ruble	494	50.00
13766	C. E. Eyler	515	200.00
13767	Mrs. C. Eva Pearson	1307	50.00
13768	Thomas Warren	51	200.00
13769	Mrs. Julia F. Davis	52	50.00
13770	Mrs. Emily Smith	343	50.00
13771	Nathaniel Rutledge	1746	200.00
13772	Mrs. Augusta Linke	1784	50.00
13773	Frank Penny	16	200.00
13774	Emanuel Blake	22	200.00
13775	Mrs. Mable A. Menefee	55	50.00
13776	A. Ricci	94	200.00
13777	Mrs. Mathilda Wallner	168	50.00
13778	Mrs. Margaret O'Toole	509	50.00
13779	Mrs. Mary Seabrook	577	50.00
13780	Ellsworth N. Weekley	1353	200.00
13781	M. T. Sparks	1376	50.00
13782	Mrs. Mary R. Davis	699	25.00
13783	Mrs. Barbara Blaich	1	50.00
13784	Charles E. Danielson	58	200.00
13785	James Gardner	73	50.00
13786	Daniel W. Kidwell	73	50.00
13787	Mrs. Lena Tolf	174	50.00
13788	Mrs. Hulda Sampson	181	50.00
13789	Chas. G. Feller	216	200.00
13790	A. T. Johnson	259	50.00
13791	Mrs. Emma Schwalje	497	25.00
13792	Peter Debok	599	200.00
13793	Charles R. Clifford	802	200.00
13794	Mrs. Mary Pribula	1108	25.00
13795	Mrs. Almira T. Helbig	1135	50.00
13796	Mrs. Mary A. Flannagan	42	50.00
13797	Chas. E. Carlson	158	50.00
13798	Julius Metzger	203	200.00
13799	Peter Z. Carle	251	50.00
13800	S. B. Field (dis.) (bal.)	410	100.00
13801	Wm. H. Suman	660	200.00
13802	Wm. H. Moore (dis.)	713	300.00
13803	David Turner (dis.)	715	400.00
13804	Mrs. Matilda K. Williams	920	50.00
13805	Wm. G. Vandewater	927	50.00
13806	Mrs. Anna S. Schommer	1924	50.00
13807	Mrs. Andrea Swanson	51	50.00
13808	Joseph Julien	70	200.00
13809	Mrs. Anna Wilson	133	50.00
13810	Mrs. Mary J. Blackburn	198	50.00
13811	I. R. Wheeler	268	200.00
13812	Mrs. Ola L. Dills	321	50.00
13813	Mrs. Anna E. Miller	440	50.00
13814	Thomas Clifford	453	200.00
13815	Edward A. Taylor	111	100.00
13816	Mrs. Mabel E. Clark	15	50.00
13817	Wm. Granville	56	200.00
13818	Mrs. Alice Kerr	87	50.00
13819	Mrs. C. Mohrbacher	91	50.00
13820	Wm. H. Bowman	125	200.00
13821	Thomas B. Pumphrey	132	50.00
13822	B. O. Lawrence	158	200.00
13823	Mrs. Barbara Glomp	174	50.00
13824	Victor Swanson	174	200.00
13825	Anton Steiger	209	200.00
13826	T. B. Little	350	100.00
13827	Charles Meinke (dis.)	355	300.00
13828	Mrs. Theresa Straumann	497	50.00
13829	Harry B. Reed	528	200.00
13830	Geo. H. Pimbley	696	50.00
13831	James Humphreys	708	93.75
13832	Mrs. Mary E. Lee	748	50.00
13833	James Overly (dis.)	748	400.00
13834	John W. Deets	768	200.00
13835	Swenden Madson	1082	200.00
13836	Curtis H. Vandever	1154	50.00
13837	John L. Fisher	22	200.00
13838	Patrick Garrity	26	50.00
13839	T. M. Tunstall	198	200.00
13840	Chas. Hale	302	100.00
13841	Andreas Solomon	309	200.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
13842	Mrs. Delia T. Miller....	464	50.00
13843	John Chamberlain	898	50.00
13844	John Bartsch	1051	200.00
13845	James McArthur	1	200.00
13846	C. E. Randall	4	200.00
13847	Herman Myers (dis.)...	80	100.00
13848	Leonard Haffner	160	200.00
13849	Wm. G. Turner	191	200.00
13850	Wm. F. Ryan	219	200.00
13851	Mrs. Laura Kirby.....	259	50.00
13852	Daniel Brengel	375	200.00
13853	Benjamin F. Donnell....	407	50.00
13854	Mrs. Louise Ernst	497	50.00
13855	Mrs. Elizabeth Oswald..	146	50.00
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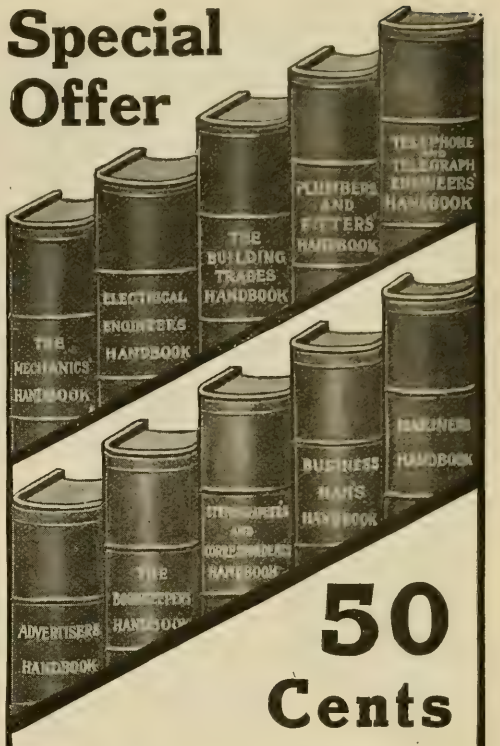

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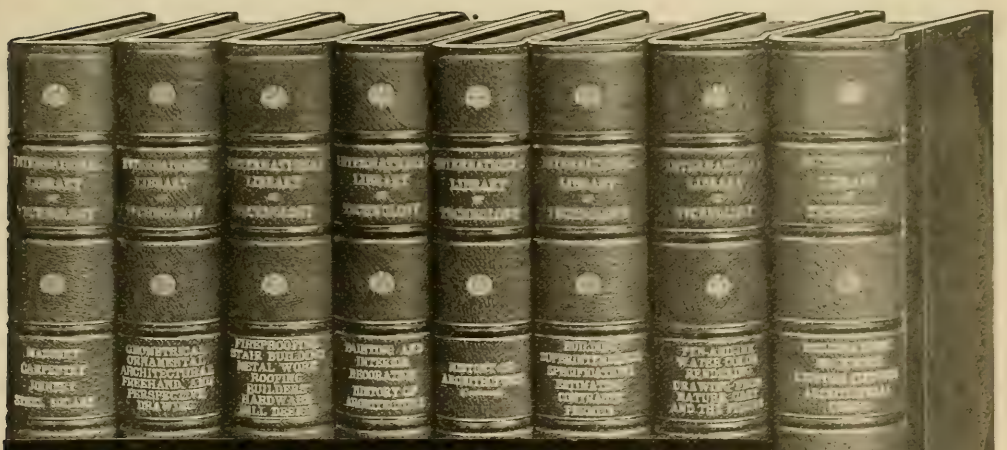

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Winona, Minn.—C. C. Jensen, 676 Huff st.
Winnipeg, Man., Can.—A. W. Evans, Trades Hall, James st.
Worcester, Mass.—John Hanigan, Carpenters' Headquarters, 98 Front st.
Wyandotte, Mich.—Chas. H. Renner, 80 Plum street.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Irvine Hamilton, 114 Ashburton ave.
Youngstown, O.—Jos. M. Murphy, 98 Fruit st.

Leonhart's Straight Edge Level

Proved Glasses

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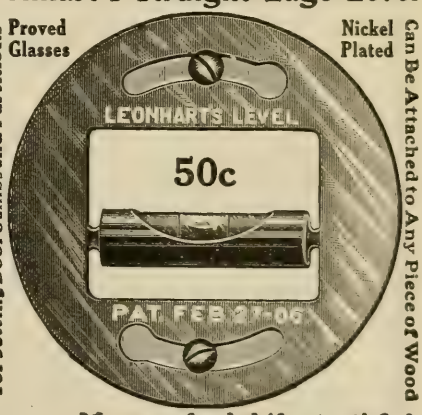

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PINS—EMBLEM PINS, in rolled and solid gold, hard enamel, handsomely finished. Can be worn on the coat, vest, shirt or tie. Rolled gold, 25 cents each. Solid gold, $1.00 each.

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CHARMS—WATCH CHARMS, in rolled and in solid gold, with hard enamel emblem on face; reverse side smooth for engraving if necessary. Handsomely finished in every respect. Rolled gold, $1.25 each. Solid gold, $7.50 each. Engraving extra.

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In ordering these goods send all orders and make all remittances payable to

FRANK DUFFY, Gen'l Sec'y, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Carpenter

(Fortsetzung von Seite 53.)

Die Revision der Bücher der G. O. und Aufnahme des Inventars wird in dieser Sitzung sowie am 22. Oktober fortgesetzt.

24. Oktober.

Gesuch der L. U. 1011 St. Louis, Mo., die Sterbegeld-Forderung im Falle Const. Thomsens nochmals in Erwägung zu ziehen. Da dieser Fall der Konvention vorlag, diese die Entscheidung des Board in dem Falle guthieß, und da kein neues Beweismaterial vorliegt, verweigert der Board die Wiederaufnahme des Falles.

Resolution Nr. 57, in Kohlenminen beschäftigte Carpenter über welche die United Mine Workers Jurisdiktion beanspruchen betreffend, wird an den G. P. verwiesen.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

Make Good.

The man we like is the man who wins—
  The man with a mighty will;
Who plods away through the heat of the day,
  And journeys up the hill.
His is the hand we like to grasp;
  He is the man that we would
Clasp to our breast with friendly zest—
  The man who is making good.
For whether it be on land or sea,
  In peace or the bloody fray,
The men we cheer are the men who steer
  A straightway course each day.
Not the man who falters and drops aside,
  But the man who has boldly stood
In the thick of the fight for the cause of the right—
  The man who is making good.
Then here's to the man today, say I,
  Who strives with a heart of steel,
With his red blood warm in his manly form,
  Though envy's at his heel.
Yes, here's to the man who toils right on,
  Though he be misunderstood;
I make my bow to him right now
  The man who is making good.

—Detroit Free Press.

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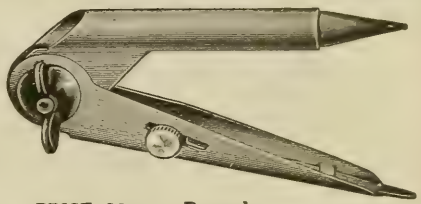
This is what you have been looking for

The Improved "Gem Scriber"



PRICE, 30c Patented

Useful to all mechanics—carpenters especially. Takes the place of the compass, and being very small (cut is two-thirds of actual size), it can be carried in the vest pocket. ¶ Ask your "Hardware Dealer" for it. If he does not carry them in stock insist that he get it for you. Manufactured exclusively by

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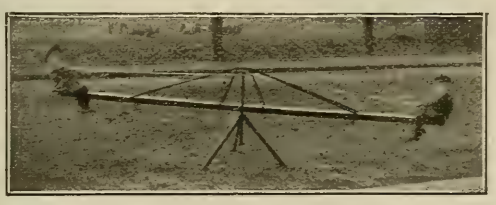
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Here We Go, on an Ott Circle Swing



Getting a 50-foot ride each revolution. Nothing like it. Strictly in a class of its own. It is 16 feet long; no toy, but a real live merry-go-round. Cannot tip over. Nothing to break or wear out. Has counter-balanced sliding seat for carrying riders of different weights. Seats adjust for side riding for misses and grown-ups. Either or both riders can propel or either can stop the other. Attracts more attention than all other devices in the parks. Price, $12.50. Will ship to any carpenter, all parts complete, except bed seats and legs, upon receipt of $6.75.

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Dept. A, El Paso, Ills.

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is guaranteed to cut all metals as well as wood and can be refiled. The best material is used in the manufacture of this saw. One **F. P. M.** blade will last as long as three dozen of the ordinary blades. Remember, our trade-mark is **F. P. M.**, see that you get the genuine.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

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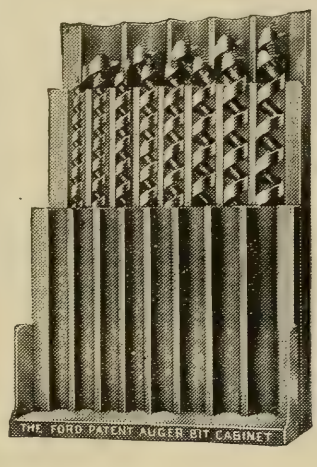

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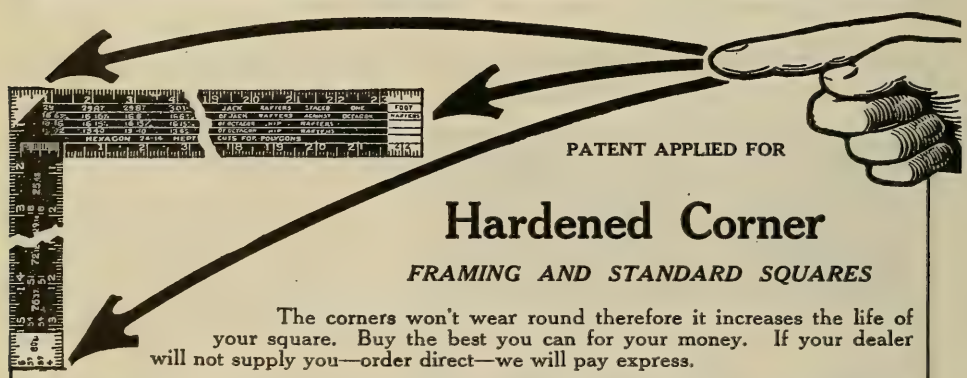

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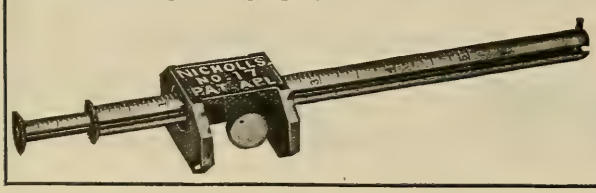
Oxidize copper black with white figures, **$2.50.** Nickel, **$3.00.**

OUR SAWTOOTH ROLLER MARKING GAUGE

DOUBLE—One rod inside the other. SINGLE—without inner rod. The only wheel that runs true with edge of board regardless of knots or cross-grain wood. Pin in one end making a perfect guage.



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Nickel Plated Buffed -	$1.00
White Metal Finish -	.75

SINGLE

Nickel Plated Buffed -	.60
White Metal Finish -	.50

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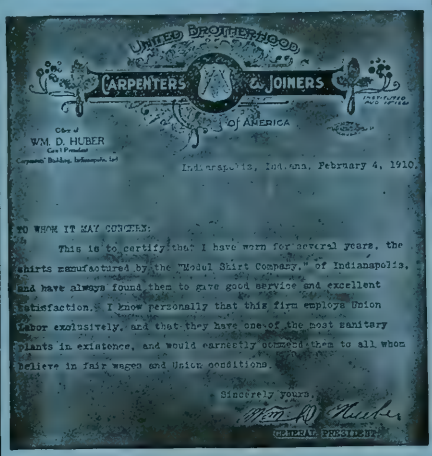

UNITED BROTHERHOOD
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OF AMERICA

Office of
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Indianapolis, Indiana, February 4, 1910.

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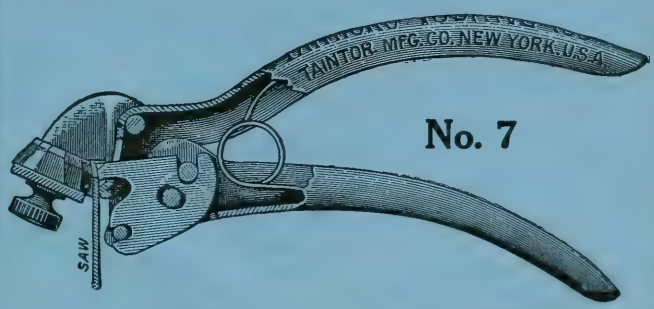
TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SETS



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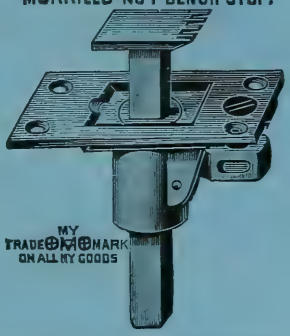

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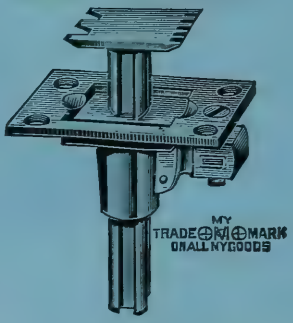

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